

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster,
G. Beckley. } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE STRANGER AND HIS FRIEND.

MATH. XXV. 33.

A poor wayfaring man of grief
Hath often crossed me on my way,
Who sued so humbly for relief,
That I could never answer nay.
I had not power to ask his name,
Whither he went or whence he came;
Yet there was something in his eye,
Which won my love, I knew not why.

Once, when my scanty meal was spread,
He entered—not a word he spake—
Just perishing for want of bread,
I gave him all; he blessed it, brake,
And ate, but gave me part again:
Mine was an angel's portion then,
For while I fed with eager haste,
The crust was manna to my taste.

I spied him where a fountain burst,
Clear from the rock his strength was gone;
The heedless water mocked his thirst:
He heard it, saw it hurrying on—
I ran and raised the sufferer up,
Thrice from the stream he drained my cup,
Dipped, and returned it running o'er:
I drank, and ever thirsted more.

'Twas night. The floods were out, it blew
A winter hurrica ne aloof;
I heard his voice abroad, and flew
To bid him welcome to my roof;
I warmed, I clothed, I cheered my guest,
I laid him on my couch to rest:
Then made my ground my bed, and seemed
In Eden's garden while I dreamed.

Stripped, wounded, beaten nigh to death,
I found him by the highway side;
I roused his pulse, brought back his breath,
Revived his spirit, and supplied
Wine, oil, refreshment—he was healed,
I had myself a wound concealed,
But from that hour forgot the smart,
And peace bound up my broken heart.

I saw him bleeding in his chains,
And tortured 'neath the driver's lash,
His sweat fell fast along the plains,
Deep dyed from many a frightful gash:
But I in bonds remembered him,
And strove to free each fettered limb,
As with my tears I washed his blood,
Me he baptized with mercy's flood.

I saw him in the negro pew,
His head hung low upon his breast,
His locks were wet with drops of dew,
Gathered while he for entrance pressed
Within those aisles, whose courts are given
That black and white may reach one heaven;
And as I wearily sought his feet,
He smiled, and made a throne my seat.

In prison I saw him next condemned
To meet a traitor's doom at morn;
The tide of lying tongues I stemmed,
And honored him midst shame and scorn.
My friendship's utmost zeal to try,
He asked if I for him would die;
The flesh was weak, my blood ran chill,
But the free spirit cried, "I will."

Then in a moment to my view,
The stranger darted from disguise;
The tokens in his hands I knew,
My Savior stood before my eyes!
He spoke and my poor name he named—
"Of me thou hast not been ashamed,
These deeds shall thy memorial be;
Fear not, thou didst them unto me."

The 6th and 7th stanzas, as they occur in this order, were written by the Rev. Charles W. Denison. The hymn, as it existed originally, without this addition, was composed by James Montgomery, Esq.

Mr. Isaac Vanlier, at Florence, Alabama, a few days since, ordered a negro off his premises, and enforced his order by striking him with a cowhide. The negro resisted by throwing rocks at him, when Mr. V. drew a pistol and shot him through the head. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide!!

At a militia muster at Windsor, N. C., on the 3d inst., Mr. Chentham drew a pistol and shot a Mr. Weston, who had, in sport, knocked his hat from his head. Weston died instantly, and the murderer was suffered to escape.

MISCELLANY.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY COMPARED.

[From a sermon of Rev. Wm. Paor, of Jonesville.]

There are those who dislike marriage. Their doctrine is, to have no bonds of matrimony at all, but to let all the individuals of our world associate together, as they please—forming and changing companionships as they deem expedient—without ceremony, or instruction, or restraint of law—&c; then, others would have the world go on as it does, marrying and giving in marriage, all but the nuns and the priests,—others, still, without being tutored at all with these views, have serious doubts whether the single state is not, after all, the preferable condition, and whether it may not truly be termed the state of highest blessedness. They have looked at the scenes of domestic strife, which human society sometimes exhibit; they have seen the unprovided children of thriftless and laborious parents—they have witnessed the care worn countenances of hard pressed heads of families—they have gazed on the wife, once lovely and carefree now dispirited and in loathsome wretchedness, linked, perhaps, by a drunken husband, to perpetual poverty and disgrace—and they have beheld the man, who was once among the most promising of all their associates, now sitting in rags on the door-stone of his own habitation, scorned and crest broken forever, by the finger-nails and abusive tongue of that very woman, who, on her wedding day, was considered almost an angel.—All this and much more, have they witnessed, until they seriously apprehend, that this whole business of wedlock is a most hazardous operation. Much more do they doubt and hesitate, and postpone, when they think of their own resources, contrasted with the forthcoming additional expenses, ever attendant, as they imagine, upon the marriage establishment.

Now, we shall not deny, that there are vices, slandering, worthless, tormenting wives—filled with novels, and romantic loves, flourishing in smiles and gay apparel in the dance, and the fashionable party, and then, drooping like a wilted cabbage leaf, at home, impure, and disgusting—with domestic duties neglected, and family in uproar. Nor shall we deny, that the Lords of Creation may sometimes be found, in the shape of husbands, equally detestable—ruling with a rod of iron, in the family circle—harsh, abusive, improvident—profligate—magnificent in speech, but minute in every good quality of a human being. Nor shall we affirm, at all, that want, affliction, misfortune, and unhappiness, arising from other sources, where both husband and wife have estimable characters, never came within the limits of the marriage condition.

Sin and suffering, to no little extent, seem to be the common inheritance of man, however he exists, since the transgression of Eden. Fix yourselves as you please, on earth, and we can assure you, there will be more or less of the undesirable about the state of your affairs, until the millennium comes—and it is well for you to remember, when making your choice among the various modes of living on the footstool, that every one of them have their own defects. If there are things about the marriage state, which give you the horrors, as you look them in the face—so likewise, may hideous features be found, in the state of single blessedness. Show me a crest fallen, crooked, squallid, and miserable husband—hen-pecked and in perpetual disaster, and I will show you an old bachelor somewhere to match him; withered and selfish, and dissatisfied—nervous; eccentric; censorious; precise; profligate perhaps, in want and woe—bartered and pecked by every living thing in the streets, with none to sympathize with him in his trials, or to sustain him under his afflictions. He becomes to himself the object of his own idolatry—for himself he lives, and moves, and has his being. No wife—no child shares his affliction, or creates within him the spirit of enterprise. To clothe, and feed and shelter, and comfort himself is the object supreme of his anxieties. His room, and dress, his food, and his furniture, must all be adjusted precisely to his wishes—not a stitch nor a wrinkle must be neglected,—you must cook his meat neither too much, nor too little,—his drink must be neither too sour, nor too sweet,—his bed must be aired, and warmed, and smoothed to perfection—even your own speech and personal appearance, to the last iota, must be ordered aright before him—your very children, in his presence, must be trim, precise, quaint, demure, and most reverential. Himself is the sun of the firmament, and around him all things must revolve in their own appropriate orbits. Now, such a being as we have described seldom grows in goods—he makes few advances in property—he has no one to support but himself, as he thinks. The incentive to exertion which exists in a husband and a father's mind is, therefore, a stranger to him,—he can always, as he imagine, take care of number one, and therefore, he will not waste himself away with overmuch toil, nor lay up treasures for the future. He spends as he goes, and obeys the bible in one respect, most cordially—permitting the morrow to take care of itself.—

Thus does he live during the first years of his active life, until youth be gone, and the habits of a life of selfish single blessedness gather around him. And then, with all his wants, so numerous and expensive, it costs more to support him in his loneliness, than an ordinary family would consume. The very attentions he then demands, coming from those who live in the married condition, are proofs overwhelming of the high importance of that state of society. After all his pains to escape the burthens of a family establishment, he is compelled, by the very laws of his being, to sustain them, and that, too, without any of their joys. Old Bachelors do not live alone—they belong to families, and they have to do their proportion in footing the bill; and, if we understand the voice of community on the subject, it is both cheaper and pleasanter to provide for the wants of a father and mother, with fifteen children appended to them, among whom you can move free and joyous, with such help as they can afford you, than it is to satisfy all the demands of one single old bachelor, such as we have selected for our present contemplations, who, we are willing to admit, is a very bad specimen of his kind, but no worse than these specimens of the marriage state to which we are so often referred by old Bachelors themselves, in justification of their mode of living. Let us exist, we say, among green and growing things rather than autumn leaves and frozen fruit.

And, then, we can find for you among the old maids of our world, a match pretty equal in ugliness to any cross-grained, offensive female in the married state. We now refer to the one who has coquetted away her youth, spurning all offers of marriage as they were then presented, but now wrinkled and woe-begone with borrowed locks and painted cheeks, doing up courtship for others—her own being ended—flirting, and fidgeting, and finding fault through life, with aches, and groans, and wants incessant.

Now contrast the father, no matter how offensive, with such an old Bachelor—and then bring the mother, however disagreeable, into comparison with the old maid we have contemplated, in all her faded glories, and then make selection of your lot for life.

Most firmly are we convinced that this life of single blessedness, such as we have described, would have been more appropriately named, had it been called a life of multiplied cursefulness—a state of unnatural, unnecessary and unutterable woe—tending to licentiousness and selfishness supreme—drying up the best fountain springs within us, and resulting in ridicule and ruin eternal.—All this fear of being unable to supply the wants of your families—like the trepidation of the soldier, as he approaches the foe, will pass away, as the engagement wax warm. Stupor and fear goes off, as the battle goes on—and a thousand nameless, and noble emotions are awakened within you. Neither the richest, nor happiest, nor greatest, nor most useful men have belonged to the barren race of these blasted fig trees. Never did God bless us, ourselves, so abundantly, in basket and in store, as when we obeyed his own laws of nature, and of inspiration, and became, as Bishops are bound to do, the husband of a single wife. Before then we spent, and gave, until nothing was left. Since then, we have given, even more abundantly than ever, and yet, we have increased in goods, until, perhaps, now, with all our expenditures, we have an ample sufficiency; and this, by no means, is a solitary instance. What old Bachelor can say more than this? If we mistake not, these very family-ridden fathers, do vastly more in keeping the breath of life in the bodies of the unmarried old ones of the world, than single blessedness is accustomed to acknowledge. Of one thing we may rest assured, which is, that the marriage state is sanctioned, if not enjoined, in the bible. Marriage says the inspired writer, is honorable in all. There is nothing wrong, nor inconsistent, nor injurious about it—nothing of which we ought to blush, or be ashamed. It is not only to be permitted and endured, but it is absolutely an honorable, estimable affair—and it is honorable in all, when they have arrived at the suitable age, and are in circumstances to warrant the connexion. Popish Priests and private citizens, alike, deserve our praise, when they act in this respect, according to the laws of nature, and of God. Christ himself was present at the nuptials of Cana in Galilee, and he sanctioned the performance by contributing to the festivities of that occasion. Break up the marriage relation, and human society will cease to exist, or it will exist, like the beasts of the field, in greatest want, and wild disorder. Man, without this relation, usually, not always, turns into a miser, or a misanthrope, or a profligate. He knows nothing of a father's feeling's—nothing of a husband's joys—his heart withers, and freezes in its loneliness, or it is filled with selfish and sensual emotions—and when sickness, or old age overtakes him, he then comes for warmth, and nourishment and vitality, to those domestic fires, which he has labored so hard to extinguish.

That there have been lives of usefulness spent in the unmarried state, we shall not deny—and that individuals in this condition have enjoyed a good degree of happiness, and have been eminent for virtue, we are ready to admit, (such as Newton, and Irving, and Hannah Moore.) But they, we believe, belong to the exception, and not to the general rule. Their condition contributes, we think, neither to their joys, nor their usefulness. They were single, not from choice, but because circumstances above their control prevented their union. They were happy and good, in spite of their loneliness. Notwithstanding the singleness of their state, they became virtuous, and in their virtues they found their reward. And here we have a lesson, of most wholesome character, for those who are withheld by the providences of God from conjugal felicities. You may give yourselves up to the practice of virtue—you may devote all your days to useful and benevolent employment in your single state, and by so doing you will secure an ample compensation. The fountain springs of joy, in this way, will be kept full and overflowing forever. But this exception furnishes no argument whatever against the general rule; marriage, notwithstanding your case, may be the natural, and honorable, and best estate for human beings on earth.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ADULTERY LEGALIZED.

Mr. Editor:—Your comment on the act of the last Legislature of Michigan, legalizing Adultery &c., has disgusted the Editor of the Argus beyond measure; and, in his last paper he ventures, the first of the avowed advocates, of universal licentiousness, to justify the dear party legislation, which has abolished all punishment for this most atrocious of all crimes. He thinks because the Savior refused to become the executioner of a repenting woman, our legislature merit the approbation of an insulted community for screening the other party, who is the real offender, from deserved punishment also. And he is preparing a terrible battery to blow you sky-high, for presuming to doubt it. Take care, my dear sir, or you will be annihilated, and the Signal "stop" for want of an editor.

But what is there in your strictures, that disgusts the Argus eyed Editor so much?—Is it the shame his party has brought upon the virtuous part of the citizens of Michigan?—If so he has reason to blush, and much more if he means to advocate the measure. Ah, this is the rub? He is ashamed of the act; and if it had been passed by any other political party, would have cried aloud and spared not. But his position makes it his duty to the party, to which he looks for patronage, to advocate every measure of the dear party, no matter how enormously wicked it may be.

We are credibly informed that a member, who lives about six miles south from your office, boasts of having voted for the repeal; and gives as a reason that he has just discovered that punishment does not deter evil doers from violating the laws; and this seems to be the only supposition upon which the repeal admits of justification.

Now if this be a fact, why imprison a man in our jail for neglecting to do military duty? Why not repeal the whole code of penal laws? Why commence with that part of it, which was intended to protect all that can make life desirable, viz. a good name—an unspotted reputation? Have our legislature lost all power of distinguishing virtue from vice?—Or are they totally indifferent to the sufferings of innocence and purity? Where is the virtuous father, the chaste mother, who would not rather, yea a thousand times rather follow their lovely daughter to the silent tomb, than to see her seduced from virtue's path, by a villain, the blackest—most despicable of all criminals? Is a horse of more value than the unblemished reputation of a beloved wife, or a lovely and confiding young lady, who, under the promise of being made happy, submits to the friend who wantonly destroys her fair fame, that the thief should be sent to the penitentiary, but the heartless, soulless libertine permitted to go at large, and perhaps to the legislative hall, destroying all that is fair and good, within his reach? O shame, where is thy blush!

What can have been the motive of this repeal? Has any person suffered the penalty of the law innocently? No, this is not pretended. The fact is, we too often elect lawmakers who have no moral character themselves, and no feeling for suffering humanity—men, who are governed exclusively by their own pecuniary interest and licentious propensities, and are consequently incapable of placing a proper estimate upon virtue and purity of character.

The Argus attempts to throw dust in the eyes of its readers by asserting that no law exists in England, or the States, to punish fornication, leaving them to infer, from his sweeping assertions, that this is also the case with regard to adultery. Will he risk his reputation by asserting that the latter is not a criminal offence, and punished as such by the laws of nearly, if not quite, all civilized nations? But why should the one be punished

any more than the other? They are both destructive of happiness, and the object of human laws ought to be the protection of its subjects from injury, for this is plainly the object of the Divine law upon which the civil is expressly founded.

Party governs all things—the public press becomes a pander to infamy—an instrument of vice, spreading ruin, degradation and misery around, over our beloved land, far and wide, in hopes of securing a paltry patronage from the party whose measures it advocates. And thus, instead of what it ought to be, a source of useful knowledge, improving the minds and morals of mankind, it is too often prostituted to the vilest of purposes. Instead of disseminating the principles of liberty, justice and equality, it makes men slaves to party, minions of some designing leader, religious or political. Or else it furnishes food only for a diseased imagination in the shape of love sick stories and high wrought fictions.

And what will be the consequences of a continuance of such a course of conduct?—Let revolutionary France, and the fate of all the ancient republics, answer. When virtue and truth are disregarded by the great mass of the people, when every one tries to exalt himself by pulling down his neighbor, it is high time for all, who have the welfare of their country at heart, to arise from their dormant state of political death, and shake off the incubus that crushes them to the dust.

H. R. S.

For the Signal of Liberty.

IS ABOLITIONISM INSURRECTIONARY AND DISORGANIZING?

Messrs. Editors:—The charge is gravely laid against Abolitionism, by its opponents that it is *insurrectionary and disorganizing*. If by these terms nothing more is meant than that Abolitionism aims at a reformation of the public mind upon the subject of Slavery, and seeks to accomplish the abolition of slavery, by moral suasion and political action, the charge is most freely admitted. But if by the terms *insurrectionary and disorganizing*, be meant (as is doubtless the case) a doctrine and determination to break up existing ecclesiastical organizations, or to overthrow the Federal Government, or to set at defiance constitutional regulations; the charge is fully denied.

Should your correspondent be allowed to speak for the party to which he belongs, he would say, it is not a doctrine of abolitionism, nor the design of the Liberty Party to *destroy* but to *mend*. They are opposed to whatever is exotic to liberty—to the happiness of individuals—to the peace and prosperity of nations. They look upon slavery as a monster of ghastly and forbidding fractures—an enemy to the Declaration of Independence—and as aristocratic, in its principles and tendencies utterly opposed to the genius of free institutions, a republican government, or wholesome and equitable laws. It is a *sentiment* sometimes expressed by the Abolitionists, that upon a failure of all other means, a revolution with the design of expurgating the evil, would be productive of less evil, than the hopeless continuance of slavery. That is, opposition and resistance to wicked and oppressive laws, would be justifiable. In this they have the example of the patriots of the Revolution. Were our Revolutionary Fathers right in the measures adopted, in resisting unrighteous laws? Who then would blame the slaves of the South, if they had the power, in throwing off the yoke of bondage—in asserting their liberty? It may be observed, however, that what would be right in extremity would be highly inadvisable under the present constitution of things.

In despotic governments, where the people have no access to the law-making power, and where grievances are unheard and unredressed, insurrection and revolution, might be justifiable. But in a government emanating directly from the people, where the law-making power can be effectually reached, the case is far different. Is public sentiment wrong?—Abolitionism seeks by *moral suasion* to correct it. Has the general government lent its sanction and support to slavery? Abolitionism seeks, in a constitutional way, by *political action* to withdraw that support. Does slavery in all its influences threaten to overthrow our republican government? Abolitionism seeks to prevent a catastrophe so fearful. Is the Declaration of Independence doctrinally opposed to the constitution? Abolitionism proposes, in the use of political franchise, to make them harmonize by having the constitution conform to the principles of eternal truth and equity.

But it is urged that Abolitionism is *insurrectionary and disorganizing*, because it sanctions the practice of secreting and assisting runaway slaves in their efforts for liberty. Query. By what law, whether human or divine, is any man bound to deny the hand of relief to an innocent man struggling for freedom? It is true, it may set at defiance Southern laws and institutions, and thwart the efforts of the marauder in his unholy design upon the unfortunate slave. But who can pity and sympathize with the tyrant that his arm is shorn of its strength in this respect? If the South have legalized oppression and thereby set the laws of God at defiance, they need not blame

us in the performance of our duty, though it may conflict with their supposed interest.

Abolitionists propose to effect their designs only by becoming the majority. Will the opposers of Abolitionism tell us that it is insurrectionary and disorganizing for majorities to rule! It is not insurrectionary when Southern men mob and gag those who open their mouths to plead for the oppressed! It is not disorganizing when by its policy the South seeks to bind the North to aid in a practice hateful in itself and hateful to God—a practice which will sooner or later involve our nation in anarchy and ruin, unless abolished.—Let the candid judge.

JUSTITIA.

For the Signal of Liberty.

TO FARMERS.

As it is now time for farmers to prepare for supplying themselves with food for their stock for another winter, I think I may benefit some by stating the following facts. In the Fall of 1841, I harvested from 1500 to 2000 bushels rutabagas, which cost 2½ cents per bushel when buried in heaps in the field, ready for winter use. In this estimate all expenses are included, except the rent of the land. The soil was sandy, of medium fertility. The yield per acre was not more than 800 bushels. A sandy soil in good condition for a crop of corn, will produce a good crop of rutabagas. If it needs reviving with manure, it may be done at small expense and in the best manner for this crop, by sowing rye in the Fall and ploughing in the crop in May when just headed out. The seed should be drilled in rows at about 3 feet distance to afford room for the cultivator or harrow. The ground must not be weedy; if it is, the additional labor of hoeing will double the expense of the crop. Last year there were grown on the farm that produced part of the above crop, about 1500 bushels at the same expense—2½ cents per bushel.

A bushel of rutabagas per day, with a little straw, will keep an ox well through the winter if not worked; and a bushel and a half if worked every day. Two bushels per day with straw will fatten an ox fast and make excellent beef; two and a half are requisite for fattening very large oxen. A bushel of rutabagas is worth more than a bushel of potatoes for feeding cattle, and more than two bushels of beets for cattle or hogs. Potatoes are worth most for hogs when boiled; rutabagas when fed raw. If rutabagas freeze hard in the heaps, it does not hurt them much, if they are not suffered to freeze again after being thawed. I have ascertained the above facts from long continued trials, and therefore think they may be beneficial to farmers not acquainted with the value of this root.

S. W. FOSTER.

For the Signal of Liberty.

TOWN ELECTION IN COMMERCE.

Messrs. Editors:—I write you the result of our town election. We made out a full ticket, and gave 50 votes, good and true. We elected our candidate for Justice, Thomas Sugden, by 71 majority over the regular Democratic candidate, also one School Inspector and one Constable, by about the same majority, thus proving one fact, that we have good timber in our ranks. *The rebels did not run a ticket.* In fact the real *Hard Ciderites* have gone over to the so-called Democratic party; the honest portion are liberty men, and there are only about 15 left who are waiting to vote for Harry the great *Trader in Sals*, and now, gentlemen, in view of all the results of our movements in the good cause, I feel greatly encouraged, I believe God has blessed and will continue to bless us, and to Him let us ascribe all the honor and glory. The good seed is sown, abroad cast over the land, the harvest is plenteous, pray therefore that the reapers of the good cause may be increased in every city, village, town, hamlet, school district, and secluded corner, of our slavery-cursed land, shall ring with their shouts of "onward" for the great day of Freedom's Jubilee, when the last chain shall be broken, and the last human chattel freed.

Yours, in the good cause,
J. G. FARR.

Commerce, April 22, 1843.

A Lesson for Young Men.—A correspondent informs us that he was acquainted, some thirty years ago, with three young men, all apprentices to Mechanical trades, who boarded together at a boarding-house in Murray-street. Each of them was poor, having no means but the scanty allowance of Apprentices, which barely sufficed to pay their board and provide them with working apparel, so that on Sunday, when most young men sported holiday suits in Broadway, these lads remained at home, reading, having but one Sunday suit between them. But all of them were honest, industrious and prudent; and as time wears on, one of them has since been Mayor of Georgetown, D. C. the second Mayor of Newark, N. J. and the third is Robert Smith, who, we trust, will very soon be Mayor of New York! Such Young Men! are the rewards of patient Industry and solid though humble Worth.—[N. Y. Tribune.

SOUTHERN OPINIONS OF SLAVERY.

A revolution is evidently taking place in the minds of Southern men on the subject of Slavery. In proof of this we copy the following article from a Southern paper. Three years ago such sentiments would not have been tolerated South of Mason and Dixon's line.—*Det. Adv.*

The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register of February 15, contains the following communication:

While standing before the Court house door on Monday last, my attention was attracted to a scene, the like of which I have frequently witnessed before, but have never yet regarded without strong feeling of pain and disgust. It was the sale by auction, to the highest bidder and according to law, of the slaves of a worthy citizen, who suddenly died some months since and would have shrunk with abhorrence from such a disposition of himself during his life.

I am a slave-holder myself, but I should be sorry indeed if my feelings of humanity were so blinded, that I could look upon the human beings whose liberty is subjected to my control, in the same light of which I hold my horses and cows. They are members of my family, however humble may be the place they hold in it. They have human affections, as warm as my own, and sooner than rudely break the ties which bind them to my household sooner than auction them off and subject them to the chances of falling into the hands of a cruel taskmaster, or a speculator in human flesh, I would set them as free as the winds of heaven. And yet by the laws of the land, the slaves of hundreds of men who feel precisely as I do, are subjected to these very chances.—Something in regard to this matter is certainly due to humanity. Our Legislature should put a stop to such scenes as that to which I have alluded. Am I treading on delicate ground? No! The sensitiveness which exists among us with reference to slavery, is morbid, overthought, unnatural and ridiculous. Why, if one happens to drop a simple suggestion in company, relative to amending the condition of the slave, men open their eyes and look as frightened as though they had seen a ghost; and the next thing is, that some fellow who hardly knows he has a soul, has been cogitating in his own mind whether a certain citizen should not be tarred and feathered. Politicians are very much to blame for this state of things. They have been riding the hobby of anti Abolitionism so much, that some of our best men have grown afraid to utter their honest sentiments.

I have no doubt that if I had on yesterday gone to every intelligent man in the crowd assembled before the Court House to witness the sale, and ask each one his private opinion of its propriety and humanity, that nine out of every ten, if not ninety-nine out of every hundred, would have replied it was wrong. Let public sentiment then speak out. And why should it not? Are we forever to be scared by the bug-a-boo, fit only to frighten children? What slave holder is there in Knoxville, who would feel himself wronged by a law forbidding the auction of slaves, like cattle in the streets, to the highest bidder? Few indeed—I should hope not one. And how many in the State? Not many in proportion to the whole. Tennessee bears a high character abroad. Let it be maintained. Let us not refuse to be generous lest demagogues raise a hue and cry at our heels. We can afford to ameliorate the condition of the slave, without injustice to any one.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Cassius M. Clay has come out in a series of articles in the Lexington Intelligencer, Ky., denouncing slavery in unqualified terms, proving that it is the worst of the sun shone upon, and concluding one of his articles as follows:

"Though no Athenian trumpeter may hurry through the assembled and terrified people in bitter anguish, crying aloud—'Will no one speak for his country?' yet, from mute & unresisting suffering & down-trodden innocence there comes up a language, no less powerful, to awaken whatever of sympathy and manly indignation may be treasured up in bosoms, nurtured on Kentucky soil,—rich in associations every way calculated to foster all that is just, honest and true—without which chivalry is a crime, and honor but an empty sound! For them once more then, I denounce those who would by legislation or otherwise, fix the bond of perpetual slavery and the slave trade upon my native state. In the name of those, who in all ages have been entitled to the first care & protection of men, I denounce it. In the name of them, who, in 176, like those who sent back from Thermopylae the sublime message, 'go tell at Lacedaemon that we died here in obedience to her laws,' illustrated by their blood the glorious doctrines which they taught, I denounce it. In the name of Christianity, against whose every word and soul stirring sentiment, it forever wars, I denounce it. In the name of advancing civilization, which for more than a century, has with steady pace moved on leaving the Cimærian regions of slavery and the slave trade, far in the irrevocable and melancholy past, I denounce it. In the name of the first great law, which at Creation's birth, was impressed upon man, self defence, unchangeable and immortal as the image in which he was fashioned, and in His name, whose likeness man was deemed not unworthy to wear, I DENOUNCE SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE TRADE FOREVER."

Is not this singular language to be used by one who is himself a slave-holder?

The Liberty vote in Cato, N. Y. was 28 out of 376. Last fall, 24. The Liberty vote in Port Byron was 76, in Cicero, 83.

A PLEA FOR SLAVERY.

I am in favor of slavery,
1st. Because it relieves so many in our country, about 2,500,000, from perplexing cares. Slaves need not think what they shall do for a support—nor how it will fare with their children. It is for the owner's interest to take care of them and their children. They are then, you can see, released from one of the greatest means of choking the good seed of the kingdom—viz: "cares of this life."
2d. Because it is such a saving of expense in the articles of food and clothing. Slaves you know do not need any thing but corn bread and meat, with a plenty of "corn field peas" for their diet. Two suits of clothing a year is the greatest plenty too for raiment.—The summer suit of a coarse shirt and pantaloons, so as to be cool—no hat—workmen don't need a hat; for winter a coat is added to the suit. Well now, just suppose if these millions were free, why they would want wheat bread, and butter and eggs and preserves and apples and turkeys and oranges, &c. &c.; and there would be no end to their wants as it respects dress; I suppose they would want just as many dollars and cents as good food as free people want—and just as see how expenses would be increased!

3d. I am in favor of slavery because it prevents slaves from being ensnared by the "deceitfulness of riches." This snare connected with the "cares of this life" forms a mighty and dangerous trap to the spiritual interests of men; but all slaves are free from them. What a blessing!

4th. Because so much is saved on the score of educational expenses. They have somebody else to think and speak and write for them. They can't be cheated. All the trouble and expense of an education for slaves are saved.

5th. Because such strict provision is made for the support of the slaves, and if freed they might suffer—they might not be able to take care of themselves. If it is so difficult to take care of themselves and their masters, while others think and feel and write and bargain for them—how could they get along if the burden of thinking and writing and talking was imposed on them in addition to the work they must perform with their hands. Strange that the opposers of slavery don't see and feel the force of this argument!

6th. If slavery were done away, what would become of the benefactions of many people, who give to nothing else but to help the slaves. The benefactors would really suffer, for some object on which to bestow their charity.—Don't you think they would? Their sympathies and benevolent feelings, would find no objects on which to expend themselves. O, how these philanthropists would suffer.

I could go on stronger and stronger, but paper will not permit. H.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

No representative in Congress can depend on any effectual support from either of the great parties, when he presumes to meddle with slavery. If any touch this subject, they must do it at the risk of their characters, if not of their lives. The bull-dogs of the south will at once set upon them, and they cannot fall back on their own political party for support, but must expect to find their most bitter enemies among their own party. While this is the case, how can we expect that northern members will vindicate northern rights, maintain their own independence, or resist southern aggression? They may be the friends of human rights, and hate slavery in all its forms; but when they arrive at Washington, they are in the midst of a slave population, find the administration disposed to foster slavery, and meet in the halls of Congress the whole south, all combined to maintain and extend their slave institutions,—and find that neither of the great political parties dare oppose the slave power, but are both mere tools to do its bidding. What can the poor representative do? He looks round, sees a host ready for battle, turns pale, takes counsel from his fears, prudently retires to his seat, and concludes to put a double bridle upon his tongue. Now and then, a Giddings may dare to speak, and throw himself on his constituents for support; but ten to one, he will be driven again into his party ranks, and meekly consent to draw in the traces, and carry out with his party the will of the slave-holders.—*Voice of Freedom.*

SLAVERY IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

Below is an extract from a speech made at the Anti-Slavery Convention of the New England Conference of Episcopal Methodists by a preacher named Hoes, said to be a brother-in-law of Ex-President Van Buren.—*Voice of Freedom.*

He had seen slavery in its lightest shades, and in its darkest colors, and deepest horrors; he had seen it in our Southern States and Texas. He stated one case of a wealthy Methodist and an extensive slave-holder, who went thirty miles to market to sell a slave—and sold him, and sold him away from his wife and child, and the next day came to hear him preach. He went home with him, and put up at his house, and worse slavery he had seen nowhere, than he saw on that man's plantation. Instead of their being taught to read the Scriptures, and being allowed to attend public worship as the rule requires, they were not even allowed to come in at family prayers.—He had travelled extensively among Methodist slave-holders, and never, but in one instance, known the slaves called to attend family devotion, and that was the result of his own earnest pleading that they might be called.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, the Mendian missionaries, have just arrived in the country.

THE LATIMER STATUTE.

The following is the Act which passed the Legislature of Massachusetts by a unanimous vote, without distinction of parties. It was occasioned by the attempt to carry off George Latimer as a fugitive slave, under the connivance of Chief Justice Shaw, Sheriff Eveleigh, Jailer Coolidge, and Lawyer E. G. Austin.—The only retribution for their agency will be their own reflections on this Statute. Southern editors, particularly in Virginia, ought to copy this "Statute of Liberty." It is an omen of the future.

AN ACT further to protect Personal Liberty.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Sec. 1. No Judge of any Court of record of this Commonwealth, and no Justice of the Peace shall hereafter take cognizance, or grant a certificate in cases that may arise under the third section of the Act of Congress, passed February twelfth, seventeen hundred ninety-three, and entitled an Act respecting fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters to any person who claims any other person as a fugitive slave within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 2. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor, or other officer of this Commonwealth shall hereafter arrest or detain, or aid in the arrest or detention or imprisonment in any jail, or other building belonging to the Commonwealth, or to any county, city, or town thereof, of any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave.

Sec. 3. Any Justice of the Peace, sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner constable, or jailor, who shall offend against the provisions of this law, by in any way acting directly or indirectly under the power conferred by the third section of the Act of Congress aforementioned, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for every such offence to the county where said offence is committed, or shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding one year in the County Jail.

Approved by the Governor, March 24, 1843.

—Emancipator.

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

A writer in a late number of the "Southern Quarterly," with apparently more zeal for the "peculiar institution" and "practical system" than sound learning or sound logic, has attempted a vindication of slavery on Scriptural grounds. His facts and theories are subjected in the March number of the Christian Examiner to a "searching operation," by which they seem to be very beautifully annihilated. The closing paragraph in the article of the Examiner, is an application of the Bible argument, which will not be greatly relished south of "Mason and Dixon's line." Here it is.

"One word more. Our brethren at the South are seeking to legitimate slavery and the slave trade by appeals to the Bible, as the fundamental and supreme law of the world and particularly to the Pentateuch as containing under divine sanction the germs of that patriarchal system by which the African race is made to serve them. Let them not take it amiss, that we at the north should share in their reverence for God's revealed word, and for that portion of the divine law, which Moses wrote. Let them bear with us, should we hereafter obey, as we undoubtedly shall, the precept recorded in Deuteronomy xxiii: 15, 16: 'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him.' Surely our fellow citizens at the south will not claim a monopoly of pity. While they take their position upon the Bible, they will we trust, give us their support and sympathy in obeying one of its plainest and clearest commandments."

Revolving Murder.—The N. O. Picayune of the 13th inst. contains the particulars of a revolting murder, which, for the sake of humanity we hope is not true.

A man by the name of Stuart, residing at Cypress Bend, Ark., just above Columbia, was some time since robbed of a negro, by, as he supposed, some wood-chopper of the vicinity. The circumstance, it seems, threw him into a violent and uncontrollable rage, and, failing to catch the thief or recover his negro, he swore that his dogs should eat the first wood-chopper that ever again ventured upon his ground! Only a few days since some poor wretch of a wood-chopper stopped at Stewart's door about night-fall, requesting the shelter of the roof till morning. Stewart admitted him, and soon after let in upon the man a parcel of savage dogs, who actually tore him to pieces. Stewart instantly fled, and a reward of \$1,000 is offered for his apprehension: part by the Governor of Arkansas, and part subscribed by the citizens of Columbia.

We do not believe New England can match this instance of chivalry.

King Olho, of Greece, is a most extravagant fellow. His palace cost nine millions francs, furniture two millions, and the government officers have received no pay for six months.

Sabbath Schools.—The number of Sunday schools, in 1834, was in the free States, 504, 355—in the slave States 32, 532. The single State of N. Y. had twice as many as the thirteen slave States.

The Army Court Martial which lately set at Swithville, N. C., for the trial of Lieutenant Fremont, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, for "illegal and unmilitary conduct" in whipping three soldiers, sentenced that officer to three months suspension, and confinement to the garrison during that time. The Secretary of War at the request of the Court Martial remitted all the punishment but the confinement. This we take it will not be deemed very severe, as it only amounts to a "denial of leave," for that time.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Missouri Legislature have passed a law that nobody in that state except the Bank of Missouri, shall deal in exchange, under a penalty of five hundred dollars.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 1, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.
For Governor,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF SAGINAW.
For Lieutenant Governor,
LUTHER F. STEVENS,
OF KALAMAZOO.
For Representative to Congress,
THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM CANFIELD,
OF MACOMB.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

This week we shall send bills to all our subscribers who are indebted to us, showing how their accounts stand upon our books. As we intend to have them accurate, it might be well to preserve them. Those subscribers who have hitherto paid in advance, have doubtless learned the superiority of that plan over the old fashioned dilatory method of long credit, and we have confidence they will send us two dollars in advance for the next volume.

To those who have not paid for the present volume, we say that we are well aware, practically, of the hard times and to make them as easy as possible, we will take almost any kind of produce or manufactures in payment, if delivered. Corn, Wheat, Oats, Pork, Beef, Beeswax, Tallow, Lard, &c. &c., will be acceptable. "No old debts for the Signal," is our motto. If you have no cash, bring us what you have, and square up for the year, and begin again. This system will be much more pleasant for you, and much better for us. We prefer to have our subscribers pay in this way rather than to discontinue. We think our subscription list to be the most valuable of any in the State, and we shall regret to abridge it ourselves, or have our subscribers curtail it, while they can make payment in any way by which we can meet our expenses.

GENERAL SCOTT.

When Mr. Giddings was canvassing his district for a re-election last year, he was called on in a public meeting of all parties to state who was his candidate for the Presidency. He promptly replied that General Scott was his favorite candidate—that Mr. Clay was a good man, but he preferred General Scott.

Since then, the General has written to John Q. Adams that he was not a slave holder; and as that declaration brought upon him severe censure from Virginia, his native State, and rendered him suspected by the slave-holders generally, he has lately written a letter defining his position on slavery. We subjoin an epitome of it from the *Marshall Statesman*.—It will be seen that he talks upon both sides—owns no slave himself, and thinks slavery a bad thing, but does not blame any body for holding slaves, and thinks the masters should meliorate the condition of their victims as much as they conveniently can, &c. &c.—Very comfortable doctrine; but it will not make him President.

General Scott and Slavery.—The Danville (Va.) Reporter contains a letter of Gen. Scott, on the question of slavery; connected with the Presidency. It was written in reply to a Virginia correspondent and is copied into the *National Intelligencer, Lancaster Union*, and we know not how many more leading journals. Though Gen. Scott declares he has no prospect of being made a candidate for the Presidency, and he shall not be one unless by a regular nomination, yet he chooses to err, if it be an error to speak, on the side of frankness and candor, and hence he speaks freely his views on the foolishly called "delicate" question of slavery. Gen. Scott states that in boyhood he received strong impressions in favor of gradual emancipation from Jefferson's notes on Virginia, and from Judge Tucker's appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries. Who has not received similar impressions? The student of the liberal sciences must have always bathed at the fountain of Freedom. The principles of a free science, all literature, and all law are opposed to slavery, and we must get a new series of elementary principles before the youthful mind will not take strong hold on emancipation.—Gen. Scott retains these impressions and would have advocated the bill to carry out practical emancipation in Virginia in 1841-2 had he been a member of the Legislature at that time.

In his (Gen. Scott's) opinion, "Congress has no color of authority under the constitution, to touch the relation of master and slave in a state." The reverse is true with regard to the district of Columbia. "Here, with the consent of the owners, on payment of just compensation, congress may legislate at its discretion." Gen. S. thinks this legislation should however be "step by step" with that of Virginia and Maryland, or it would be dangerous to both races in those states," believing that "congress is bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions in relation to domestic slavery;" "regrets the irritation produced by them in the southern states, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has been greatly retarded." The General owns no slave himself, but never attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves without the means of sending

them where they would be in safety; is "persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding states to employ all means not incompatible with the safety of both colors to meliorate slavery to extermination. This is going on not withstanding disturbing causes," and no one has a right to interfere in a community not belonging to it.—Each community must decide for itself. The work of liberation cannot be forced. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Providence doubtless designs to overrule the great evil of slavery to the benefit of the African race. Torn from their savage homes, sold to slavery; in cruel bondage the colored race increased far beyond the parallel of heathenism, is made acquainted with civilized life, hears the gospel, &c., which never could have reached him in the dark regions of Africa.—Emancipation must come, and God will educe good from this evil, and make it the means of sending the gospel and the blessings of civilization over a vast continent." These are the main views of Gen. Scott, the concluding remarks of which he merely "suggests to inspire patience, hope and charity on all sides."

We have noticed this letter, because he is Mr. Giddings's "favorite candidate," and we wish our readers to know how far they can depend upon the judgement of Giddings, Slade, Gates, &c. in shaping their anti-slavery course. This is a specimen of their consistency. The earnestness and zeal with which Giddings has advocated the abolition of slavery and the trade in slaves, in the Federal District, has rendered him notorious through the nation. Yet his "favorite candidate" is utterly opposed to all practicable action on the subject.

POSITION DEFINED.

In the Western Congressional District of this State, the anti-slavery influence has of late extended rapidly. Last fall, in several counties, it was sensibly felt at the polls. At the next election, it is certain the Liberty candidate to Congress will receive from one to two thousand votes. The whigs will have it that the Liberty organization is a great detriment to their prospects. It may be so; we shall not dispute them on this point. They have doubtless considered the matter thoroughly. Well, the whigs in this District are in a decided minority, and there is no hope whatever of carrying the District, if the Liberty ticket shall receive a handsome support. In other words, the Democratic candidate will be elected unless the whigs and Liberty men unite their teams and pull together. There is no mistake about this. Liberty men ask no favors of the other parties, nor will they for a moment think of a compromise. What then shall the whigs do? The Editor of the *Jackson Gazette* has hit on the only plausible scheme that can be adopted, viz: to make the whig candidate an anti-slavery man until after the election. The editor must be a yankee! Hear him, in his initiatory suggestions for a Whig-Anti-slavery rally in the Fall.

Annexation of Texas.—From an occasional hint that is thrown out here and there, we are suspicious that another effort is to be made by the slave interest of the south and the dough faces of the north, to extend the limits of the United States beyond the Sabine.—Should such a plan be again brought before congress, we hope there will be no parleying upon the subject. Let it be met with an uncompromising and unyielding opposition.—The territory of our Republic is already large enough, and if not, we want no accessions that will bring an additional influence in favor of slavery. The questions that have and will arise out of the present existence of that curse among us, threaten to distract and destroy the nation, and we say most emphatically, its supporters should not be permitted to receive any additional weight from foreign sources. In the selection of our candidates for Congress, therefore, special care should be taken, that no one receives a nomination, who is not pledged to use his influence to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States, and to do all in his power to stay any increase of the slave power in the counsels of our nation. A large proportion of the people of the northern states are thorough going anti slavery men, and no one who is not willing to become pledged, that he will faithfully represent them, should receive their suffrages.

It seems the whig candidate must "do all in his power to stay any increase of the Slave Power in the counsels of the nation." That will not do Sir. You will not catch any abolitionists with that bait. The slave-holders rule the country now with absolute sway; and they will be content if they can maintain their present domination. The whig candidate is to be pledged only against its increase.

We are told "a large proportion of the people of the Northern States are thorough going anti-slavery men." How thorough going? As thorough as the editor of the *Gazette*, who would put an inveterate slave breeder over "the counsels of the nation," who is opposed to all anti-slavery action, present or future?

The other whig editors in the District will probably follow in the track of the *Gazette*, and endeavor to show they are as "anti-slavery as any body." That course might have answered in 1833, but in 1843, no paper or candidates will receive the confidence of voting abolitionists who are not the out-spoken advocates of liberty principles.

The following is the committee appointed by the class, which has just closed its course of eight lectures, on Memesism, to report the result of the investigation:
Dr. Denton, Chairman, Guy Beckley, F. Sawyer, Jr. Dr. Cowles, M. Eacker, Rev. F. H. Cuming, Professor Whiting, Professor Williams, Dr. Ormsby.

EMIGRATION FROM MISSOURI.

Last week we mentioned that ten unfortunate strangers from Missouri called on us on their way to Canada. We stated the market value of these colored persons to be \$4,110. The *Detroit Advertiser* mentions their passage across the river into Canada. The *last Emancipator*, published in Boston, brings us the following account of the departure of a portion of the company from Missouri.

The Missouri Reporter, March 18, has the following:

"The Hannibal Journal, of the 10th instant, says a negro man, the property of W. W. Beebe, and a negro woman, with her two children, the property of Massena Garrard, residing near that place, were stolen, and run off by the Illinois abolitionists, during the preceding two weeks. The property stolen, was valued at \$1500. The plunderers took with them a variety of articles, such as bacon, bedding, wearing apparel, &c. It is supposed, they crossed the river on the ice, and that the negroes were hurried off immediately, on the way to Canada. The indignation of the people at Hannibal, is excited to the highest pitch, and we trust they will take efficient steps, not only to protect their property, but to punish the miscreants who have been engaged in this work of plunder."

Now to appease the "indignation" of the people of Hannibal in general, and Massena Garrard in particular, we beg leave to inform all whom it may concern, that the said woman and two children were not stolen and run off by abolitionists. It is an imposition on them to make such an assertion. Slaveholders often steal slaves, and sell them, but abolitionists never. We call on the Hannibal Journal to produce a single instance of the kind in the United States. This woman thought that a location in Canada would be preferable to one in Shelby County, and removed accordingly of her own free will and accord.—We suspect she made a judicious choice. There were many lawless, villainous fellows in her neighborhood. As the Editor of the Hannibal Journal may consider this as an "abolition story," we will support it by the following extract from his own paper, which we cut from an exchange.

The Hannibal Journal gives an account of two cases of Lynch Law, which are said to have lately occurred, in Shelby county, Missouri:

"In the first, a merchant of Marion county, who had a judgment and execution against a farmer, for \$40, levied upon his stock, which was sold, the merchant buying it in for \$16. Afterwards, the merchant sold the cattle for \$100, and then tried to enforce from the debtor the balance of the judgment. He was summarily waited upon by three of the neighbors, tied to a tree; fifteen lashes with a hickory laid on his bare back by each member of the committee, and directed to leave immediately, if not sooner.

In the other case, an inexorable creditor had sued a poor man for \$120, and levied upon all his property, refusing indulgence. On the day of sale, the assembled neighbors requested the officer to first put up what they significantly styled "Judge Lynch's horse." A fence rail with legs to it, avowing that the buyer of the farmer's property must take a ride on the Judge's horse; the creditor took the hint; and made tracks."—*Kentuckian.*

We send our paper this week to the Hannibal Journal, and request an exchange. We understand that more emigrants will probably leave soon for Canada and should they come this way, we might be able to reduce "the highest pitch of his indignation," by giving him timely notice of their progress and welfare.

But to be serious, we wish that a better understanding between abolitionists and slaveholders might take place. We bear them no ill will. We would not injure their persons or their property. They wrong their slaves, and when they escape to us, we give them shelter, food, and clothing, as they need.—The slave-holders would do the same, were they in our places. The Christian religion requires this of us. Why then cherish towards us feelings of malignant and murderous hatred?

Murder.—Last Monday morning, a man, named Patrick Dunn, was shot near his dwelling in this village by Charles Chorr. They were both Irishmen, and near neighbors.—Dunn died the next day. On a post-mortem examination it appeared that the ball entered at the side, and passed through the lower part of the stomach. A quarrel had existed for some time between Dunn, and Chorr, and Dunn had been indicted for an assault upon Chorr. Dunn has left a family of five children. Chorr is now lodged in the jail of this county. The coroner's jury held an inquest upon the body, and returned a verdict declaring that Patrick Dunn was wilfully and maliciously killed by Charles Chorr. We believe this is the first murder that has been perpetrated in this County since its settlement, a period of about twenty years.

We have heard of a robber who deliberately shot a gentleman on the highway, took the dead man's money and his horse, and fled.—When arraigned before his country's tribunal and called upon to answer the solemn interrogatory, guilty? or not guilty? He replied—I shot the man but I have taken good care of the horse. He is a noble animal, very serviceable to me, and I have kept him "fat and sleek." How much better, or rather how much worse! is that "kind hearted southern PATRIARCH," who under the infernal grasp of hopeless servitude, keeps his "serviceable animal," fat and sleek. He may possibly take care of the animal, but he murders THE MAN.

The Free Press says:
Congressional elections have taken place in ten States for members of the 23d Congress, which show the following result: 57 Democrats and 17 Whigs. In the last Congress from the same states there were 33 Democrats and 41 Whigs.

CONNECTICUT.

The election in this State shows that the influence of the Liberty party is steadily on the gain. The Freeman says: "As the Liberty and scattering votes amount to nearly 2000, again it is presumed no election of the State Ticket has been made by the people. The Whigs have only 5 Senators, viz. from Districts No. 1, 4, 5, 12 and 15. If when they were in power, they had repealed the plurality rule, there would have been no choice in several of the other Districts, nor of three Members of Congress. The House of Representatives is more nearly balanced than last year. On a second trial, the Liberty Party have prevented a choice of representatives in Norwich and of a second in New London."

As the "dying away" argument is greatly relied upon by our opponents, we submit the result of the election in a few towns, as compared with last year.

Table with 3 columns: Town, 1842, 1843, Gain. Rows include Farmington, Southington, Wethersfield, Guilford, Madison, Newtown, Norwalk, Norwich, Bozrah, Franklin, Lebanon, Lisbon, Montville, Torrington, Chester, Westbrook, Ashford, Chaplin, Hampton, Killingly, Pomfret, Thompson, Windham, Woodstock, and a Total row.

The Whigs foolishly threw away upwards of 23,000 votes. We say foolishly, because they failed of electing most of their candidates, and by persisting in running a third ticket, placed their worst enemies, the Locos, in power. Had they voted for the Liberty candidates, the Democrats would have been defeated, and the State redeemed. But their infatuation seems incurable. In sixteen towns no choice of Representatives was effected. In Woodstock, every fifth voter is a Liberty man, the vote standing for Gillette 118, Cleveland 217, Baldwin 204. In Farmington one of the Liberty Representatives was elected and one Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS. The special election for members of Congress, has resulted favorably for the Liberty party in every District. Only one district has succeeded this time, and this, not by a falling off of Liberty votes, or an increase of the successful party, but by the inaction of a portion of one of the pro-slavery parties, who, being disaffected with their regular nomination, yet preferred to let the opposite pro-slavery party triumph rather than give their votes to the Liberty candidate, although of their own faith, except in the matter concerning liberty.

The town of Salisbury gave 111 Liberty votes, and 102 for all others—being a clear majority of 9 over Whigs, Democrats, and Tyler men. The Liberty vote in 1840 was 90; in 1841, 24; at the election in February, 76. In Haverhill, the Liberty vote was 102. The Governor and council will probably appoint a day for another election in June.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. We gather a few items connected with the late election from different sources: In Greenland, the three pro-slavery parties had to unite against the Liberty party, to teach these abolitionists their manners. A good many pro-slavery representatives were elected by the Liberty party—to stay at home—a majority being necessary to a choice. In Sandwich, the residence of our candidate for Governor, General Hort, the Liberty party carried the day entirely, choosing Moderator, Representatives, &c., by a clear majority. In Bosworth, last year, we had six votes, this year thirty, and a number more might have been given had there been a full supply of tickets and a proper concert of action. The number of Liberty representatives in the State is believed to be ten.

RHODE ISLAND. The State election has gone for the Whigs, by a strong majority. Whig majority, 1,840. The Whigs have also 24 of the 31 Senators, and 50 of the representatives. The whole number of votes cast, was 16,066, which shows that the new Constitution has nearly doubled the suffrage. The whole vote at the great Presidential struggle in 1840, being 5,621. The defeat of Governor Dorr's movement has also secured to the citizens of color their equal right of suffrage with the whites. We hope the war is now over, so that our cause may get a hearing in Rhode Island.—Emancipator.

Southern Civilization.—Read the following specimen of slave holding barbarism. Branding.—A man who was recently convicted of manslaughter in Wake county, N. C. was sentenced to be branded with the letter "M" in the brawn of the thumb of the left hand, and be imprisoned for six months—the hot brand to remain on the hand till the prisoner should have repeated three times, "God save the State." The branding then took place forthwith at the bar, in the presence of the Court; and the prisoner was conducted to prison.

The North Carolinians, are rejoicing over a new gold mine. An exchange paper tells us that:

"The new Gold Mine in Moore county, N. C., employs 300 hands, raising \$30 or \$40 per week to each hand. The gold is found in lumps just below the surface, and the search for it is very rudely conducted. One lump worth \$16 was found. In Stanly county a rock mine is worked by machinery with great profit. In Georgia and Alabama the business is actively prosecuted. The entire middle section of North Carolina is said to be almost one gold mine—the "dross" being near the surface."

Now we venture to affirm that the "dross near the surface" is much more valuable than the gold beneath. The thirst after gold will prove a curse to the people, even if it abounds in the soil. What State has ever been permanently benefited by the gold mines within its limits? What country has had a soil so barren that the inhabitants could not become comfortable and even wealthy by a patient cultivation of the surface?

The following items which we cut from an eastern paper, show that Michigan is not the only place where snow has fallen in large quantities the past season.

Deep Snow.—In Ossipee in this State, in the woods, the snow is now about four feet deep on the level. It is said that there has not been so much snow on the ground at this season of the year for about forty years, as is now spread over New England.

Friday morning, March 24.—The thirty-fourth snow fall is now coming down. Our streets present the appearance of mid winter.—Portsmouth Journal.

The snow in the woods of this vicinity, is now nearly or quite four feet deep. Several deer have been taken alive and brought into the city. The teamsters up the river occasionally catch a deer, secure him upon their loads and budge home with him.—Bangor Advertiser.

FOREIGN NEWS. Revolution in Hayti.—A rapid revolution has taken place lately in Hayti, which has resulted in the abdication of President Boyer, who has sailed for England. We have no room for particulars to day. The Government is now administered by a council of twenty-five until a new President can be chosen. It is said that Mr. Ferry, a mulatto, will take Boyer's place as President. The President in future is to be elected triennially—the army to be abolished and a strong police substituted. All religions to be tolerated, seminaries of learning to be established, and all encouragements given to capitalists.

Mexico and Texas.—Santa Anna has sent propositions to the Texan Government, through one of the Texan prisoners whom he has released, for a permanent arrangement of difficulties between the two countries. Texas is to form a part of Mexico, and be represented in the General Congress, but to institute all local laws and regulations; to elect her own officers, civil and military; all public lands, mines, and minerals to belong to the Texan Government; a general amnesty for past offences to be proclaimed; and no laws affecting religion shall be passed. These propositions are certainly liberal and deserving of serious consideration. The Galveston Times, however, scorns at the idea of adopting them, and expresses its full conviction that they will be rejected with contempt by every patriotic Texan.

Europe.—The last advices from Europe bring nothing important. In the British Parliament, the Corn Laws were under discussion. The shock of an earthquake has been distinctly felt in Manchester, Carlisle, and the Isle of man, but no damage was done.

A St. Louis paper "gives warning that if the Missouri slaves continue to be carried off by the Illinois abolitionists, the citizens of Missouri will revenge themselves by burning the houses of their Illinois neighbors."

Suppose they should revenge themselves by burning every house in Illinois, would that bring back their slaves? It might be well to think of that before making the experiment.

The Bangor Gazette, Maine, an excellent Liberty paper, is now issued daily.—This is the second daily Liberty paper. They will soon be established generally.

We are authorized to say, that Dr. Comstock has resigned his pastoral charge of the Baptist church and society in Ann Arbor.

The Genesee Democrat says that in 371 towns in this State, 260 have elected Democratic Supervisors, and 111 Whigs.—Democratic majority, 149.

The article on the first page on Marriage and Celibacy is impartial and well written. Old maids and old bachelors may read it with profit.

Judge Betts has recently decided that the U. S. Court has jurisdiction in cases of felony committed on board ships of war only when such felonies are not within the jurisdiction of a Court Martial.

An Editor Shot.—Melzar Gardner, Esq., editor of the Old Dominion, was shot through the heart at Norfolk, Va. a few days ago, by M. Cook, Esq. The quarrel was a political one. Both were Locofocos.

Live honestly, hurt nobody, and render to every one his due. To these three general precepts, Justinian has reduced the whole doctrine of law.—Blackstone.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

The whig press and whig lecturers, have abused the liberty party without measure, because we are a small minority. The Democrats are strong and able to defend themselves, and hence they are treated with comparative respect. Their rage is increased because after having been abused by them, we will not turn round and vote for them. The day is not distant when we shall be a majority, and the whigs small—a very small minority. The whig party is going—going—going to pieces as fast as a party ever hastened to ruin, while the Liberty party is rapidly rising to power. We can bide our time.

Smoky Chimneys.—It has been clearly demonstrated by science and practical experiment, that this great drawback upon domestic comfort is remedied by an unceasing and simple process, viz: a slight but continued enlargement, commencing at the bottom of the flue, and extending to the top. This is sure to produce a draft, and it is presumed that in most instances of defective chimneys, inattention to this simple rule, in the original construction, would be found the cause of it.—Piscataquis Farmer.

Sound Made Visible.—An English paper gives an account of a discovery by Mr. Southworth of Manchester, by which sound is made visible, and the speech of any person may be taken, even by one who knows not how to write. It seems, from the description to be a substance which receives the impression of sounds as fully as the tympanum of the ear, and retains them as legibly as any typographer. Well, they have learned to paint with light in Daguerrotype, and may learn to write with sound for all we know.—Marshall Statesman.

Father Mathew.—A letter has been received from this great apostle of Temperance, in which he promises to visit this country. No man in Europe would meet with a more cordial welcome. Heaven guide the ship! We would give more and travel further to see this great, good man, than to get a view of Queen Victoria and all the crowned heads in Europe. He has done more for his fellow men and the world, than all the Kings that have ruled since the days of Nero.—Rochester Democrat.

We are glad to be able to say that the House of Representatives of Maine without a dissenting vote, has passed a resolve authorizing the Governor to send an agent to any Southern port or place where a citizen of Maine may be imprisoned or held as a slave solely on account of his color, and to claim such citizen, and, if need be, to prosecute his claim for freedom in the Supreme Court of the United States, at the expense of this State.—Kennebec Journal.

The legislature of Maryland has given the sporting gentlemen a pretty severe dose, in a gaming law which they have just passed.—It makes the offence of keeping a gaming table a misdemeanor, and fines the person keeping it one hundred dollars for each offence. Door-keepers, waiters, or those in any way aiding or assisting, shall be fined twenty dollars for each offence. Betters at such tables are held guilty to misdemeanor and are to be fined \$20.

One James McPherson, being arraigned before the Circuit Court on charge of bigamy, plead guilty. On being brought up for sentence, he exhibited a pardon from Gov. Porter, granted, of course, before trial. Such an Executive is a disgrace to any State that pretends to be civilized and governed by the clear principles of morality.

Legion of Honor.—This body consists of 49,678 members, of whom 21,622 enjoy the decorations. The population of France is about thirty-five millions. It follows that one in every seven hundred and four of the whole number, men, women and children—enjoys the decoration of the Legion. Nearly 6,000 crosses were distributed during the year 1842.

Run in the Army.—In the late Florida exhibition under Lieut. McLaughlin, it is stated, by Dr. Barton of the Medical Bureau, that during a period of 8 months, there were purchased for the use of the sick, of Brandy, port, champagne, madeira, gin, whiskey, cider, ale, porter, bitters and alcohol, in quantity amounting to the enormous sum of \$2,076,211! How natural! Run, war, and slavery are a part of the same brood, begotten by sin upon death.—Albany Patriot.

General Scott has written a letter to the Danville (Va.) Reporter, on the question of slavery, which is far in advance of anything our modern American statesmen have dared to utter—declaring among other things, his persuasion, "that it is a high moral obligation of masters, and slave-holding states, to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to ameliorate slavery to extermination."

The Corlis Case.—The investigation in this case has closed. The jury returned a verdict that Corlis came to his death by a wound from some person unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Colton were, thereupon, immediately discharged. The Tribune says that nothing in the testimony fixes suspicion of guilt upon any body, and the affair remains enveloped in its original mystery.

Rhode Island.—The Supreme Court of this State, at Newport, discharged the prisoners against whom indictments for treason were pending, they having petitioned the Governor for pardon. This termination of the prosecutions, upon the offenders making full submission to the laws, will, we believe, be universally approved.

Martyrdom.—Two native Christians were recently put to death by the heathen rulers of Madagascar. Fiercely as they are persecuted, it is said that the number of Christians is rapidly increasing in that island. Like slaves in North Carolina, they are liable to be put to death for having a Bible in their possession!

Bone and Antidote.—A ship sailed from Boston, Mass. a few days since, for a health-enland with two thousand gallons of rum.—This is equal to the French brandy and missionaries, lately forced upon the Islanders in the Pacific.

D. L. Child states in the Liberator, that among the "property" for which the Florida people claim payment, is a large number of women carried off by General Jackson's army! War, slavery, prostitution and alcohol, all united!

The following notes show the beginnings of the present vast commerce of the western inland seas.

The first vessel bearing the American flag upon Lake Erie, was the sloop Detroit of 70 tons, in 1796.

In 1797 the schooner Wilkinson of Detroit, was built; her capacity was 80 tons.

In 1800 the Good Intent, of 85 tons, was built; she was wrecked in 1805.

In 1799 the Government built the "John Adams" and "Tracy."

In 1805 the schooner Nancy was built by the United States at Black Rock.

In 1806 the "Contractor" was built by Porter, Burton & Co.

In 1810 the "Catherine" was built.

In 1810 the first steamboat, "Walk-in-the-water," was built at Black Rock; at which time there were, in all, about thirty sail vessels on the Upper Lakes.

In 1824 two new steamboats were built.

In 1825 three more were added; from this period to 1832 four steamboats were built, and the whole number of steamboats in 1841 was upwards of fifty, and the number of sailing vessels little short of three hundred.

DIED

BISHOP ROBERTS, of the Methodist Episcopal church died at his residence in Indiana on the 27th inst.

We were personally acquainted with Bishop Roberts. He was a man of fine talents, gentlemanly in his appearance, conciliatory in his administration, and universally respected as a humble and consistent Christian. It is believed that he was more friendly than any of his colleagues to the emancipation of the slave, though he was far from being an abolitionist.

In this village, on the 26th inst. Geo. S. Armstrong, infant son of Geo. W. and Eveline Armstrong.

"So fades the lovely blooming flower, Cut down and withered in an hour."

NOTICE

The school inspectors of Ann Arbor will meet to examine Teachers at Mr. Sawyer's office, on Saturday, May 6.

LIBERTY MEETING AT CLINTON. A Liberty meeting will be held at Clinton, on Tuesday Evening, May 16. The citizens generally are respectfully requested to attend. The meeting will be addressed by Charles H. Stewart, of Detroit, and others.

LIBERTY CONVENTION. The Liberty Party of Washtenaw County are requested to meet in Convention at Ann Arbor, at the office of the Signal of Liberty, on Wednesday the third day of May, to appoint twelve Delegates to represent this County in the Convention of the first Congressional District, which will be held at Clinton, on the seventeenth day of May next.

By order of the County Committee. Ann Arbor, April 15, 1843.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A Liberty Convention for the First Congressional District, comprising the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale, will be held at Clinton, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. Each County will be entitled to as many delegates as twice its number of Representatives in the Legislature.

C. H. STEWART, District S. J. FARLAND, Comm. Ann Arbor, April 7th, 1843.

Cheaper than the Cheapest.



THE Subscribers are engaged in the manufacture of a quality, which they are bold to say, cannot be surpassed in any respect in the State, which they offer at the low price of

FOUR DOLLARS, with one extra point. Farmers, call and see for yourselves.

WM. S. LOOMIS & CO. Clinton, Lenawee Co., April 24, 1843. 1-1f.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37 1/2 cents per yard for filled cloth finished; or half the cloth will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.

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

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

Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25, 50, or 100 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO. Scio, April 30, 1843. 1-1f.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE.

DOCTOR A. P. BLAKESLEE would respectfully inform the citizens of Saline and the adjacent country, that he has removed into the "Finch House," opposite Dr. Gurley's, where he may be found ready for business at all hours, unless professionally engaged.

Having received an encouraging share of patronage during the past year among them, he has concluded to make Saline his permanent residence, trusting that his success and attention to business will ensure him a continuance of the public favor.

Although perfectly satisfied that his success and attention to business shall graduate the confidence which may be placed in him, he deems it not improper to state that he possesses testimonials of a regular course of medical study, and enjoyed as a student, the best opportunities afforded by the Medical Colleges and Hospitals in New York.

He will promptly attend to all cases of a surgical character, to the various affections of the EYE and EAR, and adopt the most recent and best approved modes of practice in such cases. Charges will be moderate.

A. P. BLAKESLEE. Saline, April 24, 1843. 2w-1

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND. HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods, and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only.

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

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

BOOK BINDERY. AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of

BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice. All kinds of RULING done to order.—Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

To Physicians and Country Merchants. PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar), 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:

4 Casks Epsom Salts; 2 casks Flour Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap; 1 Bbl. powdered Rhubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes); Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimite; French and English Chemicals; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil; English Venetian Red; English Lamp Glass; Sp. Turpentine.

Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Dye Stuff Business. April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 1 1/2 o'clock, A. M. in Liber, No. 6, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction or vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the premises in said mortgage described, as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washtenaw, in the State aforesaid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, in township No. four, south of range No. four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, by the same more or less; excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, above described, which was heretofore deeded by Grove Barker and Persis Barker to Inala Currier." Said Mortgage having been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.

GEORGE WESTFALL, Mori. H. A. NOYES, Att'y. Dated, April 10th, 1843. 51-3m

1843. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. J. McFARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

BLANK BOOKS. Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR. "FREE LABOR." MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG. HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE, of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and Warranted to please.

UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shortest notice. CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogany Bowls and Toppers—as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED. In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG. Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

Ploughs! Ploughs!!



THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of a superior quality, which they offer for sale as CHEAP as can be purchased at any other place in this County. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. FARBRIDGES, KENT & CO. Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843. 52-1f.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 J. & W. Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Linewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 20 do Alum, 6 bbls. Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Omber and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracca Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppey), 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 4 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spirit Sea Salt, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Bangoo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Querciron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, &c.

MACHINE CARDS, Sateen Warps, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last seven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is exceptional. They will positively be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843. 51f

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

From the Rev. Charles Murton, Minister of the Baptist Church, WOODSTOCK, Wayne County, O., December 20, 1842. Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co.—

For several years I have from time to time tested the virtue of "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster" by using it in my family as a remedy for rheumatism, weakness and lameness of the back, pain in the breast, inflammation of the throat and eyes, ague in the breast, &c., and I take pleasure in saying to you and to the public that in every case I have found it useful, and do believe that said Plaster possesses virtues of more than ordinary character, and that it will generally be found a sufficient remedy for those diseases for which it is recommended, and is justly entitled to the notice and patronage of an enlightened community.

Yours truly, CHARLES MORTON, Minister of the Gospel.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper.

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Town

TO CLOTHIERS AND WOOL CARDERS.

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

Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated: Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reeds 4-5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sateen Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines, Parson's, also, two or three

Carding Machines.

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

PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale Druggist, 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

GRAVE STONES MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c., which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please. WM. E. PETERS. Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 23-1v

LOST

IN the village of Ann Arbor, a BROAD AXE, with a long history handle. The finder is requested to leave it at the Signal Office. April 25, 1843. 1-3w

NEW YORK BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES.

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

Table listing various banks across different states including Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and others. Columns include bank names and locations.

Threshing Machines.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half and four horse powers, and a half on the railroad. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public...

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers...

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

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

SCIO, April 20, 1842. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thresh as much with this power as five will with any other power with which I am acquainted.

SCIO, January, 12, 1842. This is to inform the public that I have purchased and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it to be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

SCIO, April 11, 1842. The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a smut machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

SCIO, April 18, 1842. SECOND VOLUME OF THE MAGNET. Dated to the investigation of Human Physiology, embracing Cephalology, Phenology, Pathology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Neurology, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Light, Caloric, &c.

ILLINOIS. Carro, bk of State bk of Illinois 63 Illinois, bk of 65 WISCONSIN. Wisconsin Fire & Marine Co. 6 IOWA. All uncertain. MICHIGAN. Bank of St. Clair 7 Farm & Mech. bk 7 Payable at St. Jo. 10 CANADA. Bank of Brit. N. A. 5 Banque du Peuple 3 Bk U. C. Toronto 3 City Bank 5 Conn. bk of U. C. 6 Fore Bank do 6 For. Joint Stock & bk 6 Montreal, Bk of 5 Niagara Suspension Bridge Co. 1

Peters Pills.

This fun they say to get well with them.

All mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that every true emetic to buy them, Peters Pills are purely vegetable; they work no narcotics, nor do they produce to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters. Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivaled in their results...

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of their utility to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine-Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless do you hear that while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calumny and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

SCIO, April 20, 1842. This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thresh as much with this power as five will with any other power with which I am acquainted.

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ILLINOIS. Carro, bk of State bk of Illinois 63 Illinois, bk of 65 WISCONSIN. Wisconsin Fire & Marine Co. 6 IOWA. All uncertain. MICHIGAN. Bank of St. Clair 7 Farm & Mech. bk 7 Payable at St. Jo. 10 CANADA. Bank of Brit. N. A. 5 Banque du Peuple 3 Bk U. C. Toronto 3 City Bank 5 Conn. bk of U. C. 6 Fore Bank do 6 For. Joint Stock & bk 6 Montreal, Bk of 5 Niagara Suspension Bridge Co. 1

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effective remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c. &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedily relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties—an effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Canker and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HARRIS & CO., Ashabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.

For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Road, Niles, J. C. Lattimore, C. Skannhan, Edwarsburgh, Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon, Isaac Benham, Jr., Conantine, Danl. L. Kinberly, Schoolcraft, H. B. Huston, & F. March, Jr., P. M. Kalamazoo, James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg, T. L. Balkcom, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall, Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni, Hale and Smith, Grass Lake, John C. Wiggins, Sylvania, J. M. Hill & Son, Dexter, Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Urica, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit, John Owen & Co., Detroit, Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville, E. Sampson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND, W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Ann Arbor.

Chancery Sale.

Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder. In the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years.

Whereas, by a decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Elton Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the complainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty one, to the date of a certain report in said decree mentioned, and also the costs of complainant to be taxed, on or before the fourteenth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accrued, or might thereafter accrue with said costs, and which might be sold separately without injury to the parties or either of them, should be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, by and under the direction of one of the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving six weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.

And whereas, the said premises are yet unredeemed, and the above stated sum with interest, and costs, is yet due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, and by virtue of its authority, I will, on the sixteenth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Court House of the County of Washtenaw, in the village of Ann Arbor, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, the lands and premises in said decree mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid sum, interest and costs, and can be sold separately without injury to any of the parties in this cause, which said lands and premises are known and described as follows, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known as the East half of the South East quarter of Section number thirty-two, in Township number four, South of Range number seven East, containing eighty acres.

The sale will be absolute—without redemption and for cash.

G. T. GRIDLEY, Master in Chancery. C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compt. Dated this 28th day of March, 1843.

ANN ARBOR STEVM FOUNDRY.

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

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

First Arrival IN 1843.

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

NEW GOODS!! such as Broad Cloths, Sheetings, Merinos, Satinets, Shirtings, Muslin de Lains, Beaver Cloths, Camlets, Shawls, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calicoes, Alpaca, Boots & Shoes, Calf Skins.

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER. A good assortment of Hardware and Groceries, all of which will be sold as low for Cash, as any other store in Ann Arbor.

H. P. & Co. will take in exchange for Goods, Hides, Pork, Lard, Butter, Flax Seed, Timothy Seed, Tallow, &c. on as favorable terms as any Store here or elsewhere.

Any quantity of WHEAT wanted, and the highest price paid. Lower Town, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1843. 42-3m

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorized to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants in part, or their equivalent in cash, or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber.

The Washtenaw lands consist of 118 acres in the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and upper lands, good timber, running water, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good roads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultivation.

CHA'S H. STEWART, 47 if Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Milinery & Dress Making.

Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON, RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843. 50 3y

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

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

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

January 12, 1843. 46-6m.

Painting.

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

Ornamental Painting, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, in imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

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

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

GROUND PLASTER.

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON. The subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of

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

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

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

Oil Mill

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil), and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.—ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the same quantity.

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.

MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep their money here in our own State.

[45-1y.] JOEL R. HIDDEN Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

MONEY TO BE MADE.

THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an

Painting.

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

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

Albany Daily Patriot.

CHARLES T. TORREY, Editor and Proprietor. Office in the Late Buildings, Second Story, Corner of Beaver and Market Streets.

The subscriber commenced the publication of a new daily paper on Tuesday, January 31, 1842. It will be devoted to the cause of liberty, of good morals, commercial news, & general intelligence in regard to general news, we mean to do as well as our contemporaries.

In respect to commercial and monetary affairs, arrange cents are in progress, at a heavy expense, which will make the Daily Patriot second to no paper in the State. Nothing will ever be admitted in its columns unsuited to the family circle.

It will aim to give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, including full reports of congressional and legislative proceedings, city news, court reports, and notices of our city institutions and affairs. In its political character, it will be devoted to the cause of Liberty, without compromise, without partiality.

TERMS.—\$4.00 a year, payable quarterly in advance. If no paper will be mailed, until the payment is made.—The weekly is issued every Thursday, at \$2 a year in advance. Advertising rates.—A square (12 lines) first insertion, 25 cents. For each additional insertion 12 cents. Six lines, or less, half the above rates. One square for a year, paper included, \$10 00. Our rates are lower than those of any other paper, and they will continue to be so. A select class of advertisements, will be inserted also in our weekly, which circulates widely in every county in this State but 5, and to a considerable extent in 12 other States and Territories, for \$15 a square.—All country weekly papers giving this prospectus viz. insertions, with a notice, will be entitled to an exchange with the Daily Patriot. All communications must be addressed to CHARLES T. TORREY, Publisher.