

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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POETRY.

From the Wilmington Herald.

CLING NOT TO EARTH.

Cling not to earth—there's nothing there,
However loved—however fair,
But in its features still must wear
The impress of mortality.

The voyager on the boundless deep,
Within his barque may smile or sleep—
But bear him on—he will not weep
To leave its wild uncertainty.

Cling not to earth—as well we may
Trust Asia's serpent a wanton play,
That glitters only to betray
To death—or else to misery.

Dream not of Friendship—there may be
A word, a smile, a gasp for thee—
But wait the hour of need, and see—
But wonder not—their fallacy.

Think not of Beauty—like the rest
It bears a lustre on its crest—
But short the time ere stands contest
Its falsehood—or its frailty.

Then cling no more so fondly on
The flowers of earth around thee grown—
They'll do as well to sport upon
But not to love so fervently.

LYNES

INSCRIBED TO MRS. WATERMAN ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD.

How all our fond hopes and prospects here fail,
And by disappointment decay;
All the joys and pleasures, that earth can afford,
Will wither and die in a day.

We've seen the fair rose in the morning of spring,
Its beautiful blossom unfold;
But ere the chill dews of the morning were gone,
T'was destroyed by tempest and cold.

T'was so with thy infant, he bloomed for awhile,
Like fairest of roses in spring,
But soon the dear Saviour removed him on high,
His praises in glory to sing.

Then why wilt thou mourn, dearest mother, for me,
Since I've gone to a heaven above?
To mansions of glory around the bright throne,
He answers in accents of love.
Ann Arbor, April 1st, 1843.

Miscellany.

DESPISE NOT SMALL BEGINNINGS.

It is related, in the Gentleman's Magazine, of Chantry, the celebrated sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighborhood of Sheffield, very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife. He asked the lad what he was doing; when, with great simplicity of manner, but with courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this, the gentleman started to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, presented the youth with a *siropcey*. And this may be reckoned the first money Chantry ever received for the production of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited as many different men, who, from small beginnings, rose to great stations and influence; and it shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstances of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point, which it would be well for us more thoroughly to study and appreciate.

The river rolling onward its accumulated waters to the ocean, was in its small beginning, but an oozing rill, trickling down some moss-covered rock, and winding, like a silver thread, between the green banks to which it imparted verdure. The tree, that sweeps the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was, in its small beginning, but a little seed, trodden under foot and unnoticed, until a shoot, that the leaping hare might have forever crushed.

Every thing around us tells us not to despise small beginnings; for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these before we can ascend higher.

Despise not small beginnings of wealth. The Rothschilds, Girards, Astor, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From cents, they proceeded to dollars; from hundreds to thousands; from thousands to millions.—Had they neglected these first earnings—had they said within themselves, what is the use of saving these few cents? they are of not much value, and I will just spend them, and enjoy myself as I go—they would never have risen to be the

wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by the economical husbanding of small means, that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; that little once gained, more will easily follow.

Despise not small beginnings of education. Franklin had but little early education; yet look at what he became, and how he is now revered. Ferguson feeding his sheep on the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments of learning; but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers in Europe. Herschell, also, the great astronomer, was in his youth a drummer-boy to a marching regiment, and received but little more than a drummer-boy's education; but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet which his zeal discovered. A host of instances rise up to testify that, by properly improving the small and perhaps imperfect beginnings of knowledge, they may become as foundation-stones of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and admire.

A man can scarcely be too avaricious in the acquisition of knowledge; he should hoard up his intellectual gains with the utmost assiduity and diligence; but, unlike the lustre-seeking miser, must put out his knowledge to usury, and, by lending out his stock to others, increase by this commerce of his thought, his capital, until his one talent shall have become five, and his five have gained to them other five.

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or honor. The fame which springs up on a sudden, like the mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. True fame and honor are of slow, but generally sure growth, ascending by degrees from the lowest offices to the highest stations.—from the regard of a few to the applause of a nation. But he who despises the lower steps of honor because they are low, will seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or kingdom.

Despise not the small beginnings of error. The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginnings of error, though at first unheeded, will soon, if not checked, sap the foundations of truth, and build up their own wretched dogmas on its ruins. All first errors are small; despise them not, they will soon increase to great ones, and perhaps devastate society.—*Sarunnak Georgian.*

PATRICK HENRY.

The versatility of talent for which Patrick Henry, the American orator and patriot, was distinguished, was happily illustrated in a trial which took place soon after the war of independence. During the distresses of the Republican army, consequent on the invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, Mr. Venable, an army commissary, took two steers for the use of the troops, from Mr. Hook, a Scotchman, and a man of wealth, who was suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. The act had not been strictly legal; and on the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable, in the District Court of New London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have conducted himself in a manner much to the enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook's joy excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience; at one time he excited their indignation against Hook; vengeance was visible in every countenance; again when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distress of the American army; exposed, almost naked, to the rigor of a winter's sky; and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet.—"Where was the man?" continued Henry, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his field, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms the mearest soldier in the little band of furnished patriots? Where is the man? There he stands; but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you gentlemen are to judge? He then carried the jury by the power of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of. He depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colors of his eloquence; the audience saw before their eyes, the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches; they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriot's face; they heard the shouts of victory, the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river; but hark, said Henry, what notes of discord are those which disturb the general joy and silence the acclamations of victory? They are the notes of John Hook hoarsely bawling through the American camp, "beef! beef! beef!"

The Court was convulsed with laughter.—When Hook, turning to the Clerk, said, "never mind, you men; wait till Billy Cowan gets up, he'll show him the law." But Mr. Cowan was so completely overwhelmed with the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant.

FOUR PATRIOTS DEAD.

Four revolutionary soldiers have lately died in Alleghany Township, Westmoreland co. Penn. John Delap 80; John Gallagher, 104; Robert Doods, 76; and John Johnson 103.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

That eloquence is of vast importance in the pulpit, is evinced by its value elsewhere. He, who is called to speak in other situations, finds it of peculiar consequence. It gives weight to his sentiments, and secures him a powerful ascendancy over the minds of his fellow-men. At the bar, and in the senate, the first regard is attached to eloquence. But its importance rises higher in the pulpit, than in any other sphere, in which its power can be exerted. Its value there awells in exact proportion to the amazing consequence, which may be annexed to the religious interest of mankind, when contrasted with the comparatively puny concerns of life. For, we have every reason, on which to rest the conclusion, that it will place it in the power of a preacher of the gospel to subvert far more effectually the cause of truth and holiness. We know, indeed, that unless a divine energy attend them, and give them success, all means will be fruitless. Human perverseness, we are aware, will withstand all efforts, which the grace of God does not make triumphant. No eloquence, we allow, can transform to flesh the marble of the human heart.—No eloquence, we admit, can charm from their abode, or chill with the frost of death, the corruptions of the human breast. The eloquence of St. Paul, and of a greater than St. Paul, of him who spake as never man spake, was often exerted in vain. But if means are of any consequence, and are likely to produce any effects, and who will deny it? those means, that are best suited to attain the ends, for which they are employed, are unquestionably of the highest value. That preaching, we may, therefore, safely conclude, will be of the most avail, which possesses qualities, that shall give it the most effectual command of the attention, and strongest hold on the heart. The cold discussion of religious principles, and the dry and didactic exhibition of religious truths and duties, will probably leave the mind unmoved, the heart uncleaned, and the life unformed. It is not merely instruction, which mankind need. The preacher, who aims no further, will probably find his efforts powerless and unavailing. If there be nothing in them to excite and seize the attention, and powerfully to impress the heart, his discourses, it is to be apprehended, will be like the impotent and fruitless dashing of the waves against the rocky barriers of the ocean. They feel not such assistants.—They are neither hurled from their rooted beds, nor torn piecemeal by the idle beating of the surge. Such a preacher leaves his audience torpid and lifeless. They hear without concern, and they retire with their understandings uninformed, and their hearts unimproved. Their minds are not sufficiently roused, to cause them to perceive what sentiments are advanced, and what duties are inculcated; and, ignorant and depraved as they entered it, they retire from the house of God.

Some, in almost every congregation, make it their uniform practice to pass, in slumber, the period of public worship, which elapses, while the sermon is pronounced. The drowsiness, which is often witnessed, in we fear, usually not less the fault of the preacher, than of his hearers. Often have we heard discourses, replete, indeed, with good sense, sound argument, and important truth, yet so entirely devoid of whatever could deeply interest a promiscuous assembly, that while some were dozing, the mass, listless and weary, were waiting with impatience, for the conclusion of the irksome service. When we have seen a congregation thus sunk in apathy, how have we wished the preacher had possessed those resistless powers of eloquence, which should enable him, as with an electric shock, to rouse every soul from its stupor, and, with a general warmth, to melt every heart.—Who can review the mighty effects, which attended the preaching of Whitefield, and not think it devoutly to be desired, that heralds of the gospel, gifted with powers like his, might be every where employed to summon their fellow-men to faith, to holiness, and to heaven.—*Lit. and Phil. Repository.*

MAMMON.

There is nothing indeed which falls with such a withering blight upon human susceptibilities and the fine sympathies of the heart, as the milidew of self interest. This is a sorry world we live in, says a most villainous world. To find an honest man in these degenerated times—a man who would scorn to take the advantage of his neighbor for the sake of lucre, is a search equivalent in difficulty to that of the philosopher's stone. Almost all men are naturally or artificially villains. Within twelve months I have known a would-be pink of morality swindle his brother out of all his earthly possessions, and then chuckle at the fraud. In this case both brothers were knaves, and the one, strange as it may seem, considered it a merit to out-reach the other even in vice. Still after the fashion of the world they are loving brothers.—But the ties of consanguinity cannot cope with those of self interest. They melt like wax before the fire of the furnace. The motto of these men is, "get money honestly if you can, but by all means get money." Their lives unfold the practice of this doctrine. Yet I never knew a villain who did not sooner or later overreach himself. Hypocrisy and vice, of every character, are inseparable, and he that habitually takes advantage of another's goodness of heart, will ultimately betray himself. As the end of guilt is infamy, so the utmost daring of a hypocrite will eventuate in his own inward wretchedness. Man may pretend to defy and scorn the wrath to come, but there is a destiny upon him that bids his soul tremble at the watches of midnight a terror in his fate, that calls tremendous thoughts into his coward bosom, and makes him recoil like a slave beneath the lash from the crowd of bewildering phantoms that press themselves

before his mental eye. Yet mammon is to man a terrible god: a Juggernaut that destroys the fine tendrils of the heart, rather than crushes and deforms the outward man. The young, the fair, the gifted—the brightest and most beautiful of God's creatures, are victims and votaries at the shrine of Plutus.—Faculties are wasted—virtues are sacrificed—affections are broken down—hearts are broken, and heaven is lost, and all for the transitory pageantry of an hour—all for a grasp of the gilded straw that floats upon life's surface, when perchance that grasp may whelm us in interminable ruin. It is not well for man to be above his wants. Indolence naturally nurtures vice, and he on whom fortune lavishes her favors, loses his proper dependence upon heaven. Misfortune and penury are generally productive either of the despair of desperation, or the submissiveness to the divine will, which has an affinity to that meekness of heart so characteristic of a true Christian. The effects of affluence are for the most part precisely opposite. Yet the power of mammon is the paramount power of the world.—Mind may occasionally rise above the turbulent waves of oppression, and shine with the effulgence of mid-day. But the reign of mind is regulated by a fluctuating ordeal—the fortuitous circumstances of life are altogether accessory to its development, as well as appreciation. Even when Maturin was intently engaged in the most brilliant productions of human genius—his wants were satisfied in a manner too horrible to be detailed. Away from the busy hum of city life—in secluded villages and retired hamlets, there may be some pure waters of nature, some hearts unmineralized by all the absorbing passions of self interest—but here, in this thronged city, where numberless beings are congregated together in the daily pursuit of life—all are bowing low at the feet of mammon—all are ailed away from the path of virtue, honor and religion, by that infernal curse—"By the sweat of thy brow, shalt thou eat thy bread."—*Phil. Album.*

MEN OF GENIUS.

Men of genius are often unfortunately addicted to drinking. Nature, as she has gifted them with greater powers than their fellows, seems also to have mingled with their cup of life more bitterness. There is a melancholy which is apt to come like a cloud over the imaginations of such characters. Their minds possess a susceptibility and delicacy of structure which unfit them for the gross atmosphere of human nature; wherefore, high talent has ever been distinguished for sadness and gloom.

Genius lives in a world of its own: it is the essence of a superior nature—the loftier imaginings of the mind, clothed with a more spiritual and refined verdure.

Few men endowed with such faculties enjoy the ordinary happiness of humanity. The stream of their lives run harsh and broken.—Melancholy thoughts sweep perpetually across their souls; and if these be heightened by misfortune they are plunged into the deepest misery.

To relieve these feelings, many plans have been adopted. Dr. Johnson fled for years to wine under his habitual gloom. He found that the pangs were removed while its immediate influence lasted, but he also found that they returned with double force when that influence passed away. He saw the dangerous precipice on which he stood, and, by an unusual effort of volition, gave it over. In its stead, he substituted tea; and to this milder stimulus had recourse in his melancholy.—Voltaire and Fontenelle, for the same purpose, used coffee. The excitements of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco, while Demosthenes and Haller were sufficiently stimulated by drinking freely of cold water. Such are the differences of constitution.—*Macaulay.*

LORD BROUGHAM.

Brougham is in all respects a most extraordinary man. In person he is tall, lean, raw boned, and ungainly; with features uncommonly hard and coarse, and a complexion sallow and bloodless. There is something in the tones of his voice, which instantly conveys to the ear the idea of bitter and concealed irony. He appears to regard the subject of debate, only as a field of battle, on which he can manoeuvre his forces, and distress his adversary, by his skill in sharp shooting, and planning ambushes; and by the sudden and murderous fire of his unmasked batteries.—You sit in perfect admiration of his talents and address; but at the same time, you do not give him one particle of your confidence, nor does he seem by his manner to desire that you should.—Galling sarcasm, and bitter and distressing invective, no one better knows how to administer in tones of affected calmness, and in that provoking kind of language, which all the time keeps barely within the limits of decorum.—His action at times is energetic, but ungraceful; he saws the air with his long, bony arms, and now and then rounds off a period by an emphatic thump on the table. You know when he is about to discharge gall of more than common bitterness, by his leaning forward, waving the muscles of his face into a sneer, protruding a long slender finger, and peeping about from side to side, as if anxious that no drop of it should fall to the ground unnoticed. This is the invariable signal for a rebuff from this formidable Cassel; and woe to the luckless adversary against whom he directs his lance.—*Epis. Watch.*

A General Convention of the friends of Peace is to assemble in London, June 22nd.

"EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT GOOD MANNERS."

Chaste conversation is, above all things, the most becoming. Nothing, in our opinion, is more indicative of a corrupt and vicious mind than lewd and vulgar conversation. Yet, how often do we hear young men indulging in this kind of conversation. Did they but reflect, for a moment, upon the ruinous effects which this indulgence has, upon their moral and mental constitution, they no doubt, would refrain from it. But, the difficulty is, they get into this pernicious habit by degrees; and, after a while, they become totally disregarding of the conversation in which they indulge. In the society of young ladies, they of course, do not indulge in this kind of conversation; but, as soon as they get by themselves, then they make use of it. Now this is all wrong. This habit tends to disorder the imagination, to blunt the moral sensibilities, to debase the mind, and to destroy the finer feelings of our nature. It strips man of his moral and intellectual dignity. He ceases to be man, and is fit only to be classed with the brute or the beast of the forest. How much more becoming would it be for young men, and how much better for their moral and intellectual improvement, to converse on some moral and intellectual subject, which would tend to improve their minds, and elevate their thoughts.

And some young ladies, we fear, are not entirely exempt from this charge. If not, then so much the worse for them. It certainly would be shocking to a refined mind, to hear a young lady indulging in immodest conversation. Modesty is a quality, which, of all others, should belong to woman. It adorns her character, and gives grace and dignity to her person. Without it, what would she be? A most unlovely spectacle! For nothing is more offensive to modesty than vulgar conversation.

And then, there is a vain and idle kind of conversation which is too frequently indulged in by both sexes. This also is an evil, and should be avoided. At parties, and social visits, this kind of conversation is very much used. What is the object of society? It is to improve manners, cultivate good affections, promote happiness, and enlighten the understanding. This is the grand object of society. And will the vain and foolish chat which is frequently used benefit the mind or manners? No, no more than the idle wind which nobody regards. We would say, therefore, in the light of this subject, abandon idle, vain, and immodest conversation, elevate your thoughts and desires, and shun whatever things are not lovely, and of good report.—*Literary Messenger.*

ON READING.

It is a very common thing, at the present time, among the young of both sexes to read novels.—Our periodicals are crowded with fiction and romance—stories about sighing spirits, and broken hearts, which are calculated only to disorder the imagination, fill the brain with a thousand wild ideas, and render the mind empty and visionary. We would recommend history, biography, books of travels and voyages, and those works which contain the noble lessons of wisdom, morality, and religion. The study of history is, generally interesting, and by a proper system of reading, it may be rendered very useful. History unfolds to view the deeds of eminent men, who have distinguished themselves, in different ages of the world. It spreads out the map of human events by which we are enabled to discover the origin, rise, and progress of nations, the different traits of character, which individuals of each age have possessed, and the whole chain of leading events which have transpired, from the first dawn of society to the present day. The experience and wisdom of nations are collected and spread out upon the pages of history. By history, we are enabled to discover the causes of those mighty revolutions which have, in different ages, shaken the political world to its very centre, and overthrown empires and potentates. It is interesting to an enquiring mind, to trace the progress of the human mind from the first dawning of reason, through the various stages of science and the mechanics arts. And it is no less interesting, to witness how tardy has been the progress of nations, to their present advanced state of perfection in the arts and sciences. The biography of great men, too, kindles a noble spirit of emulation in the minds of young men; by which they are led on to deeds of renown and valor. Minds which otherwise, perhaps, would sink into indolence and inactivity forever, are, by being made acquainted with the great exploits and deeds of men led on to renewed exertion, and made to shine, like stars of the first magnitude in the temple of fame.—How much better would it be for every individual to confine himself to the sober facts recorded in history, and to the lives of the wise and good, than to wander through the flowery pages of fiction.—*Id.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The scanty support of public institutions, and the greater poverty of the pupils, materially retard the growth of literature throughout our country. As we increase in wealth, and population, and become more liberal, and more attached to the arts and sciences, especially to the fine arts, these obstacles will gradually vanish. Talents remain dormant and concealed in poverty, where intellectual culture was never fostered, and where the illuminating radiance of science has never penetrated. The period must, before long, arrive, when institutions for the education of the indigent will be generally established; and genius, wherever found, will be patronized and cherished. When we turn over the pages of history, we shall find, that a vast number of distinguished men, who have flourished in the arts and sciences, were born of poor parents. We shall find those who have struggled manfully against the tides of misfortune, and poverty; and gained at last, a conspicuous position, in the temple of science and fame. How praiseworthy it is, to see a youth buffeting the waves of poverty and obstacles which roll against him; and striving strenuously, to explore the wide fields of literature and science! Such a youth ought to be assisted, and encouraged in his high career; and that too, at the public expense; because he will be of service to his country. We sincerely hope, that the time will soon arrive, when knowledge shall be made accessible to all; when the youth of our country, who are poor, shall be encouraged at the public expense; and when the illuminating rays of science shall penetrate every dark recess of our country.—*Lit. Messenger.*

WOMAN.

Woman was designed by Providence, to be the companion of man. She administers to his wants—comforts him in his afflictions—and though forsaken by all the world beside, she will not forsake him. Man is like the sturdy oak, firm and unwavering; woman is like the tender vine which entwines around it, hanging on it for support. The former flourishes in a rude soil, and strikes its roots deep in the earth, and heaves its spreading branch-

es upwards. The latter depends not so much upon the nourishment of the earth, but seeks the air and sky for sustenance. The constitution of woman is more delicate; that of man more rugged and hardy. Man seeks his chief enjoyment in the bustle of business; woman seeks hers in the shades of retirement and tranquillity. There is no greater friend to man than woman—lovely woman. If he is in distress she is ready to relieve him; if he is in despair she brightens his hopes; if his passions are ruffled she assuages them. There is no object on earth more worthy of man's adoration than woman.—*Id.*

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF MORAL CAUSES. The intellectual and moral character of man is marked with variety. In whatever part of God's creation we contemplate him, whether on the snowy cliffs of Greenland or the sun-burnt plains of Africa, on the rugged mountains of Norway or the fertile fields of Italy, on the bank of the Ganges or the Mississippi; whether he inhale the Zephyrs wafted from groves of Arabian spices, or shiver beneath the blasts of Patagonia's wilds, this trait reigns predominant. At one time he is seen the pride and the ornament of his species; at another, a fool blot on nature's works. Here, buoyed on the pinions of imagination and of intellect, he soars through the regions of fancy and of fact, and "rivals the rapt seraph, who adores and burns;" there, the forlorn son of ignorance and stupidity, he grovels with the mole, or wallows with the swine. Here, he towers a Newton, there, he roams a Tartar.—Here, the smile of complacency glows on his countenance, the tear of sympathy startles from his eye, and the throb of compassion thrills in his bosom. There the scowl of malignity darkens his brow, the lightning of revenge flashes on his cheek, and the malice of hell rankles in his breast. At one time he is seen, relieving the sufferer and consoling the miserable; at another, he brandishes the assassin's dagger, or hurls the incendiary's torch. Here, he exults at once the darling son and the restless champion of liberty; there, some pampered menial, arrayed in the royal purple and decked with the glittering diadem, waves a despot's sceptre over millions of passive slaves, who, in spiritless acquiescence, lick the chains that bind and kiss the scourge that lacerates them.

The above extract is from the oration of Ashley Samson, a candidate for the degree of A. M. in Middlebury college. We think that it is as good a description of the moral character of man, as we have ever seen. It discloses a mind of more than ordinary powers. The language is eloquent, pungent and sublime.—It is true, that the moral character of man is marked with various grades of vice. Here we find him wallowing in the filth of drunkenness; there, the pride and ornament of society. Here, we see him sinking to the lowest depths of degradation; there, shining in the beauty of his character; like the brilliant star of the firmament, dazzling the eye of the observer.—Here, we find him a slave, writhing under the severest rod of despotism; there, exulting in the sweets of human liberty. This is no overdrawn picture. It is a self evident truth. Man is what he is, and he can either make himself miserable or happy. It is all voluntary; he can either subdue his animal passions, or he can permit them to subdue him.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

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Do good to every one.

CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES.

Why is this country in such deep distress without famine, pestilence or war?

It is because one-third of this nation have lived in idleness on the labor of the other two-thirds, by the means of credit, for the last twenty years. The nation contains 17,000,000 of people. In the thirteen slave States we may estimate the population at 3,000,000. There are 2,700,000 slaves. The persons to whom the title to these slaves exist, are 250,000, or the seventy-second part of the nation, who own the slaves, and govern the republic. The wives, children and relatives of the slaveholders are 1,250,000, to which add the owners, and it makes 1,500,000, or one-twelfth part of the nation, who rule us in Congress, both part of the South, and in Congress, for fear of losing the support of that part of the South who are called Whigs or Democrats.

Labor in slave States is regarded as disgraceful, when performed by white persons.—This is a general rule—there are some exceptions. There are not over one and a half millions of slave-laboring men and women in the Southern States, or one to five, who are regarded as prime laborers. The other 1,200,000 slaves are infirm, aged, children, or fugitives in the woods and swamps.

Labor is the only support for a nation; and that nation which has the greatest amount of available, employed labor, is the richest nation on the long run.

Only one person out of five, laborers in the Southern States, and that is a slave, whose every movement is propelled by fear—not compensation—no, it is lash, not cash. The slave provides in part for himself and four other beings, and yet we are told he cannot, if free, take care of himself alone.

But it cannot be denied that the 1,500,000 slaves cannot furnish much over two-thirds of the sustenance of the South, with all the white labor, which only prevails in limited districts. Since 1825, or fifteen years, the South have been trusted with \$300,000,000 of northern labor, or \$20,000,000 a year, from the free States, which never has, or never will be paid in aught except bankruptcy. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the free States, which has not paid its quota towards the twenty millions per annum, during some one of the last fifteen years. Let us look at our staples—wheat, corn, rye, oats, butter, cheese, hides, iron, wool manufactures, hats, shoes, cloth, wools, cotton, carriages, leather and goods which the North have imported from Europe. Let us examine the credit system, as applied to the intercourse between the slave and free States.

The South has got hold of northern labor in a great variety of ways, and will continue to do so as long as slavery exists. A, in the county of Oneida, is a wool buyer, and is trusted; he is considered a man of large property. He buys 200,000 weight of wool of the farmers around, and in years past, on an average, at 40 cents per pound, or \$80,000. He sells it to a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, on credit, who make it into cloth, and send the cloth, valued at \$150,000, to a commission merchant in New York, who sells one half, or \$75,000 to ten different merchants in the Southern States. He sells in large quantities the other half to wholesale jobbers in the city of New York, on credit, and the jobbers for sake of great profit, sell to different merchants at the south. Those southern merchants, one half of them, fail; directly, and indirectly, they have got the whole of the cloth. The commission merchant, if he has warranted those southern notes, (as he often does) fails—the New York jobbers fail—and it falls back on the manufacturing Co., who fail—and A. fails, who has bought the 200,000 pounds of wool of not less than 400 or 500 farmers in Central New York. Some of these farmers fail for want of this very money to pay their debts; and their hired men go unpaid, and their mechanics unsatisfied. But suppose A., the wool buyer had got the eighty thousand dollars out of 10 different banks in Central New York, and got twenty or thirty of his neighbors to endorse and had paid the farmers for their wool, and then A. had sold it as before stated, and southern merchants, the New York commission merchant, the jobbers, and the Manufacturing company had successively failed, then A. and his thirty endorsers are probably ruined, and many persons whom they owe for they, A. and his endorsers, must stand this load; and if they cannot, then the banks who loaned A. the money must break, and the wid-orphan stockholders must lose their little property in the bank. But suppose the Manufacturers get the Boston banks to loan them the money to pay the Oneida wool buyer; it only shifts the load from Central New York to Boston. Or suppose, as was sometimes the case, the southern merchants had borrowed the \$150,000 of the U. S. Bank or its branches, and then fail as they at the south often did, and dragged down a branch of that bank—for it seems the south got \$25,000,000 of that bank never to be paid. Thus the U. S. Bank is ruined. The stock is mainly owned by persons of the northern and free states, and thousands and tens of thousands of these stockholders have been utterly ruined by the south, and persons having a little income of 3 or \$400 a year from the U. S. Bank, such as the infirm, the aged, the decayed, the widow and the fatherless, who, by this bank and others being ruined by the south, have been driven to the Poor house in the free states or into extreme destitution. Men who buy up butter and cheese at the north, have been ruined very often by the same process, from the south, and the loss finally rolled back, like falling brick, on the butter and cheese makers, who by not being paid there-

for, were unable to pay their laborers, and thus immense distress ensues.

The south has become indebted to Lynn, in Mass. in the last fifteen years, \$3,000,000 never to be paid, for shoes and boots alone.—It is a town of only 14 or 15,000 inhabitants. Let us see how this matter appears in another form. A tanner in Chautauque county offers five cents a pound for green hides, and is to be trusted one year till he can turn them—he buys on credit and tans in the rough \$20,000 worth, and brings them to a leather merchant in Utica, who buys them again on credit, and sets some twenty men to make them complete for the use of the shoe-maker, and for twenty-five thousand dollars sells them to a great manufacturer at Lynn, who has 100 men doing job work, who make for him \$60,000 worth of boots and shoes out of this leather; and this Lynn boss from time to time sends off his manufactured shoes and boots to the commission merchant in New York, who sells them directly, or indirectly, to southern merchants who fail; the New York go betweens are likewise ruined, and the Lynn man and his one hundred workmen and their families, to many of whom 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and \$600 of unpaid wages are due, all fail; bankruptcy rolls over them, and ruins the Utica man and his laborers, and the Chautauque tanner and twenty years of industry are swept to destruction, and the proprietors of those forty miles around, are left to contemplate the mode and manner of shoeing and booting an idle, vagabond, slave-holding population, where only one in five work, and that man a slave. The man who has sold his hides without pay, in Chautauque, says to himself:

"Slavery has done this, and always will so treat me, not only as to my hides, but also as to my wool, iron, wheat, hats, and every other thing we grow or make at the North, until slavery is abolished at the South, and men go to work and produce an equivalent to pay for what they buy." The Chautauque man says, on reflection, it is no longer a mystery to him to understand how the South get hold of our property, eat, drink, and wear it. The North in the last fifteen years, has lost five times as much by the South, as the entire specie of the North at this time. There is so little money in proportion to the debts we owe each other at the North, that the man who has money can buy at one half the old prices; labor is reduced one half, owing to our losses by slavery, and as a punishment for upholding this dreadful crime of not emancipating the Slaves; until at last we shall find by so doing we get but one-half our pay for our labor, at the North. So long as we will vote for pro-slavery rulers, and thus uphold slavery at the south, it is a just retribution of Providence to make us, unpaid, supply for our labor at the North that deficiency which the slaveholder cannot extort by the lash, from the slave at the South. We have not one-half as much personal property, cash, silver and gold, as we should have had, in the free States if the South had paid us for what she has eat, drank and worn out of our free labor.—And no better times can be expected while slavery exists—while one third of the white population at the South governs the country, and has two-thirds of the officers in the Navy, in the Army, in the Departments at Washington—and three-quarters of the consuls and foreign ministers,—and fifty millions expended in the Florida war, for the benefit of Georgia, South-Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida contractors, to break up the last asylum of the fugitive slave at the South. Alas! alas! we are nothing but wretched, conquered provinces, north of Mason's and Dixon's line, paying tribute to our Southern masters, until slavery is overthrown, and until it is no longer disgraceful to the white man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Labor will be honorable in all at the South the moment slavery ceases, and the amount of labor there then, would be instantly doubled. The value of our labor and property at the north would be double by tearing slavery from the vitals of the country. We should instantly abolish the act of 1793, slavery in the District of Columbia, the internal slave trade between the States, and not allow Florida a place in the Union except as a free State, and cause Congress to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and then Slavery would prepare to crawl into his coffin.

ALVAN STEWART, Chair. E. W. GOODWIN, JOSHUA LEAVITT, BERTHIA GREEN, WILLIAM GOODELL.

April 20, 1843.

In a late number of the "Signal of Liberty," we find an article, written with considerable severity, against the late Legislature, for legalizing fornication, seduction and adultery.—So far as the sentiments of that article are concerned, we cordially agree with the Signal. It was an act which ought to condemn its authors to public execration; for it opens wide the floodgates of iniquity, and says to the rotten heeled debauchee, "practice your obscene and loathsome rites, and leave the slime and filth of your abominations in every place where you can find admittance, by fair means or foul, with no law to molest or make you afraid."

But what right has the editor of the Signal of Liberty to complain or to censure? There is no person in the wide world who has labored more zealously, not to say effectively, to secure the supremacy of Locofocoism, than he has; and this Legislative effort to convert the State of Michigan into one vast brothel, is but the impersonation, the natural offspring, the express image of Locofoco principles, wherever found—principles which inherently and necessarily blight and corrupt whatsoever things are honest, just, pure, lovely or of good report.

Let the editor of the Signal then have the grace to hold his peace, on this subject, until he shall cease to aid and to glory in the elevation of such men to office—until his political action shall indicate a disposition to sustain virtuous rulers and virtuous principles. Marshall Statesman.

It does not belong to us to defend the principles of the Democratic party from the charge of "inherent corruption." Those implicated can speak for themselves. But we affirm that so much of the above as we have marked in Italics, by which we are charged with laboring to secure the supremacy of Locofocoism, and aiding and glorying in the elevation of those corrupt men to office who repealed the fornication and adultery laws, is untrue in its general scope, in every particular, and in all its aspects. We utterly deny the allegations, and call on the Statesman for proof. We never voted for the legislators in question, nor advocated their election, nor "aided" them in any way whatever. Had the Liberty candidates been elected, such an outrageous act would never have passed the Legislature. They are of a very different character. We supported and voted for them: the whigs for their candidates; and the Democrats were successful, leaving the Whigs all used up, and the Liberty men with only a remnant.

TRUTH-TELLER.

Utica, 1843.

SEDUCTION.—The laws should be severe against seduction. The number of cases of this kind, which have occurred within a few months past, in the United States is alarming, and shows that there are great defects in the law, and in the moral state of society.

It is much to be regretted, that our Legislature has abolished the law making Adultery a penal offence. The object of legislators, in our opinion, should be to guard the rights of individuals, secure the morals and good order of the community, and especially, to protect female chastity. It is to be feared, that people are too lax in moral courage to put down these great vices. Those who commit these acts, ought to meet the frowns and withering indignation of society, and the severest penalties of the law. For, as long as these things are not forbidden by law, domestic peace and happiness are endangered, and our innocent and virtuous youth exposed to the artifices and solicitations of the seducer.—Lit. Mess

China.—It appears from the N. Y. Tribune, that there still exists considerable difficulty between China and England. The Emperor has ordered ships to be built of the best materials. John Bull may expect a few shots from the long guns.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 2, 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.

NOTICE. To the Liberty Party Abolitionists throughout the United States:

DEAR FRIENDS.—The providence of God having placed insurmountable obstacles in the way of holding a United States A. S. Convention at Buffalo, on the 24th and 25th days of May next, as appointed, owing to the thick ice which covers Lake Erie, and as we are credibly informed by friends in Ohio, will not be removed till the middle of June next, in consequence of which, our friends in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan could not attend except at great inconvenience and expense—the navigation of said Lake being indispensable, or nearly so, to their attendance—the said convention is therefore postponed until the first Wednesday in September next, and Thursday following at Buffalo, when we shall hope to have returns from the London Convention. It is hoped that each State will send as many delegates as each State is entitled to Representatives in Congress. However, all are invited to attend.

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measure, when our "political action shall sustain virtuous rulers and virtuous principles."—Have we ever sustained principles or men other than virtuous? If so, when or where?

MAINE. The bill which passed the House of Representatives to protect the colored citizens of Maine, read thus:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled—as follows.

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be deemed unlawful and a high misdemeanor, for any judicial officer, any justice of the peace, any coroner, sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailor or other executive officers of this State, in any manner to interfere with any person who may have escaped from slavery, into this State, for, or on account of such person being a fugitive from slavery.

SEC. 2. All precepts issued by any judge of any judicial court of this State, or by any justice of the peace, for the arrest of any alleged fugitive slave, shall be utterly null and void; and any judicial officer or justice of the peace, who shall issue such precept, and any executive officer who shall undertake to serve the same, shall be subjected to indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court or District Court, within the district where such offence is committed, and if convicted thereon, be fined in sum not less than two hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. No jail in this State shall be used, under any pretence, to confine a fugitive slave, as such, or any person who has escaped from slavery, for that cause. And any sheriff, jailor or deputy jailor, who shall receive, and confine any fugitive slave for the reason that he is such, or any person escaping from slavery, for that cause, shall be forthwith removed from office, and shall be subject to indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, or District Court, in the district where such offence is committed, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than two nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Hereafter, the use of the jails in this State shall not be granted to the United States, for the purpose of confining a fugitive slave, or person escaping from slavery, when committed for that cause.

This bill passed the House without a division. It was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, upon which the House voted, yeas 55, nays 47 that they would adhere to the bill.

Resolutions also passed the Legislature authorizing the Governor to take all necessary steps for the release of any citizen in the State who may be imprisoned in any other State solely on account of his color, the expenses to come out of the State Treasury.

THE LAND OF BLOOD.

A large number of the enterprising young men of New England who emigrate to the South, meet with a violent death. They are assassinated without resistance, or are killed in affrays or duels, after the manner of the South. The last instance of fashionable butchery was in the case of Melzar Gardner, editor of the Chronicle and Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.

He was formerly editor of a Democratic paper in New England, and was much beloved for his mild and urbane manners, and his devotion to the interests of the working classes. He was assaulted in the street by a Mr. Cook, and in the affray was killed by the discharge of his own pistol. It appears that he had protested in his paper against the employment of slaves on the public works at Norfolk, who were employed at lower wages than the poor white men could afford to work for, thus making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. His opponents, not being able to meet his arguments, threatened his life, and finally commenced the assault which resulted in his death. The excitement was great. All business was suspended on the day of his funeral. The services were attended by a thousand persons. A banner was carried in the procession, inscribed, "The working man's friend, murdered in their defence." A purse of \$2,000 was raised for the widow and children. Cook was examined by a magistrate, but discharged; but the feeling among the working men was so strong that he was re-arrested, and committed for trial. He will doubtless be acquitted, as the person killed was only a Yankee!

The Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, a Methodist clergyman, we believe, lately made a speech at Sharon, Ohio, in which he defined his position and that of his church as follows, as was reported in the Philanthropist: "I can say of political abolition as the old Dutchman said of Anti-Masonry. 'Masonry, said he, is the devil, but anti masonry is worst.' So I say slavery is the devil, but political abolition is worse."

If we have any political abolitionists in our church, they had better leave. Do not misunderstand me. We are willing that an abolitionist should be in the church, if he will keep his sentiments to himself. But if he goes to talking about it, teaching his sentiments and disturbing the church he will leave to leave."

The western papers say that Dr. R. B. BEMENT has been nominated candidate for Congress by the Liberty Convention of the Second District. The official proceedings have not reached us. Dr. Bement is favorably known in that District as a gentleman of extensive general knowledge, an active and vigorous mind, a thoroughgoing Liberty man, and an able and popular speaker.

The paragraph entitled "Martyrdom," in our paper of last week, was cut from an exchange paper. The statement in regard to the law of North Carolina we suppose to be erroneous. It was inserted inadvertently.

CONNECTICUT.

By the official returns, Cleveland lacks just 37 votes of an election. The election of Governor now devolves on the Legislature and he, of course, will be chosen. Seymour's majority for Congress in the 1st District is 36; Stewart's in the Second, 77; Catlin's in the Third, 1,250; Simon's in the Fourth, 143; all Democratic. The second trial in 16 towns where there was no choice, resulted very much alike first.

The Free stands Democratic 16 to 5, and the House 100 to 74.

In 1840 the whig majority, in Hartford co. was 1,500, this year the Democratic majority is 30. The whigs feel extremely mortified at this additional result in their downward progress, and, as usual, attribute it all to the naughty abolitionists. The Hartford Courant "confidently hopes that the result of this election will open their eyes, and lead them to a more correct and patriotic course in future." If this is all the prospect Mr. Clay has for carrying Connecticut, he will be very certain to lose it. The Liberty vote is stated to be upwards of 2,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor and Council have counted the votes for members of Congress, and their official report shows in five districts a Liberty vote of 5827, being a gain of six hundred over the vote in February, and a gain in every district. The gain in the entire number of votes cast was only 673, of which 600 was on the Liberty tickets.

Hudson, who was elected, had 115 fewer votes than at the former trial when he was defeated.

In the third district, the Essex Transcript says:

"There is a large increase of Liberty votes in every town. Methuen threw five times as many votes as at the last election, and Roxford in the same proportion; the vote of Newbury more than doubled; and Georgetown, West Newbury, and several other towns show a cheering increase for Liberty. Our vote at the last election was 740; it is now 1023—303 gain since February—and that, too, with a whig candidate in the field against us, who made great professions of abolition, and was nominated expressly to secure anti-slavery votes. But the vote of the other parties has fallen off, and our relative gain is more than 400, since the February election. Our friends have occasion to be encouraged. We gain at every trial."

In the four vacant districts, the whigs lack 1695 votes of a majority, or 424 on an average.

The Marshall Statesman speaks of "the stand taken by the Signal of Liberty against Mr. Giddings." What stand have we taken? We have never called in question his sincerity, or undervalued his services. We respect and admire the energy and firmness he has displayed in resisting the encroachments of the slaveholders. But we do take ground against the wisdom of depending on slaveholding politicians for anti-slavery action; and against his position that Mr. Clay is a good man for the Presidency, and that General Scott is first rate. We will submit to our readers whether we or Mr. Giddings is right.

Two brutes in Pennsylvania have been endeavoring to kill each other scientifically on a bet of \$500, by a fight at fifty cuffs. The battle lasted an hour and fifty-six minutes.—The number of rounds was 169. Both of them were nearly dead at the end of the fight. One was a Philadelphian, and the other was an Englishman, who came over on purpose to fight Sullivan, who is now in the State Prison in New York for participating in the murder of McCoy.

There has been a recent attempt to burn the Sing Sing prison. A revolt was also commenced among the female prisoners.—Plans of mischief have been hatching for some months through the Sunday School. One of the most shrewd of the female convicts has served as a monitor over a class. It was discovered that she read a chapter to her pupils, and at the end of every verse, explained to them, not the meaning of the sacred oacles, but various schemes of vice and villainy which she intended to carry out after her departure from the prison, and in which she asked the co-operation of the pupils.

A friend suggests the propriety of republishing O'Connell's address to the Irishmen of this country. We think it unnecessary at present, as it has twice appeared in our paper. It is said that Father MATTHEW, a prominent signer of the address, is about to visit this country. If so, he will be able to present unquestionable proof to all our sceptical Irish friends, if such there be, that the document is authentic.

A correspondent requests us to publish the yeas and nays on the repeal of the adultery and fornication laws. This we cannot do, for they are not in our possession; nor do we know whether they were recorded at all. Perhaps our correspondent can procure the information he seeks from the members of the Legislature of his own county. They will doubtless be able to recollect their own votes on this question.

A thousand and one rumors have appeared in the papers of the resignation of Mr. Webster as Secretary of State. It has not yet taken place.—There are some indications that Daniel intends to be a candidate for the Presidency.

Flour is now selling in New York at \$5.00 to \$5.37. It is anticipated that the price will fall with the first arrivals from the Canal.

SOMETHING NEW.

A series of resolutions have been presented to the Illinois Legislature, which recommend a convention of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, at Jonesborough, Illinois, on the 4th of July next, to consider, first, the best means to be adopted to secure the admission into the Union of all new States on an equal footing in all respects with the older members of this republic, and like them, possess the right of eminent domain. Second, the best means of preventing the slaves of the slaveholding States from deserting their masters, and restoring such as shall desert, at convenient places, to their masters.

The Jackson Gazette publishes the above and adds:

"Let it not be forgotten that the Legislature of Illinois is Locofoco. Will the Locos of this State respond to the above recommendation?—[Editor.]"

The implication seems to be that "Locofocos" especially are interested in these projects. What does the Gazette think of the action of the "Locofoco" Legislature of Massachusetts, by which all traces of state legislation are expunged from its Statute book? What Whig State has done as much?

We copy the following from the Liberator of the 21st of April.

A disgraceful scene took place in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Saturday last. Mr. Brattan, the Editor of the State Capitol Gazette, was assaulted by Mr. McGowan, one of the members, on account of an article which appeared in his Paper, and in the course of the affray was stabbed with a dirk. Fortunately, the weapon struck the shoulder blade, and Mr. Brattan was not dangerously wounded. A committee was appointed by the house to investigate the matter, and Mr McGowan was arrested and bound over in bonds of \$1000 to appear at the next court of sessions in Harrisburg.

Our correspondent from Niles is informed that we have already devoted considerable space in our columns to Slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that all the information he calls for, may be found in the Signal, Vol. 1, No. 42, 44, and 45, and in Vol. 2, No. 34, 37, 44, and 50.

Seven members of the Court Martial were for convicting Capt. McKenzie, and five for acquitting him. Two thirds were required for a conviction. One vote more would have changed the result. So says the Journal of Commerce; and for saying so, Capt. McKenzie has prosecuted the publishers for a libel.

The Albany Patriot quotes a fair lady as saying, "put love and murder into your paper, and it will be eagerly sought for." True, no doubt. A paper filled with murders, assaults, "sports of the ring," races, adultery, rapes, seductions, &c, &c, drawn out with great particularity, will be read with avidity by almost all sorts of people. But what will be the effect of such narratives upon them?

The Litchfield Enquirer says of the Connecticut election:

"The Whigs would probably have carried every town where there is no choice but for the Liberty men nations. The Locos may thank Abolitionists not only for three Congressmen, but for their majority in the Legislature."

The Locos may thank the obstinacy of the Whigs for this result.

Gerrit Smith writes to O'Connell, in reference to the slanders upon abolitionists,—"I am personally acquainted with hundreds—I may say, thousands of abolitionists—and I cannot name an abolitionist, who used intoxicating liquor for a beverage, or who is profane in his speech, or who is licentious."

The article on the "Cause of Hard Times" is supposed to be from the pen of Alvan Stewart. Let every one read it. Many thousand copies of it have been circulated in New York in the form of a tract.

The Editor of the Boston Times, a Tyler paper, proposes to publish a Sunday edition. Mr. Tyler's cause must be far gone, if it cannot be upheld by working six days in the week.

In Henrietta, N. Y. in 1840, the Liberty vote was one—this spring 35. In Kingsbury, the Liberty Supervisor and most of the ticket were elected. In Shushan, the Liberty vote was 41, in 1840, seven.

Good.—The Chemung Whig says!

The county commissioners in all the counties in Massachusetts, excepting Franklin, have decided to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Democratic majority in N. York city was 6078. This was unprecedented.—The Whigs have only five members to the city council.

The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, the Anti-masonic organ, has long been anti slavery. It is said now to advocate Liberty principles.

Mr. Peabody, Editor of the Boston Bulletin, was severely whipped a short time ago, by Win. P. Winchester, who took offence at some squib which appeared in his paper.

Corn Laws.—The corn laws are yet debated, in the British Parliament, with great vigor and interest. The motion, for an inquiry into the operation of the corn laws, made by Lord Montegle, and supported by Lord Brougham, was defeated by 290 to 73.

There has lately been a flood at Albany, but it has not, however, done much injury. The cellars and lower stories of many houses were filled with water.

The bill repealing the law granting a jury trial to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, passed the House of Representatives in New York but was not acted upon in the Senate. Seven Democrats voted nay—not "ten righteous men" being found among them. The vote was taken at midnight! It was urged that according to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, no State has a right to legislate respecting the condition on which fugitive slaves shall be returned, and therefore it was null and void, a mere incumbrance on the statute book. When the law was passed, it became a valuable safeguard to the liberty of the colored race; but since the decision above mentioned, we suppose its practical effect is small. Yet the haste of the Legislature to repeal all its provisions, looks disgraceful and servile. Its repeal was doubtless intended as a sop to the slaveholders.

Americans in late years, have made an astonishing progress in the mechanical arts. They have in some of these branches, reached a near perfection; although it may, in some respects, be attributed to foreigners moving into this country who are skilful mechanics. Americans being ambitious to excel, imitate them, and take a great delight in bringing every thing to a state of perfection. It may justly be said, that we now furnish specimens of mechanism which cannot be equalled by any of the most polished Nations of the Earth. A laudable ambition shows itself among our mechanics, to exercise their skill and genius, and may it continue to be so.

The Albany Vigilance Committee say in reference to fugitives from Slavery: "We take this occasion to say, that our friends in the country, and in villages, who need labor, will aid the cause of Liberty by sending in to this Committee for any amount of male and female labor. Ten days notice will enable us to supply almost any call. And we believe the time has come when the necessity of building up the prosperity of Canada, at the expense of our own country, has nearly passed away."

The Slave-holders in New Orleans are getting needy. The Collector of Customs is said to have appropriated \$100,000 of the public money to supply his necessities; and the late Post master was also a heavy defaulter. We suppose, like their "illustrious predecessor," Swartout, they will petition Congress for a compromise!

INTERESTING FAMILY.—A meeting of six brethren recently took place at Eaton, Madison county, (N. Y.), which is perhaps without a parallel in the country. Dr. Silas Clark, of Herkimer county, aged 75, and his brothers Nathaniel 79, James 71, John 69, Samuel 67, and Josiah 64, all vigorous and healthy, averaging 70 years of age, formed the circle. To witness such a meeting would almost pay for a trip from Albany to Madison, if the other brothers are men of intelligence and worth that we know the Doctor to be.—*Albany Argus.*

There was a meeting of the Historical society of New York, last month, and the principal speakers were Albert Gallatin, W. P. Lawrence, and Daniel Webster. Mr. Webster gave a history of the Boundary question from the beginning to the present time. His remarks were received with great applause.

Hayti.—President Boyer has departed from this island. He is now on his way to England, on board a British man-of-war. The government is now administered by a committee of twenty-five men, until a new President can be elected. An army of twenty thousand men, has taken possession of Port au Prince.

INSURRECTION. There has been an insurrection among the Negroes, at Havana, and forty of them killed. They marched into three sugar estates, and after setting fire to the houses, increased their number to over 1,000; but they were soon put down by a company of regular troops.

As soon as the Lake shall be open to Buffalo, passengers can travel from Jackson to New York or Boston by steam. The last link in the railroads has been completed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM FRANCE.

The debates in the Chambers on the secret service money terminated in a complete ministerial triumph. M. Guizot maintained his ground firmly and eloquently in debate against M. de Lamartine, M. de Toqueville, M. Mole, M. Thiers and the other orators of the opposition, and the vote showed a majority on his side of 45. This indicates that the cabinet will withstand all the powerful efforts that have been made for its overthrow. The speech of Guizot in reply to the concluding sentence of a rhapsody by Lamartine, "either France must cease to be France or you must cease to govern her," is spoken of as one of the most eloquent and powerful ever pronounced in the Chambers. The amendment of the opposition was rejected, 243 to 137 and the bill finally passed by a vote of 244 to 135.

The packet-ship St. Louis, Capt. Bestoff, arrived at this port on Friday afternoon, bringing Paris papers up to the 7th ult. She brings little news of importance, as her dates are only two days later than were received by the Liverpool packet.

The new Ambassador of the Ottoman Porte Nafi Effendi, arrived in Paris on the evening of the 6th.

Madrid papers of Feb. 22, contains an account of the receptions at the Palace of the Regent on the preceding day, on the occasion of his fate.

A masked ball was given at the Palace of Berlin, Prussia, Feb. 23th. There were issued 3,500 invitations. At 11 o'clock upwards of 4,000 persons sat down to a magnificent supper.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Leipzig, Feb. 13th. Monte'ly has been convicted at Orleans, of the robbery and murder of Boisselier, a messenger of an Orleans Bank, in November last and sentenced to be executed on the public square.

The birth-day of Washington was celebrated on the 22d day of February with great enthusiasm, by the Americans at Rome, and Mr. Jenifer, the American Minister at Vienna, gave a splendid ball in honor of the day. It was attended by the highest dignitaries of the Empire.

YUCATAN.—By the arrival of the schooner Octavia, Captain Churchill, which left Sisal on the 31st of March, we have received our file of Merida papers to the 23th ultimo, and verbal intelligence from Sisal to the day of her departure.

A despatch published in the Boletín (Merida) of the 23th, informs that the Yucatecos assaulted the enemy on the 26th of March, and kept up a very brisk fire for three hours. The Mexicans, it was supposed, had suffered considerable loss, while that of the Campechanos was inconsiderable. The assailants returned to the city without effecting the dislodgement of the Mexicans. During the day no vessel of war belonging to the enemy was seen in port.

The Mexican fleet had landed their forces at Selma and burned the town. They embarked on the 20th ultimo, and proceeded to Tishlah, where they again landed. It was thought that Sisal would be the first place of attack, off which port the Mexican fleet was hourly expected. Four thousand five hundred troops had been despatched from Merida, Sisal and Hunscomah, to meet the enemy on their march from Tishlah.

The bombardment of Campechy was yet continued, without serious damage. Troops were daily deserting the Mexican Army.

N. O. Bee, 6th inst.

The Revolt in Porto Rico.—The paragraph published in our paper of yesterday under the Pilot Line Head, in relation to the rising among the negroes at Porto Rico, and an hourly expected attack upon the whites, is calculated to excite much apprehension. This Spanish Island is 120 miles long and 40 wide. It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, half whites and half blacks. From its proximity to St. Domingo, in connection with the recent revolution, and the probability of the trouble having been fomented by Haytiens, additional interest is imparted to the news. We are assured moreover, by persons who have recently mingled with the Haytiens, that a disposition exists among that people, to assist by every means in their power, the emancipation of the colored race now in bondage.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Madisonian publishes the ratified treaty made with the Sac and Fox Indians on the 11th of October. By this treaty the tribes of Sacs and Foxes cede to the U. S., forever all the lands west of the Mississippi river to which they have any claim or title, or in which they have any interest whatever—reserving a right to occupy a portion of the land ceded for a term of three years from the time of signing the treaty. In consideration of this cession the United States agree to pay annually to the Sacs and Foxes an interest of five per cent upon the sum of \$300,000, and to pay their debts mentioned in a schedule annexed to the treaty, amounting to \$258,566 54. It is made the duty of the President of the United States, as soon after the ratification of the treaty, as may be convenient, to assign a tract of land suitable for Indian purposes to the Sacs and Foxes for a permanent and perpetual residence for them and their descendants, which tract of land shall be on the Missouri river or some of its waters.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

John Randolph.—An original Anecdote.—During some period of Mr. Randolph's political career, he had the ill fortune to offend a cockish young fellow, who determined to revenge himself by insulting the Roman orator on the first opportunity that occurred.—At length the opportunity presented itself, when the young sprig, meeting Randolph, on the pavement, walked up to him very impudently and said, "I never gave the way to a d—n—dascal." Mr. Randolph, pulling off his hat and making the gentleman a low bow, replied, "Well, Sir, I always do," and gave him the pavement.

Education, Intemperance and Crime.—Of the present convicts in the Auburn prison, only 2 had received a collegiate education, 12 an academic—500 could read, 210 could not read, 167 learned to read in prison—450 had been intemperate, 220 moderate drinkers, 54 total abstemious—in 200 cases the crime was caused by liquor—370 left home before 16 years of age—225 had been boatmen on canals, 140 sailors, 25 soldiers—810 had practiced gambling—183 had attended Sabbath school, 31 had read the Bible daily—357 had been married.

Edwards of the Whipping Post.—The day after Col. Edwards, the distinguished financier, was dragged from his hiding place, he was tied to a whipping-post, and one of the stoutest keepers applied lashes to his bare back, with a cat-o-nine-tails. "Isn't that pretty treatment of a gentleman?" exclaimed the indignant Colonel. "Aye not you a pretty gentleman?" replied the brandisher of the nine-tails.

The Legislative Council of Iowa passed a bill authorizing 19 divorces. Gov. Chambers has vetoed the bill.

Good Fees in Hard Times.—The Judge Advocate's fees, in the trial of Commander Mackenzie, are \$10, per diem, and \$10 for every 15 pages of record, 150 words making a page. We presume the fees average at least \$25 or \$30 a day. Is it any wonder that this trial is spread out to the length it is? Letters and opinions are offered and placed on the record of the Court, all of which swell the enormous fees that are to go into his pocket.—*N. Y. Express.*

Woolen Manufactures in Michigan.—Two Eastern gentlemen are now erecting a woolen manufactory at Marshall, in Michigan. The establishment will be completed during the summer; will give employment to about forty hands, and manufacture the coarser cloths, which are in great demand at the West.—*Troy Whig.*

[How will this operation of the tariff benefit Eastern manufacturers, Mr. Hudson?—*Emancipator.*

Knitting Machine.—A Mr. French, of Springfield, Mass., has invented a machine that knits stockings without seam. It is now exhibiting in Boston. The Emancipator says it can be placed on a lady's table and knit her stockings, without interrupting her other work.

The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Alabama has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the forms & customs of the Choctaw nation, is void, that a civilized man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring is illegitimate and cannot inherit.

Cost.—It has cost over \$250 to colonize each one of 4,020 colored people, in Africa; of whom about one-half were slaves. Last summer our Vigilance Committee colonized over 1,500 in Canada, at a cost of not more than \$10 a head. They were slaves from every slave State in the Union!—*Patriot.*

Much has been said in the papers about Bible-burning in Canada, but we take it that in one-half the States of this Union, one-half of the population are not allowed to receive Bibles, and if they should obtain them, the Protestant priests and people would unite to wrest them away, and if no other means would answer, they would not scruple to burn them!—*Enan.*

Costly Talking in Congress.—A speech of ordinary or moderate length, delivered in Congress, costs the people of the Union about five or six thousand dollars!

Economy.—The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, have passed a bill reducing the pay of members to \$2 per day.

For the Signal of Liberty.

TIME SERVING.

Masses. Errors.—I take the present opportunity of sending you a line. With the result of our Town meeting you have already been informed by one of our friends who has forwarded the account. But there is one formidable difficulty in our way on which I wish to make a remark. I mean the unwillingness of a large number of our professed friends to come out and act, at the ballot box, because the time has not yet come—in other words it is not yet popular; they advise us to wait until some of our influential men, as they are pleased to term them, shall take hold, and then we can do something.—If I mistake not, this trait of character was strongly developed at the time the Saviour commenced the work of emancipation upon earth. "Have any of the rulers believed on him," was a question sneeringly asked by those who were leaders and attempted to control the consciences of their fellow men; but the common people heard him gladly. A striking similarity exists between the views and conduct of the above mentioned leaders, and those of our two corrupt political parties.

Sirs, if there is one trait in the character of man more odious than another, to my mind it is that which causes him to refrain from espousing the cause of the oppressed for fear of his popularity. Oh, what tremendous disclosures will one day be made, of the motives which now influence multitudes of ministers and lay members of our Churches, when God shall tear away the veil and show us to ourselves!

Niles, April 27th, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN NILES.

Masses. Errors.—We organized as a party, but a few days previous to the Election for Township officers, and polled ten votes.—We hope next Fall to be able to tell a much better story. A deep interest is beginning to be felt in this section on the subject of Slavery and very many are becoming convinced that the North has something to do with it, and that every man and woman in the land has a duty to perform on this matter. There are many however who are not yet fully convinced of the necessity of Political Action, and many now who are so bound by the chains of Party or so destitute of moral courage, that they dare not vote the Liberty ticket. This place, from its advantageous position, is destined to exert a great influence on this part of the State, and considering the amount of general intelligence here, there is a great degree of ignorance prevailing on this subject. We must get the people's eyes opened, ere we can expect much from them—we must show them the horrors of slavery—the curse under which we rest as a nation—its injurious effect on Northern interests—the capability of each and every individual who refuses to exert his influence, moral and political, in the cause of universal freedom. I really believe that if the principles of the Liberty Party were generally known and understood, we should not long be in the minority. We suffer more from having our views and principles misrepresented than from open persecution.

Niles, Berrien Co., April 7, 1845. N. O. A.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVENTION.

At a convention of the Liberty Party of Washtenaw County, held at Ann Arbor, May 3, 1843, M. H. Cowles was called to the Chair, and T. Foster appointed Secretary.—The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Liberty Convention of the First Congressional District, which meets at Clinton on Wednesday, the 17th day of May. In case any of the delegates cannot attend, they are requested to send substitutes.

- Jacob Sherman, Saline.
 - F. M. Lansing, Pittsfield.
 - A. F. Goring, Manchester.
 - J. C. Parsons, Sharon.
 - G. W. Bancroft, Bridgwater.
 - J. Norris, Ypsilanti.
 - John Pebbles, Salem.
 - Geo. Miller, Scio.
 - J. P. Weeks, Sylvan.
 - C. C. Palmer, Lima.
 - E. Benton, Lodi.
 - M. H. Cowles, Ann Arbor.
- M. H. COWLES, Pres.
T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

LENAWEE COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberty party of the County of Lenawee are requested to meet at the Court House, in the village of Adrian, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of May, inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Congressional Convention, to be held at Clinton, on Wednesday, the seventeenth inst. A general attendance is most respectfully solicited.

By order of the Committee.
L. P. PERKINS, Ch'n.

WAYNE LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberty Party of Wayne County are requested to meet in Convention, at Detroit, at the office of the subscriber, on the twelfth day of May, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to appoint twelve delegates to represent the County in the Congressional Convention for the First District, to be held at Clinton, on the 17th May.

CHAS. H. STEWART,
Chair. of C. Con.

Detroit, May 2, 1843.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Washtenaw will be held at Owosso, Shiawassee County, on the third Tuesday of May, 16th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that all the Bishops, and a full delegation of Elders will be present.

IRA M. WEAD, Stated Clerk.
Ypsilanti, May 2, 1843.

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.

April 22, 18 3.

DRIED APPLES.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

CHEESE.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43.

3,000

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 6, 1843.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

CANT BE BEAT!

THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of

PLOUGHES,

of a superior quality, which they offer for sale as CHEAP as can be purchased at any other place in this Country. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.
Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843. 52-1f.

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND,
H. A. NOYES, Att'y.

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 E. 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.

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. 29-17

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 this 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 felled 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 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

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

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

THE Subscribers are engaged in the manufactory of PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, 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.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE.

DOCTOR A. F. BLAKESLEE would respectfully inform the citizens of Saline and the adjacent country, that he has removed into the "Fifth 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 a six months' residence in the wards of the Medical College 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. F. BLAKESLEE.
Saline, April 24, 1843. 2w-1

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 10 o'clock, A. M. in liber. No. 8, 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 one 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, be the same more or less: excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, above described, which was heretofore deceded by Grove Barker and Petrus Barker to Isaac Currier. Said Mortgage having been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.

GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.

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

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 Reels 4-4 1/2 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinet Wares; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Irons; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Carding Machines; Parson's, also, two or three

Shearing Machines,

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

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

LOST

IN the village of Ann Arbor, a BROAD AXE, with a long hickory handle. The finder is requested to leave it at the Signal Office.

April 28, 1843. 1-3v

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar,) 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:

- 4 Casks Epsom Salts 2 casks
- four Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered
- Jalap; 1 Bbl. powdered Rheubarb;
- 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil
- by the gallon or dozen; Cassia;
- Sublimite; French and English Chemic; Perfumery of all kinds; Lined Oil White Beef, dry and in Oil; English Venetian Red; English Lampblack; 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.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 139 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Linseed, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick;

130 lbs. ground Gamwood;

150 do Fustic;

120 do Logwood;

100 do Redwoods;

20 do Alum;

6 lbsds Coppers;

4 do Blue Vitriol;

4 pipes Onibre and Crop Maddars; primer;

500 lbs. Extract Logwood;

600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracas Indigo;

300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo);

250 do Powdered Cereus;

200 do Verdigris;

10 Carboys Oil Vitriol;

6 do Aqua Fortis;

4 do Spiritus Sea Salts;

4 do Nitric Acid;

2 casks Lac Dye;

200 lbs. Bark of Pine;

250 do Cream Tartar;

500 do Quercion Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit:

Press Papers, Tenzies, Brushes, Jacks, Tent

Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling

Irons, Nippers, Presses of Pot-

ash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda,

Sugar of Lead, Steel

