

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1844.

T. FOSTER,  
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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### CLAY CLUBS.

These Associations seem to be multiplying in the principal villages and cities in the country, and are distributing a large number of Whig tracts by way of preparation for the coming campaign. The members also are greatly favored by the Muses, and have an admirable taste for poetry. As many of our readers had little opportunity for becoming acquainted with these elegant and refined productions, we submit one from the Marshall Statesman, a Whig poet. We suppose it to be in common use, and is doubtless the same mentioned in the Oakland Gazette, as sung in Pontiac. By the way, we learn from this paper that the Clay Club in Pontiac is doing a thriving business. They want a room 500 feet square for their meetings.—The Gazette, in an account of a late meeting, says: "Old Dan Tucker, and other popular songs done after the latest style by 'de gentlemen of color,' met with a hearty response from the multitude; in the chorus, all hands joined and voices too, and such a chorus was never heard in Pontiac before."

### THE MOON WAS SHINING SILVER BRIGHT.

BY J. GREENIER.  
TUNE—"Old Dan Tucker."  
The moon was shining silver bright,  
The stars with glory crown the night,  
High on a limb that "some old coon,"  
Was singing to himself this tune:  
Get out of the way, you're all unlicked;  
Clear the track for old Kentucky!

Now in a sad predicament,  
The Lokies are for President,  
The have five horses in the pasture,  
And don't know which can run the faster.

Get out of the way, &c.

They proudly bring upon the course,  
An old and broken down war-horse,  
They shout and sing, "O rumpsey dumpsy,  
Col. Johnson killed Tecumseh!"

Get out of the way, &c.

And here in Cass, though not a duce,  
Will run both sides of the track at once;  
To win the race will all things copy,  
Be sometimes pig, and sometimes puppy.

Get out of the way &c.

The fiery southern horse Calhoun,  
Who lates a Fox and fears a Coon,  
To tee the scratch will not be able,  
For Matty keeps him in the stable.

Get out of the way, &c.

And here is Matty, never idle,  
A tricky horse that slips his bridle;  
In forty-four we'll show him soon,  
The little Fox can't fool the Coon.

Get out of the way, &c.

The balky horse they call John Tyler,  
We'll head him soon, or burst his boiler;  
His cued "Grippe" has seized us all,  
Which Doctor Clay will cure next fall.

Get out of the way, &c.

The people's favorite, HENRY CLAY,  
Is now the "Fashion" of the day;  
And let the track be dry or mucky,  
We'll stake our pile on old Kentucky.

Get out of the way, he's old and lucky,  
Clear the track for old Kentucky!

It is proverbial that the songs of a nation are indicative of its character. The same is true of a party. The elegant allusions in the preceding article to horse-racing, gambling, coon-hunting, &c. will undoubtedly commend themselves to the taste of the entire Whig party, not forgetting Mr. Clay himself, and will excite feelings of exalted patriotism in the whole community.

"Mr. C. M. Clay enlists the Liberty party as 'appealing to the ballot-box, not the bayonet.' But what is the ballot-box, not the bayonet, the market, and the hayrack, in the last resort? 'Emancipate or die' is its menace to the slaveholder. Is this not to rely on force and arms?—*Libertarian*."

Most men can see much difference between a resort to the ballot-box or to the bayonet.

The Countryman, a Liberty paper, published at Perry, Wyoming Co. N. Y. comes to us double its former size, and much improved. We trust it will receive a steady and increasing support.

The Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald writes:

"There is a proposition under consideration here, for calling an Anti-Slavery National Convention to meet in Washington; and to apply for the Hall of the House of Representatives for their accommodation. What would you think of such a movement? You know Carey's motto, 'Attempt great things expect great things.'"

## MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

We have been much interested in reading an account of the Anniversary proceedings of this Society. It is exclusively of the Garrisonian school, and is opposed to the Liberty party. It embraces men of all nations and degrees and kinds of extravagance; and yet comprises, we doubt not, superior abilities and exalted moral worth. This was the twelfth anniversary. The debates were animated and spirited. The meetings were held in Faneuil Hall and in the State House. The topics discussed were of great moment.

First in importance was the Dissolution of the Union! On this measure there were two parties. S. S. Foster and W. L. Garrison presented elaborate propositions to that effect. Garrison's resolution, without the preamble read thus:

"Resolved, That the national compact, being in principle and practice an insupportable despotism, and from its inception being God-forsaken and void, it is the duty of all the friends of impartial liberty and a rigorous government to withdraw their allegiance from this compact, and by a moral and peaceful revolution to effect its overthrow."

The protest of S. S. Foster has the following passage:

"For the reasons here enumerated, and others of similar import to which we might refer, we have publicly ADHERED ALLEGIANCE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION, and place the broad seal of our republic on this unnatural and unlovely alliance between Liberty and Slavery."

A considerable portion of the members were not prepared to sustain this ultraism, and no vote was taken on the proposition. But Garrison gives notice that henceforth REPEAL must be the watchword, the rallying cry of Abolitionists.

The Liberty Party was thoroughly discussed. It was viewed as the greatest obstacle to genuine abolitionism, and opposition to it, under present circumstances, was an anti-slavery duty. Mr. Birney especially, was an object of their dislike, and was honored with a special resolution passed by Garrison, exposing his supposed misdeeds. It was conceded, however, that the Western Liberty men were a much better set of fellows than those of the East, but were greatly deceived when they allowed themselves to be led by Birney and Leavitt. S. H. Gay, who has lately travelled through the West, and become some acquainted with Liberty men, offered the following:

Resolved, That we see in the Liberty party, as it exists in the West, an exponent of the anti-slavery sentiment and feeling of its members, and that believing them to be actuated by those principles for which we have all along contended, so long as they maintain this ground, we have no contention with them on this subject.

Thomas Earle, of Pa. proposed temporary nominations as a substitute for the Liberty party, and the resolution was adopted.

As the Whigs have regarded the Garrison party with especial favor of late, we commend to their notice the following portrait of HENRY CLAY, as taken by Garrison, and unanimously approved by the Convention:

Resolved, That the unanimous determination of the Whig party to support as their Presidential candidate, HENRY CLAY, the hardened, incorrigible slaveholder—the determined and desperate foe of the anti-slavery movement—the man among the most guilty for the extension and perpetuity of slavery in this land—calls for the burning rebuke of every friend of freedom and humanity, and should rekindle the abolitionists of the whole country with a resolute and invincible determination to expose the unblushing profligacy of that party, and to defeat the election of Henry Clay.

A formal and lengthy protest against the course of J. Q. Adams on Slavery was adopted, embracing a recital of his strange inconsistencies of opinion and action. D. L. Child, Editor of the National A. S. Standard, was the only one who deprecated the bestowal of censure upon him. He said Mr. A. stood, politically and practically, at the head of the anti-slavery enterprise.

Arrangements were made for holding one hundred conventions, in quick succession in Massachusetts.

As to the churches, they did not escape without the usual rebuke. The following resolution by Garrison was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Church of Christ, like its Head, has never held a slave—has never apologized for slavery—has never known a slaveholder as one of its members—has never stopped its ear to the cry of the poor—has never received the plunder of the poor with which to spread the gospel, circulate the Bible, publish tracts, or establish Sunday Schools; and has never held within its embrace dumb dogs which will not bark against the wrongs which crush humanity; therefore the American Church, which penetrates all these enormous crimes, is not the Church of Christ, but the synagogue of Satan."

BANKS.

The Legislative Committee on Banks reported unfavorably on a petition to incorporate the Citizens Bank of Jackson. The petitioners asked for such a bank because the banking capital of the State is not sufficient to purchase the surplus produce of the State, and properly encourage manufactures, because we are flooded with worthless paper from foreign corporations, and because the funds and money of the State are monopolized by a few and exchanges must be purchased at great expense in Detroit.

The Committee, in reply, refers to the consequences of making Bank Charters, as shown by our Wicked system. Of the 70 Banks of Michigan, only five remain. The report contains thus:

"As to exchanges, your committee believe they were never lower than at present, or more easily to be obtained; and they cannot ascertain there is any 'lack of capital to purchase the surplus produce of the farmer, or to properly encourage the manufacturing in the whole country.'"

And it is well known and believed that the farmer and merchant are better satisfied with the exchanges now than when those worthless banks existed in the State, and they so often found their property exchanged for the valueless rags of insolvent banks. Experience has taught us that "banks are monopolies; in moral unjust in their tendency," and that they have no souls; that it is almost impossible, by legislation, to put upon them such restraints as will protect the public from fraud and imposition."

We think the Committee might have truly said that it was quite impossible, by legislation, to secure the public from impositions resulting from banking institutions. The committee, however, lay down the broad doctrine that "the only persons who derive any benefit from such corporations are the officers and stockholders," and conclude with expressing the belief that a Bank is not desired by the people of the State.

The Supreme Court of this State have decided that the General Banking Law of Michigan was unconstitutional. The Constitution provides that "the Legislature shall pass no act of incorporation unless with the assent of at least a two-thirds of each House." The phrase, "no act of incorporation" implies that a special and particular act or charter for each institution shall be passed by a two-thirds vote. But under the General Banking Law, the power of creating and the responsibility of sanctioning, was transferred from the Legislature to twelve freeholders. The consequences of this decision are supposed to be important and extensive, though we are at present unable to state them.

John Wentworth, of Chicago, an Editor, and formerly a journeyman printer, and now Member of Congress, has sent us his speech of Jan. 9, in the House, on the improvement of the Western Waters. It contains much statistical information of interest.

Mr. W. took ground for the reduction of the Navy expenses to \$5,000,000 instead of \$9,000,000, as asked for by the Administration. He considered the navy a pet child, which was in a fair way to use up the patrimony of all the rest. This was a time of profound peace with all nations; yet the expenses of the Navy for the last five years had exceeded \$30,000,000; and when you seek for the advantages of all this, you might as well seek for the tracks which our ships have left on the ocean. Under the Administrations of Jackson and Adams, the expenses of the Navy were not quite \$4,000,000. He repelled the idea that all the foreign trade is confined to the Atlantic cities. A large amount went through the St. Lawrence. The enlargement of the Welland Canal, now in progress, will bring boats of 300 tons thence direct from Liverpool to Chicago, without once breaking bulk; while the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, navigable for boats of 150 tons, will open a communication with the Lakes and the Mississippi.

The Christian Citizen.—Mr. Elisha Berritt, commonly known as the Learned Blacksmith, has commenced a paper with this title in Worcester, Mass. It is highly to be favored with a copy, but it is highly spoken of by our exchanges. It is devoted to Temperance, Anti Slavery, Peace, and Self Cultivation. We judge that this Blacksmith is not a mere walking Dictionary of Languages; to be consulted only by antiquarians, but he has also a depth of thought and feeling, which will qualify him for abundant usefulness in practical life. We extract the following sentence:

"A new year is just emerging from the threshold of Eternity; an uncommon year—a year of illustrious novelty, to be remembered forever in the history of our race; a year of the right hand of God, of humanity, and the Gospel of Grace; when human freedom shall have lifted her banner of hope and triumph over the bondage of this American Egypt, and every other Battle of Slavery; as a rainbow of heavenly promise; that the day of their redemption is nigh! Oh it is an honor, equivalent to a heavenly kingdom, to live and act at this crisis of our country and world. We are just entering upon THE HEAVENLY AGE OF PALLADIUM; when the Captain of our Salvation, shall Knight with a new name; every Christian here who proves valiant for truth and freedom. Christians, patriots, a field a field, the battle-ground is the world. The banner which led out the angels in bright array before man was made, is floating over the scene of mighty conquest, where deeds of immortal memory are to be done. Your Leader is there; the angels and attributes of God are there; the Gospel, with all its mercies of grace, is there; the laws of nature, and the deepest sympathies and necessities of the human soul are there; all are pressing to the rescue of fallen man!"

Northern men have been quite incredulous when we have told them of the rapid advance of anti-slavery principles. But we can sometimes present tangible evidence of the fact. Listen to C. M. Clay's declaration in a full meeting in Kentucky in the presence of many slaveholders:

"I care not for the presidents of the past. I DECLARE THAT THERE IS NO POWER IN THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BY WHICH A SLAVE STATE CAN BE ADMITTED INTO THIS UNION. Slavery cannot exist by the law of nature; IT CANNOT EXIST BY ACT OF CONGRESS. Slavery did exist by the law of the sovereign power, in the formation of the Constitution, so far as they retained their sovereignty, denying it to that extent to the creature of their united will—for if they vested in Congress the power to make a slave, then they at the same time yielded the power to unmake him. If then, the Congress can make a slave State, they can unmake a slave State; and if she has that power, it is her bounden duty not to add new slave States to the Union, but to purge it immediately of this fatal disease which threatens death to the liberties of the whole country."

Mr. Clay is endorsed by the N. Y. Tribune as a first rate Whig. What say his brother Whigs of Michigan to these doctrines?

## SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

We have before you a copy of the "Columbian Gazette," formerly published in this city, bearing date March 9, 1813.—Among the advertisements of the "Columbian," we notice the following:

"Ran away from the subscriber, about 10 o'clock this morning, a BLACK MAN aged 19, named MORRIS—he is very short, very thick set, had on a dark brown coat, the same colored trousers, both woolen, a good pair of cowhide shoes, and a half worn wool hat. Whoever will take the said black man up, and return him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any goal in this state, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, and all reasonable charges by me,

"R. W. MADDOCK.  
Whitestown, Oct. 12, 1812."

Surely a change has come over the State, and especially over Oneida Co.—In Whitestown, from which the master once advertised his slave, now a Liberty School is established from which scores of able advocates are sent out. The traffic in men in this county, is fresh in the recollection of many, as abhorrent as that traffic may appear to us of another generation. A friend of our elbow says he recollects distinctly a negro boy being bartered in this city in exchange for a Merino sheep.—*Liberty Press*.

From 1813 to 1843 were thirty years. Great changes take place in that period of time. Who would esteem it all marvellous that the citizens of Virginia or Kentucky in 1813 should be able to turn to their files of newspapers of 1843 to hunt slave advertisements as relics of the olden time—as mementoes of a state of things, that once was, but had passed away?

A writer in the Albany Patriot, in enumerating the reasons why more slaves do not escape from the northern slave States, says, a third cause has had great influence. A recent tour of 500 miles has convinced me that the slaves of Maryland and northern Virginia are now far better clothed, fed, housed, whipped less, and their families more regarded than was the case three years ago. I cannot give you the testimony on which this is founded, without compressing in individuals, both bond and free. But it may be relied on as correct. It arises from the fear that they will run away, and the almost certainty that if they do, they will never be brought back.

Hydrophathy.—This is the name of a new system of curing nearly all diseases by water alone. It appears to have quite a run in England, and numbers among its converts eminent physicians and physiologists. R. D. Webb, of Dublin, refers to it thus in a letter to the Liberator:

"I have been surprised, amidst all I have seen in the American papers on the subject of reform in dietetics, the practice of medicine, and the best means of maintaining the human machine in good health and working order, I have heard nothing of Hydrophathy. It cannot be that you know nothing of Priestnitz, his cold water cure, his setz baths, and cold baths, and foot baths, and eye baths, and finger baths, and douche baths, and sleet baths; his wet sheet, and warm blankets, and so forth. How he eschews all drugs, and of his wonderful success evinced in the fact that whilst he has treated 7219 patients in the ten years from 1831 when he had 62, to 1841 when he had upwards of 1400 patients, but 39 have died under his care in all that time; and of these, a large proportion were individuals suffering under incurable diseases, such as he was unwilling to undertake when they came. The work on Hydrophathy lately published by Dr. Edward Johnson, of London, is perhaps the best that has yet appeared. He shows the consistency of Priestnitz system with Liebig's theory of universal life, and Billings' theory of disease. He shows that it requires great circumspection and considerable knowledge of pathology and anatomy, to wield this Hygeian weapon with success in cases of disease; but that, in the ordinary life of all men, it requires simple unstimulating diet, cleanliness, air, and exercise, to ensure freedom from ill health, and a sound mind in a sound body."

At the anniversary of the Vermont State Temperance Society from Wm. Slade introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the people to petition the Legislature to prohibit the sale, except for medical and manufacturing purposes, of intoxicating liquors in all towns in this State which shall not, in town meeting warned for that purpose, pass a resolution specially requesting the County Court to grant license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in such town, and setting forth the reasons therefor.

A very animated and protracted discussion took place on the foregoing resolution of Mr. Slade; in which Messrs. Slade, T. W. Adams, Page, Pierpont, Marsh, Bishop, Merrill of Middlebury, Streeter, Plumb, Wickham and Clark, participated, when the resolution was adopted.

The Michigan State Journal, Whig, thus comments on the report of the Committee to whom were referred the petitions for the further protection of personal liberty:

"We regret to learn that the committee on Federal Relations in our House of Representatives, have reported against the numerous petitions for the better security of personal liberty. The petitions asked for the enactment of a law similar to those of Maine, Mass. and Vermont, prohibiting any officer of the State from aiding in the arrest or detention of any person claimed as a fugitive slave. Certainly there can be no real difference of opinion among the people of Michigan as to the justice of such a law, whatever small politicians may think of the matter. Perhaps there are few justices of the peace in Michigan who would aid in arresting a person whose only crime was seeking to find in a foreign land, his inalienable birth-right of freedom; yet it is possible that some Liberty loving Democrats might be had enough even to do this. It is right that the character of the State should not be soiled by such crimes on the part of any of its officers."

O'Connell's First Ducl.—Mrs. L. M. Child, writing on Duelling, has the following statement:

"In this, too, O'Connell's example is great, though not blameless. The force of public opinion, and the persevering insolence of public opponents, once drove him into a duel. He shot the man who had long boasted that he would rid the country of him. But his noble nature rose against the murderous deed, and he dared to disobey its dictates. He settled a generous pension on the widow of his enemy, and took a solemn oath, which he caused to be recorded, that he never again would fight a duel under any provocation. Repeated efforts have been made to provoke him into a violation of his promise; but in answer to all challenges, he calmly returns a record of his oath."

How nobly this contrasts with the example of HENRY CLAY. In his two duels, he shot twice at his antagonists—once after one was wounded—and in both cases, if we remember right, he was the challenger. And in his old age, he was consulted as an expositor of the court of honor in the murder of Cilley, and assisted in settling the preliminaries of that horrid affair. The IRISH LIBERATOR is a much more estimable man than the KENTUCKY SLAVE-BREEDER!

## REFORM.

Mr. Garrison, of the Liberator, is reforming away the Sabbath and Public Worship.—In his Sunday lectures in Boston, he contended that public worship "while it constitutes a part of Judaism, Mahometanism, Paganism, Secularism, was contrary to the genius & design of Christianity, at war with human freedom, a hindrance to universal reform, enjoined neither by reason nor revelation, and one of the main pillars of priestcraft."

In the evening, he maintained "that the Sabbath was strictly a Jewish institution, which expired by its own limitation eighteen hundred years ago, and therefore not binding upon any other people. He argued that the religious monopoly of the day by the priesthood constituted one of the most afflicting and insupportable monopolies known to mankind, and called upon the people, especially the working-men, to come to the rescue of it, and to make it subservient to their own highest welfare, by devising ways and means to remove the heavy burdens under which they groan, and to establish freedom, equality and righteousness in the earth."

We, in our simplicity, had supposed that the Sabbath was one of the greatest blessings which has ever been granted to the working man—one of the principal bulwarks against the grasping disposition of a considerable portion of the Capitalists and Aristocrats of every land. But it seems opinions differ.

MAN WORSHIP.—A poetess in the Louisville Journal exalts Henry Clay thus:

"Worshipping genius, I had long desired  
To meet this modern Cicero; and when  
My glances sought the glimpe my heart  
Was required."

A more than mortal grandeur attend me then!

For, as he trod,  
Though but a man among his fellow-men,  
He looked A GOD!"

The following excellent advice from the N. Y. Tribune we commend to the attention of every Liberty man.—Read it twice and then practice it.

"Never wrangle or lose temper—waste little breath in crowds or bar-rooms—but sit down with your neighbor when the day's work is done; by his or your fire-side, and talk the matter over in a frank and friendly manner. Hear all he has to say; patiently; read and consider what he has to offer on the other side of the question, and then ask him to listen to your facts and arguments in turn. It must be that in the end you will succeed, for you have every solid advantage."

CORRECTION.—In the discussion at the Anniversary at Adrian, Rev. Mr. Rouse objected to the use of the phrase, "good and venerable fathers in the Lord," in the report of the Executive Committee, as applied to slaveholding church members.—He considered this to be "a slap at ministers, and a cudgel to belabor them with," and not the calling them "robbers," as incorrectly reported.

We find the following in an Eastern Exchange:

Right.—A slaveholder has been excommunicated from the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, as publicly announced at the communion, on the first Sabbath of the year.

Rev. C. W. Denison, the first Editor of the Emancipator, and a abolitionist of the strictest kind, lately spoke on the subject in the Hall of the Representatives in Washington.

W. L. Garrison, Editor of the Liberator, is lecturing in Boston on the Sabbath, and on Worship.

## The States.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House, the report of the Committee appointed to count the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor, stated the vote for Governor, as follows:

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Whole number,          | 121,238 |
| Necessary to a choice, | 60,619  |
| George N. Briggs, has  | 56,399  |
| Marcus Morton,         | 54,842  |
| Samuel E. Sewall,      | 4,901   |
| Francis Jackson,       | 66      |
| John Pierpont,         | 63      |

115 scattering votes for a number of persons.

The Whig candidate for Lieut. Governor, [John Reid] had 57,635—necessary to a choice 60,490. Monday last was appointed to elect Governor and Lieut. Governor, and Hon. John Reed, Lt. Governor. Briggs received 217 votes, Morton 122.

Elections have been held in the three vacant Congressional Districts. In the 6th Mr. Baker, Whig, was elected by a majority of 10 votes. In the 7th, Rackwell, Whig, was elected by 311 votes. In the third District, there was no choice, Mr. Abbott, Whig, falling short 110 votes.

At a subsequent election, Mr. Abbott succeeded by 20 votes.

A State Liberty Convention meets Feb. 14 and 15, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and make other arrangements.

## ILLINOIS.

The State Liberty Convention assembled at Aurora. The bad travelling hindered the attendance of many, yet the Citizen says that all who were present bear testimony that this Convention was the largest and best Anti-Slavery meeting ever held in our State. New activity has been given to the Liberty Party, and Mr. Codding says, "the delegates returned to their homes in high spirits, and holy purposes, and with unquenchable enthusiasm—their motto will be, work! work! work!"

Nine candidates for Presidential electors were nominated. The list is headed by these veterans in the cause, Richard Bels, and Owen Lovejoy.

The following resolutions show the spirit of the Illinois Abolitionists:

12. Resolved, That if every Liberty voter in Illinois will do his duty, the Electoral vote of this State will be given to the Liberty candidates in 1848.

14. Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended and urged upon the Liberty voters to organize and nominate candidates for all offices not excepting the lowest precinct officers.

15. Resolved, That the Liberty party is a distinct and independent party—and that it must not and will not depend upon either of the other parties for the nomination of its candidates.

16. Whereas, genuine faith is always followed by works;

Therefore, Resolved, That we do not recognize as an abolitionist any man who voting does not vote the Liberty ticket.

A meeting of the citizens of Washington Precinct have strongly disapproved the course of their Representative, Hon. J. Wentworth, in voting against the repeal of the Gag Rule, and have instructed him to act against it, and further more voted to publish their instructions in the Chicago Democrat, Mr. Wentworth's paper.

## OHIO.

We learn from the Liberty Herald that the House committees on petitions to suspend labor on the public works on the Sabbath, and to allow townships to vote on the subject of licensing the sale of spirits, have both reported against the measures, and both reports have been concurred in. The latter subject was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 49 to 13. The Solons of the House feared that temperance and politics would be jumbled together, if they began to legislate upon the subject.

The proceedings of the State Liberty Convention are thus noticed by the Ohio Statesman, the organ of Democracy:

OHIO ABOLITION STATE CONVENTION.—This Convention adjourned last night, after nominating James Krus, of Painesville, for Governor, and adopting an electoral ticket for President and Vice President.

The speakers in the convention denounced the democrats with much bitterness, but gave the credit of open and manly warfare, meeting the subject above board, and standing upon our professions; but the whigs had plead "not guilty," and had professed to be at least as good abolitionists as the Liberty men; and now, as evidence of their deceit and hypocrisy, they presented "Henry Clay," the head and front of slavery advocates, the Missouri compromiser, the Mendenhall denouncer, as the "embodiment of the whig principles." Mr. Hutchins likened them, in their woeings of Liberty men, to Pouter's wife, who held on to Joseph's skirts, until she literally tore off a part of his clothing; but, like Joseph, they were not to be seduced to commit crime—the crime of voting for Mr. Clay.

The Clay whigs present looked white as death on a pale horse, when their hypocrisy and double-dealing were exposed to the ridicule of the audience. Take it altogether, it was pretty rich. Their attacks on the democrats were a matter of course—neither new nor curious.

## WISCONSIN.

The Territory has now a Liberty paper published at Racine, called the "Wisconsin Echo," at \$2 a year. We hail this as one of the most favorable signs for our cause, inasmuch as a permanent and well conducted Liberty paper in each State is indispensable to the prosperity of our enterprise. The last number of the paper brings a call for a Convention of the friends of Liberty in Racine Co., to meet at Scoopport for more efficient organization. It is signed by more than one hundred citizens from six towns.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND

The New York Herald has received, by special express from Boston, four days later intelligence from Europe.

According to all accounts, O'Connell may be convicted.

There has been a further improvement in the Wheat market.

Cotton was again in the ascendency.—Market closed firmly at the last accounts.

There have been a few revolutionary indications in France. A thousand students had called upon Lafayette; they were fired for a minute, and cried vive Molle, &c.

A good prospect for a very fine spring trade was held out.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in Athens.

The foreign papers give an account of an eruption at Mount Etna, and of the damage caused by the lava. Several of the noblemen's seats have been burned to the ground, some vineyard have been destroyed, and among the heaviest losses sustained is that of a paper manufactory of immense size and notoriety. We have heard of no loss of life, as sufficient time appears to have been given to the people to escape the awful catastrophe.—Catania has fortunately escaped, as the lava, before reaching the town of Bront, (of Nelson notoriety) took a northerly direction. The road between Catania and Palermo is rendered impassable to some distance from the stratum of burning lava thereon deposited.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—New Orleans papers of the 22d ult. bring news from Texas to the 17th. A bill is before Congress directing active and offensive hostilities against the Mexican towns, if the Texan prisoners are not liberated by the 1st March next. The bill further provides that the army to be organized, shall endeavor to procure a sufficient number of Mexican prisoners of the highest rank and consideration, to be held as hostages for the good treatment of the Texas captives; that the warfare shall be transferred to the Mexican soil; and that the Texas troops shall be supported and paid by confiscation of property and forcing contributions.

A bill providing for annexation to the U. States, has passed the House. All Representatives and all the Senators but one, are said to be in favor of the annexation.

Rumors were along the western frontiers of a new and formidable invasion. Little importance was attached to them at Houston or Galveston.

News had been received from different sources, that the commissioners to Mexico had failed in their mission, and were returning home. The report seemed to be credited. The Mexicans, it is stated had no terms to propose short of the abolition of negro slavery in Texas, and the return of that country to the condition of a department of Mexico.—*Adm.*

Mexico and Yucatan.—The National Intelligencer translates the following from a late Mexican paper:

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

NOTICE.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the enslaved will be observed this (Monday) evening at the Presbyterian Church, commencing at half past six, P. M.

LIBERTY MEETING.

The Liberty Party of Ann Arbor will meet at the office of the Signal of Liberty on Saturday the ninth day of March, at 6 o'clock P. M. to nominate officers for the ensuing township election.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

The time has arrived when the Liberty men of this State should again make nominations for township officers, of good men, and secure for them all possible support. This they should do,

1. Because they ought to vote somewhere, and they cannot consistently vote for the other parties.

2. Because Town organizations are as indispensable to the success of Liberty principles as the County, State or National organizations.

3. Because they tend to encourage and stimulate Liberty men to effort.

4. Because, in some, and we should hope, in many towns, the Liberty ticket will be triumphant, if the proper exertions are made.

5. Because the possession of "the Town Power," as Alvan Stewart calls it, will make the influence of the Liberty party permanent, and realized in that town. It will be regarded as "a fixed fact." Politicians who have just been defeated in a direct conflict with the Liberty party will scarcely have the effrontery to represent it as a contemptible, temporary affair, not worth minding.

6. Because very many voters of all parties, who are possessed of little information, are more directly affected by the state of parties in their own town, than by the more important State and National elections.

7. Because, in the estimation of a considerable portion of community, a party receives respect according to its numbers rather than the excellence of its principles.

Abolitionists have been so little conversant with party politics that they do not feel the importance of getting out all the Liberty strength at the polls. They rely on moral suasion entirely, without sufficiently appreciating the importance of corresponding political support. They are urgent for lectures, but careless for votes.

Last year we had repeated invitations from a certain town to lecture frequently. It was very important the people should be enlightened, &c. &c. Soon after the fall election we visited the town, and something like the following dialogue occurred between us and a prominent Liberty man:

Editor.—How many Liberty votes did you cast in this town?

Lib. Man.—Seventeen.

Ed.—How many Liberty voters have you?

L. M.—At the spring election we had forty-eight. Our Justice of the Peace received fifty-two votes.

Ed.—A pretty state of things! Just two thirds of the party did not vote at all. When shall we gain the ascendancy at this rate?

Lib. Man.—But what was the reason of this falling off in the Liberty vote?

L. M.—Why, we did not get our tickets in season. I was appointed to procure and distribute them, but I was so busy I did not get about it till the second day of election.

Besides, there was no particular interest felt by any party. The Whigs knew they could not succeed; the Democrats were sure they should; and the Liberty men cared but little about it. Three or four of them, who were at work on a farm, did not take the trouble only to cross the road in order to vote.

Ed.—What good would fifty lectures do you here, if you do not vote? Had you exerted yourselves while the other parties were asleep, you would have secured the majority in your town, and encouraged your friends to effort in every other town and county in the State.

When we reflected that the case of many other towns was similar, we scarcely knew whether to feel more grieved or angry at this criminal indifference.

The result at the present town elections will have an important bearing on the National election next November.

We take leave to suggest the following things as worthy of attention:

1. Let your primary meetings be held early—say as soon as Saturday, March 16, or before.

2. Let exertions be used to give general notice, and secure a large meeting.

3. Let a Vigilance Committee be appointed in each town, to procure and distribute tickets, to attend the polls, and get out the voters.

4. Immediately after the nomination is made, let a roll be made out of all the voting Liberty men in town; then attach to it a memorandum of the names of all who are doubtful, or who can probably be secured by the influence of their friends.

5. Take up a collection to purchase your tickets.

6. Report through the Signal, after the election, how many towns have elected their full tickets, how many a part, and the vote of the respective parties.

We hope that our friends will not be deterred from organizing in any town on account of the smallness of their numbers. Large oaks from little acorns grow. The sixty thousand Liberty votes have increased to that number from a few hundreds. Even if there be but one Liberty man in the town, he should not vote for the pro-slavery parties, but, although alone, bear testimony against them. He should be like Abdiel among the fallen spirits:

"Faithful only he among the faithless found, Unswayed, unshook, unshaken, His loyalty he kept, his zeal, his love."

We do hope our friends will feel the necessity of some exertions to augment their vote. We feel mortified and grieved that this department of action is so greatly neglected by the best friends of the slave, and of human freedom. Can they not see that, having made an issue at the polls, (if it must be pursued there till it succeeds; that there will be no increase of Liberty votes without the necessary means to obtain them; and that the voting of a few from year to year, will never achieve the issues we have made, but it will be looked upon as mere children's play.)

JUDICIAL MURDER.

The following sentence of Death purports to be from a New Orleans paper. It was pronounced upon a young man of whom we know little more than his name incidentally mentioned. The trial took place in South Carolina. The Judge defines his crime thus: "You committed the offence of aiding a slave to run away, and depart from her master's service; and you are now TO DIE FOR IT!"

SENTENCE OF JOHN L. BROWN.

BY HON. J. B. O'NEALL.

John L. Brown: It is my duty to announce to you the consequences of the conviction which you heard at Winnsboro, and of the opinion you have just heard refusing your two fold motion in arrest of judgment for a new trial. You are to die! Die a shameful, ignominious death, the death upon the gallows. This announcement is to you, I know, most appalling. Little did you dream of it when you stepped into the bar, with an air, as if you thought it was a fine frolic. But the consequences of crime are just such as you are realizing; punishment often comes when it is least expected. Let me intrust you to take the present opportunity to commence the work of reformation. Time will be afforded to you to prepare for the great change, which may be just before you.

Of your past life I know nothing, except that which your trial furnished. It told me that the crime for which you are now to suffer was the consequence of a want of attention on your part to the duties of life. The "strange woman" snared you: She "flattered with her words," and you became her victim. The consequence was that, led on by a desire to save her from the consequences of aiding a slave to run away, and depart from her master's service; and you are now to die for it.

You are a young man, and I fear have been an idle as well as a dissolute one. If so, these kindred vices have contributed a full measure to your ruin.

Reflect upon your past life, and make the only useful devotion of the remnant of your days in preparing for death.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," is the language of inspired wisdom. This comes home appropriately to you, at this trying moment. You are young, quite too young to be where you are, and if you had remembered your Creator in your past days, you would not now be in the felon's place to receive a felon's judgment. It is not too late to remember your Creator; he calls early, and he calls late, he stretches out the arms of a father's love to you, to the vilest sinner, and says, "come to me, and be saved."

You can perhaps read, if you can, read the Scriptures,—read them without note, and without comment, and pray to God for his assistance, and you will be able to say, when you stand before the executioner, "I am glad my Friday has at last come."

If you cannot read the Scriptures, the ministers of our Holy religion, will be ready to aid you, they will read and explain to you, until you will be able to understand, and understanding, to call upon the only one who can help and save you, Jesus Christ, "the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world." To him I commend you: and thro' him may you have that opening of the day-spring of mercy from on high, which shall bless you here, and crown you with an everlasting world, as a saint, forever and ever.

The sentence of the law is, that you be taken hence to the place from which you last came, thence to the goal of Fairfield District, and that there, you be closely and securely confined until Friday, the 26th day of April next, on which day, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon, and 2 in the afternoon, you will be taken to the place of public execution, and there be hanged by the neck till your body be dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

We know not how the piety of this address may strike the mind of the reader; but considering the nature of the offence, this sentence appears to us much like that which we may suppose would have been pronounced by the High Priest of the Jews upon Jesus Christ. Had it fallen to his lot to give sentence in his case.

The motive for the commission of "the offence" in this case is represented to have been a personal attachment.

But the act itself was no crime at all in the sight of God, or any of the human race except a slaveholder, or his contemptible apologist. It was in accordance with Christianity, and the act is annually perpetrated by many thousands of Christians. The devilish and infernal nature of the law may be realized by applying it to every person who has ever helped a slave to escape: for be it remembered, he is to be hanged for this and not for any attending circumstances. If he deserve death, there are more than one thousand of both sexes in Michigan alone who are equally guilty. Will they remember him who is bound as bound with him? They have reason so to do: for their case is precisely similar, and had the slaveholders the power, they would all like this young man, die a shameful, ignominious death on the gallows." Yet this scheme of judicial murder is a necessary safeguard of the bloody institution; and those who personally uphold the diabolical system by their practice from one generation to another, are eulogized and extolled for their piety and patriotism by our prominent ministers and church members of all denominations!

The tax on pleasure carriages in Cincinnati, amounts to \$34,440, levied on 413 carriages.

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY.

An institution of this name, has been in successful operation in the Lower Town about 4 months. Its members are mostly mechanics. The meetings of the Society are held on Saturday evenings, in a room provided by the munificence of Dr. Ormsby, the same as occupied on Tuesday evenings, by the Mechanics' Temperance Association. The questions discussed by the members, are chiefly of a moral, religious, and political character. The importance and pleasure of an easy and skillful expression of thought need no illustration; and we cannot too highly speak of the commendable, and we may add successful efforts, made by gentlemen connected with the society in that respect. Few, there are, who have not suffered from embarrassment and want of practical knowledge in speaking, and any endeavor to surmount such difficulties, deserves the warmest encouragement.—These meetings, we understand, are open to all and we trust the ladies and gentlemen of our town will give them frequent attendance.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

It is not known, perhaps, to all, that three Representatives to Congress are to be elected next November to represent this State for two years from the fourth of March, 1845. Our present Representatives were not elected till six months of the term for which they were chosen had expired. The election of these Congressmen will add considerably to the interest of the political canvass in this State. We refer to it now, that the Committees of the several Districts may bear the fact in mind, and be prepared to call District Conventions in season.

Our readers are doubtless aware that there was an effort made to get a law through the Legislature, giving the Governor the power to commute capital punishment to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, in such cases as the circumstances might call for the exercise of such clemency. The Supreme Court have decided that the power is already granted to the Governor, and in accordance therewith he has commuted the punishment of E. M. Miller, who was sentenced at the last term of the Court here, to be hung, to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary. Our Sheriff left for Jackson on Wednesday last with Miller in charge.—Grand Rapids Enquirer.

The Michigan Argus says that the British Parliament have enacted a statute which took effect in August last, which permits witnesses who are interested, or who have been convicted of crime, to give their testimony, leaving their credibility to the decision of the Jury. Lord Brougham considers this to be a great reform in judicial proceedings.

A writer in the Liberty Herald, Ohio, says: "Let us spend no more of our time in circulating petitions to a Congress composed of the representatives and senators, not of the American people, but of the slaveholding oligarchy. No man shall ever touch a petition signed by me, who votes for an Oblique or a Servile for Speaker, or acts with either of the servile parties. I will trust the profession of no such men. We have suffered already, far too much, from the hypocritical professions of false friends. Let us trust them no more. He that is not with us, is against us."

We learn that the case of Charles Chorr, who is now in jail in this place, and was sentenced to be hanged March 15, has been taken to the Supreme Court by a writ of error. The case will not be argued till December next.

Do not forget the Temperance Lecture at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Burghardt. Let him have a full house!

The General Ticket Members from N. Hampshire and Georgia have been declared duly elected by a majority of the House of Representatives—ayes, 128, nays, 68.

Mr. RAMSDELL, from Judiciary Committee, has reported to the House in favor of the prayer of petitioners for striking the word "White" from the Constitution; and has introduced a joint resolution to that effect.

The Bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine has passed the Senate, ayes, 30, nays 17. It had previously passed the House. Woodbridge voted against it. Porter was not present.

The Bill to incorporate the Michigan Railroad Company was ordered to a third reading—ayes 32, nays 19—not two thirds, which are necessary to pass the bill.

Mr. Packenham, the new British minister has arrived.

Several communications will appear next week.

ANN ARBOR, Feb. 25, 1844.

A few days of warm, pleasant weather have caused the snow to disappear, and our streets are now nearly impassable by reason of the mud. But what still continues to come in at 68 cents. Flour retails here at \$3.50. In New York at the latest dates, Genesee was worth \$4.51.

State Legislature.

In the Senate, Mr. Shearer submitted a resolution authorizing the Governor to give notice and receive sealed proposals for the purchase of all the public works of Internal Improvement.

Mr. Thurber moved to lay the resolution upon the table, which was lost—ayes, 9; nays, 9.

Mr. Starkey moved that it be made the special order of the day for the first of April.

Mr. Green opposed the motion, as being equivalent to indefinite postponement. The resolution might as well be discussed.

Mr. Cust was in favor of the motion and opposed to the resolution. The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Cust, Moody, Pratt, Starkey, Thurber, Willson—6.

Nays—Messrs. Compton, Gray, Green, Hart, Howell, Mason, Niles, Patterson, Redfield, Richmond, Shearer, Turner—12.

The question being then upon reading the resolution a first and second time, it was, after various motions, questions of order, &c., laid upon the table.

Petitions were presented by Mr. P. Power, of 76 legal voters of the village of Pontiac, asking the passage of a law allowing the electors of a township to determine whether groceries and victualing houses shall be licensed in the township.

By Mr. Rix, from 49 citizens of St. Clair, for further protection of personal liberty; also of 51 citizens of St. Clair, for an amendment of the constitution, that the citizens of St. Clair may enjoy equal political rights irrespective of color.

The bill to amend the assessment and tax law came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Murphy moved an amendment, giving to county treasurers the direction of the printing; which was lost.

Mr. Vickery moved an amendment to exempt sheep from taxation for five years. Lost.

Mr. D. C. Walker offered an amendment to repeal the provisions of law publishing in pamphlet form; which was adopted.

An amendment was adopted limiting the publication to eight weeks.

Mr. offered an amendment to 6th section, "provided that the cost of publication in said newspaper shall not exceed 10 cents on each description.

Mr. D. C. Walker moved to strike out 10 cents and insert 25 cents.

Mr. Pratt moved to insert 38 cents.

Mr. Murphy said he had taken the trouble of getting information on the subject and he was persuaded that it could be done for 15 or 16 cents.

The question being taken on filling the blank with 38 cents, it was lost by the following vote—ayes, Messrs. Adams, H. Hall, Pratt, Tillson, D. C. Walker, Speaker—6; nays 37.

Mr. Livermore moved to insert 45 cents, which was lost by the following vote—ayes, Messrs. Livermore, Mosher, Pratt, Shurtz, Speaker—4; nays 40.

The question on filling the blank with 35 cents was lost by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Chester, Davis, Delamater, Fairfield, Hebard, Joslin, Knowlton, Lamond, Livermore, Mosher, P. Power, Pratt, Rix, Shurtz, Snell, Tillson, D. C. Walker, Speaker—20.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Barnard, Blindbury, Dunham, Ferguson, H. Hall, H. Hall, Hawley, Haydon, Knight, Leland, McLeod, H. L. Miller, Murphy, Parmelee, Porter, Ramsdell, Rheule, Rowland, Runyan, Saunders, Stone, Vickery, Van Husen, H. N. Walker, White—26.

Mr. Pratt moved to insert 34 cents, lost.

The question being taken upon filling the blank with 30 cents, it was carried by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Baldwin, Chester, Davis, Delamater, Dunham, Fairfield, Hebard, Joslin, Knowlton, Lamond, Livermore, Mosher, P. Power, Porter, Pratt, Reuble, Rix, Shurtz, Snell, Tillson, D. C. Walker, Speaker—24.

Nays—Messrs. Barnard, Blindbury, Ferguson, H. Hall, H. Hall, Hawley, Haydon, Knight, Leland, McLeod, H. L. Miller, Murphy, Parmelee, Ramsdell, Rowland, Runyan, Saunders, Stone, Vickery, H. N. Walker, White—21.

The section as amended was then adopted—ayes 32; nays 12.

The Peninsula Insurance Company bill, was again taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. NILES, moved to insert a new list of directors, 20 in number, with Lewis Cass at their head, and Mr. Mason moved to strike out the names of Edmund A. Brush, C. C. Trowbridge and George F. Porter. He alluded to their past connection with a certain corporation as the reason, and added a remark, *sotto voce*, as to their honesty. Mr. Mason's motion prevailed, and Mr. Niles' amendment was then rejected. The Committee of the Whole rose and the bill was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The amendment to the Constitution, providing for biennial sessions, was rejected. On motion of Mr. Thurber, ayes 4, nays

13. Mr. Willson said he believed that the people would be better pleased with this amendment than any other action of the Legislature. Eight-tenths of them were in favor of biennial sessions. Mr. Shearer was also for biennial sessions.

The bill to amend the act for the assessment and collection of taxes for 1843, was read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Baldwin, Chester, Delamater, Dunham, Ferguson, M. Hall, Haydon, Hebard, Joslin, Knowlton, Lamond, Leland, Livermore, Mosher, P. Power, Ramsdell, Reuble, Rix, Runyan, Shurtz, Stone, Tillson, Videtto, D. C. Walker, Speaker—27.

Nays—Messrs. Barnard, Davis, H. Hall, McLeod, H. L. Miller, Murphy, Parmelee, R. D. Power, Porter, Pratt, Rowland, Snell, Vickery, Van Husen, H. N. Walker, White—16.

Mr. PRATT from the Select Committee, to whom was referred sundry petitions for the abolition of capital punishment, submitted a report accompanied by a bill, for that purpose.

PETITIONS.—By Mr. TURNER, of sundry citizens, for a repeal of the License Law.

By Mr. RICHMOND, of citizens of Kent County, for an amendment of the Constitution, so as to rescind the provision for fixing the seat of government in 1847.

By Mr. MURPHY, of Henry Smith and 50 others, praying that the Ottawa Indians may be permitted to enjoy the rights of citizenship.

By P. POWER, of nearly one thousand legal voters of Detroit, praying the passage of a law allowing the electors of townships to regulate their own rum-sellers.

By Mr. JOSLIN, a petition from Ypsilanti, to the same effect.

By Mr. BERRY, of 110 inhabitants of Lenawee, for an alteration of the Militia Law.

By Mr. SHURTZ, of 74 legal voters, of the county of St. Joseph, asking the passage of a law relative to the license law.

By Mr. AMES, of 48 citizens of Berrien, for a law for the further protection of personal liberty.

Also, of 43 citizens of the same County, for an amendment to the constitution, by striking out the word "white."

By Mr. SHURTZ, of inhabitants of Cass, relative to the granting of licenses.

By Mr. Sheldon, from 115 citizens of Calhoun, that Congress may be memorialized in relation to a change in the constitution of the United States.

By Mr. McLeod, from George Tucker and 31 others, praying for the elective franchise under certain restrictions.

Congressional.

We have before mentioned that quite a war had been commenced upon the reporters by different members. One was pummeled and knocked through a window by Mr. Welles, of Ohio.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Pa., called on the Speaker to expel Mr. Sargent, a reporter of the U. S. Gazette, because he had characterized a question of Mr. I. to Mr. Adams as impertinent.

Mr. Wise declared that he knew Mr. Sargent to be the most mendacious letter-writer in the country; that this had been proved under oath in courts of justice; and that "when called to account for his lies, his cowardice was equal to his mendacity!" This produced a great sensation.

Mr. Adams endorsed what the reporter had said, and Mr. Ingersoll replied with severity, and again called on the Speaker to expel Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Winthrop began to speak, but was interrupted by a dozen or 20 at once. Then, says the reporter of the N. Y. Sun, "ensued such a scene of confusion and disorder, that I could not characterize it truly and faithfully, without rendering myself liable to be expelled from the House; 20 or 30 members were up at once, addressing the chair; most of the others were walking across the floor; the laughing, talking, and confusion, was indescribable. At last, Mr. Cave Johnson, who is twenty years behind the age, moved to expel all the reporters except those for the city papers!! This was declared to be out of order, when he said he would try it some other time. Liberal and enlightened man! After nearly a dozen of propositions had been made, the subject was indefinitely postponed, and the House adjourned without doing any thing the whole day.

The next day Mr. Cave Johnson again offered a motion to expel all the reporters and letter-writers, except those for the city papers; which papers, he it remembered, the two parties in the House have entirely under their control, as far as the reports are concerned; and, as in the case of Mr. Beardsley and Mr. Weller, if a request is made not to publish a particular speech, it is suppressed until the Speaker has time to write his own version of it. And this is called the "freedom of the press!"

Mr. Johnson's motion was decided to be out of order to day, but he will bring it up again on Monday.

Mr. Black of Georgia, then offered a resolution to have a corps of Government reporters, sworn to report everything verbatim *ad libitum*, and that no other reporters be allowed to enter the Hall at all! And these reports to be submitted to a Committee who shall decide on what shall be published in a government paper, price 25 cents for the session! God help us! what is the country coming to? This was objected to, and lies over for the present; but will be pressed on the House in a few days."

The truth is, that the blackguards in Congress find the reporters to be a grievous restraint upon them, and would gladly put them out of the halls of legislation.

Henry A. Wise has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Brazil. Another slaveholder, and a Virginian!

The 21st rule has been discussed an hour every day, as usual. Says an exchange, Mr. Wright, of La., opposed the 21st rule—was in favor of receiving petitions and refusing the prayer, as the best means of allaying the abolition excitement—was opposed to abolition in the District, on account of the influence that would be thus exerted on slavery in the South. Mr. Stiles, of Georgia, spoke in favor of excluding petitions. He referred to the great increase of abolitionists from their number ten years since, when the few obscure fanatics who advocated abolition excited the contempt and derision of the whole country. "The spirit of abolition," said he, "has advanced and is advancing." No doubt of that, Mr. Stiles, but what do you mean to do about it? It increases by opposition, it triumphs by defeat. Exactly so—and the reason is, it has the conscience of the nation with it. A cause that triumphs by defeat, is a very difficult one to oppose, isn't it, Mr. Stiles? The only way that we can suggest for putting down abolition, that seems at all feasible, is to put down slavery—and then abolition will expire by its own limitation.

The Southern members begin to feel the weight of that moral influence against slavery which our Northern politicians so much despise. Those most interested do not condemn the action of Abolitionists either morally or politically. Hear Mr. A. V. Brown, a leading Democratic Member of Congress from Tennessee:

"Mr. Brown said he wished now to state some reasons why he was so much opposed to the reference of, and report upon these petitions. The first was, that if every session of Congress their title to their property was to be brought in question upon this floor, it must of necessity diminish, if not destroy, the value of that property. He wanted gentlemen to consider this: that every year, session after session, if they had no rule upon the subject, their title to this description of property, (which title they admitted, and which he believed every body was prepared to admit except abolitionists,) would annually be brought in question in this Hall. Would not this finally destroy its value? Suppose a member of this House to have a good and valuable title to a tract of land, but yet to be asked for every year of his life, and that he was able to effect recovery in every litigation; would it not be very natural for him finally to be compelled to say that although he knew there was no outstanding title, yet if he was to be sued every year for it, it would be better to give it up to the man who asked for it, although he knew that that man had no title to it? If they had the practice of referring these petitions at every session of Congress, the result would be, a good and valuable title to a tract of land, but yet to be asked for every year of his life, and that he was able to effect recovery in every litigation; would it not be very natural for him finally to be compelled to say that although he knew there was no outstanding title, yet if he was to be sued every year for it, it would be better to give it up to the man who asked for it, although he knew that that man had no title to it? 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"Junius."—The Cincinnati Herald publicly challenges, "my Whig Editor in Cincinnati, or Ohio, to come out and defend the doctrines contained in the tract of "Junius." We hope the challenge may be accepted, for we are satisfied that the more thoroughly the people become acquainted with the monstrous proslavery and tory doctrines of this tract, the more emphatically will they repudiate it, and the party that called it into being. We repeat the challenge of the Herald to my Whig editor in Cincinnati, or to any Whig orator, who will meet us in debate, either in this city, or in some place convenient thereto, to discuss the doctrines contained in the Junius tract, from two to four evening, or even for a longer time, if desired. The whig editors have endorsed the tract—will either they, or their orators, come forward in debate, either orally or through the press, and attempt to sustain its principles concerning slavery and emancipation, or its charges against the Liberty party?—Chris. Freeman.

Extract of a Washington letter to the New York Jour. of Commerce:

"John Q. Adams, a man of simplicity of character and manners. Less ostentation in dress, house, or equipage, no man exhibits. Ring at the door of his weather plastered house in F— street, near the Treasury Buildings, a polite servant introduces you into a parlor of moderate dimensions, plainly furnished, where nothing indicates any effort at superiority over other people. Perhaps young Mr. Adams is reading or writing. When the father enters the son retires, and you find yourself in the company of a respectable old gentleman, an extensively read Septuagintarian, who, as he twirls his right and left fingers over each other converses socially, tells you that he rises before dawn, and does all that he calls real work before breakfast, which may be at half past eight or nine. The remainder of the day and evening can be appropriated to any emergency that may rise. Hence his wealth of time—capital, which has been and continues to be richly improved by the Ex-President. Calls of friends neither weary nor disconcert him. Mrs. Adams is a pleasant, and amiable lady, retiring in her manners, but of course accustomed to good society. She is from Maryland and was Miss Johnson. The domestic virtues flourish around their hearth. He has usually held a pew in the Second Presbyterian Church and I think in the Unitarian meeting house.—Whether of late he has attended the latter place I cannot tell."

A NEEDLE FACTORY.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat states that a factory to make needles, has been established at Haverstraw, Rockland Co. New York. It is thus described:

"I saw needles in the various stages of the processes by which they are made from the wire, prepared on the same premises; and was surprised at the facility afforded by the curious machinery which human ingenuity has invented to lessen manual labor, and multiply the result of the numerous operations. The depression where the eyes are to be made, and where the grooves are to be found in the finished articles, are stamped in both needles at a single stroke of a machine with which a single hand can turn off 30,000 a day. It is then turned over to a boy who with another machine, punches the eye, and again another separates the two needles and smooths away any irregularities made or left by the other processes. But the eye of the needle is still rough, and must be bored by another process, which leaves it so smooth as not to catch the thread. After this a man grinds a handful at a time on a common grindstone, holding them in his left hand, and giving them a perpetual rotary motion, with the right, so that when the operation is finished, they may be round as well as sharp. They are now to be 'case hardened,' and finally finished, all of which is done by simple processes, in which immense numbers can be subjected to the operations at the same time."

ESCAPE FROM PREMATURE BURIAL.—Resuscitation of a Jewess.—We find in a recent number of the St. Louis Republican, an account of a remarkable escape from being buried alive, of a young lady of that city, belonging to a Jewish family. She had been afflicted with a nervous disease, and had as her family supposed, yielded her last breath. According to Jewish custom, the body is taken to the grave yard in a small box, in the same covering in which the deceased person has expired, and there in a house appropriated for that purpose, the female friends of the family unrobe the body, wash it with cold water, and anoint it for its last resting place. While performing this ancient custom upon the body of this supposed inanimate corpse, a healthful warmth evaporated it, and evident signs of life became manifest. Physicians were immediately sent for, and on their arrival the certainty of her being alive was established, and means were taken to fan the spark into health. This is a remarkable case.—Phil. Led.

No less than three hundred and fifty-two buildings have been erected in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, since the first day of January, 1843. The Village now contains 6063 inhabitants.

LARD OIL FACTORIES.—There are at present, fifteen Lard Oil factories in operation in Cincinnati. They not only supply a large part of the domestic demand, for lighting, machinery, &c. but large quantities are shipped to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, and other points at the South and West, and a new and heavy demand exists in New England, for supplying the Woolen manufacturers, for which purpose the Lard oil is admirably adapted.—Cin. Atlas.

POSTAGE IN RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor Nicholas has announced his intention of reducing the rates of postage throughout his vast dominions, to the lowest modicum of charge, and to impose no higher postage on letters from any foreign country into Russia, than is imposed on the admission of Russian letters into that foreign country.—Jour. of Commerce.

A FOURIER ASSOCIATION has been organized in the western part of this State, and a beautiful domain selected in the county of Kalamazoo near the village of Comstock. Three thousand acres of land lying on the Kalamazoo River, said to be among the very best in the State, has been offered as stock; and we understand preparations are making to commence building in the spring. The Association is trying to get a charter from the Legislature.—State Journal.

WOOD CHOPPING.—An extraordinary feat of chopping was performed near our town a few days since. Benjamin W. White, Esq. has just brought from Virginia a negro man, about 40 years of age, and offered to bet \$20 that the negro could cut a cord of wood in an hour, felling the tree and splitting the logs. The bet was taken, and the parties selected two trees, which the negro felled and cut up in less than one hour. On measurement by the judges, it was found that he had cut and split a cord and a quarter.—Herald, Fort Gibson, Miss.

A gentleman in Bohemia, has established a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from the seeds nor from grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert each of them into a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoots above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up, and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

Do fishes ever think?—We think they do think—for one stopped to think once, after approaching our bait with the evident intention of biting; but he came to the conclusion that he might just as well let it alone. So we thought too. Now if that fish didn't think, there is no doubt but he thought he thought.—English paper.

GEO. THOMPSON.—This gentleman so well known as the eloquent anti-slavery lecturer in this country a few years ago, having visited India to promote the benevolent objects of the British India Society, has found favor in the eyes of the King of Delhi, and has been appointed his ambassador to the Court of St. James.

His personal pay is 1000 rupees monthly. He was met five miles from Delhi by a crowd of nobles, with an Indian phalanx of attendants and followers and was taken to the Begum's (Queen's) palace; the King's private elephant, richly caparisoned in all the regal style of Asiatic splendor, was in attendance for him, and the nowdah or car glittering with jewels and splendid trappings.—Essex Transcript.

LOAFERS.—The different nations have different kinds of loafers. The Italian loafer spends his time in sleeping—the Turkish in dreaming—the Spanish in praying—the French in laughing—the English in swearing—the Irish in quarrelling—the Russian in gambling—the Hungarian in smoking—the German in drinking—and the American in talking politics.

A medical gentleman says, that a piece of pearlsh, the size of a pea, applied to a corn every night for five or six nights successively, will effect a "certain cure."

A LARGE FEE.—It is said that Daniel Webster, retained as counsel for the heirs of Mr. Girard, is to receive a fee of \$50,000, if successful.

It is to be hoped, that the great Daniel will pay some of his outstanding and long standing debts, "if successful." By the by, this is about the largest fee we remember to have heard of, in this country, with but one exception. That was a conditional fee of \$150,000, or property to that value, received by the Hon. S. S. Prentiss, of Mississippi, in the case of the City of Vicksburg, and the heirs of Newt Vick. The property at issue was the city landing; and Prentiss received half of it. He also received in 1841, a fee of \$25,000 as counsel for the Colonization Society in the great slave case of Ross. Conditional fees of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, have been often received by him.—In 1835, his practice was estimated worth \$75,000 per annum!—St. Louis Gaz.

A FACT INTERESTING TO MANUFACTURERS.—Since the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, the demand for British manufactures (plain and printed cottons) have increased five fold. Reason—men and women are not content to clothe themselves as slaves. A new spring is thus given to every department of industry, and general prosperity must be the inevitable result. Can any one doubt that such would be the result of the abolition of slavery in our own country?

COMPLIMENTARY.—The New Haven Palladium speaks of the friends of the Liberty party, as 'monomaniacs,' 'insane liberty men,' 'reckless enthusiasts' &c. These are Whig compliments. Is it not strange that when thus wooed, Liberty men do not abandon their own nominations, repudiate their anti-slavery principles, and coalesce with the Whigs, to put a slaveholder in the Presidential chair? How can they refuse an alliance with such courteous and loving gentlemen.—Ch. Freeman.

The Clay Club recently organized in Boston, took a sleigh ride, on the afternoon of Election day, with a band of music, banners, &c. in four large sleighs, drawn by six horses each. They returned at an early hour, passing down State street at half past six o'clock; the bugles playing Yankee Doodle, and the members and the assembled multitude cheering as they stopped at the Merchant's Exchange Hotel.

The Dead of 1843.—Among the distinguished persons who have died the past year, we perceive the names of Robert Southey, La Motte Fouquet, author of "Undine," Hahneman, the founder of the Homoeopathic School; Casimir Delavigne, the French Poet; Foster, the author of valuable essays; Noah Webster, Washington Allston, Hugh S. Legare, Cleyenger, the Sculptor; Thomson, the founder of the Thomsonian system of medicine and Dr. Channing.

The husband of the Queen of England, Prince Albert, has cost the people of England \$150,000 a year since 1840. This makes the sum of six hundred thousand dollars which he has received for his services as husband to Queen Victoria.—Prince Albert is certainly very dear to the people of that Realm, if he be not to the Queen herself.

SOMETHING EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.—It has recently been decided in the Queen's Bench, England, that milk drawn from the cow by hand, and given to the calf before it becomes titiable, is exempt from tithe, as well as milk sucked by the calf. Eisher, v. Birsell, 2 G. & D. 725.

What a blessed government for newborn calves to live under!

The following frightful statement as to the spiritual ignorance and woe now existing in Liverpool was lately made at a meeting of the town mission there. There are 65,000 adults who never enter a place of worship, except at a marriage or a funeral; 12,000 adults cannot read; 14,900 families have not a solitary fragment of the word of God, and 25,000 go to no school whatever.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has just sent out two superintendents to as many foreign stations; Rev. JOHN SEYS to Africa, and Rev. GEORGE CASEY to Oregon, to succeed the late Mr. CHASE.

Southern Protection.—The Hon. John C. Calhoun has assured the Louisiana planters that he was in favor of "protection by the tariff, but in a subsequent letter, dated 12th November, 1843, he explains his meaning:

"The protection of which I spoke is expressly stated to be not against foreign competition, but against the machinations of the opponents of slave labor."

Boil your Molasses.—When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar.—Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

The centre of gravity is defined to be in the middle aisle of a Quaker meeting house.

There is a story told of a man who had a ragged coat, that he went to a Quaker meeting-house, because "where least is said, it is soonest mended."

"Take care of the paint," as the city girls say when a fellow goes to kiss them.

"Music and drawing taught here," as the man said when he was pulling a wheelbarrow thro' the streets without any oil on his axles.

"I'm laying down the law," as the client said when he floored his counsellor.

Another Bank.—The Tennessee Legislature has established the Bank of East Tennessee, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to be located at Knoxville; with power to establish a branch at Jonesborough.—Their circulation is limited to twice the capital stock paid in.—Phil. Ledg.

New Amusement for Ladies.—The Western Citizen (Chicago, Illinois) contains an advertisement relative to a wolf hunt. 'The public in general, and the ladies in particular, are invited to participate in the amusement.'

"Pa, I know what veto means." "What? Henry Clay, my son." "Why, you see when I pull my two toes apart, it makes a V; that's veto."

"Thomas Jefferson Columbus, take that boy right straight off to bed; he's surely ruined."

Specie.—The amount of specie in the Boston Banks exceed their notes in circulation one-half. The principal depositories of specie are in the Merchants' Bank, \$2,734,006; Suffolk Bank \$1,038,503; State Bank, \$618,953; City \$328,260, and Boston, \$306,783.—N. Y. Sun.

A pretty fair Dividend.—Middlesex Woolen Manufacturing Co. at Lowell, have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. This is extra, and is from profits accumulated besides the usual annual dividends. The company have been largely engaged in the manufacture of fancy stuffs for pantaloons, &c., &c.

Sales were made of this stock on Tuesday, at ten per cent, advance—divided off.

The St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans, has upwards of 500 boarders. The receipts for wine and liquors for six months, amounted to the sum of fifty thousand dollars!

There are 260 lawyers, 180 physicians, and 72 clergymen in the city of Boston.

GEN. JACKSON will be 77 years old on the 14th of March next.

HENRY CLAY will be 67 years old on the 12th of April next—so says the Washington Spectator.

Hawthorne says the old spirit-stirring appeal to "fight for your hearts," has become obsolete. It is now fight for your stoves!

The sentence of the law for the murder of his wife, was executed upon Adam Horn at Baltimore, on the 2d inst. Upwards of twenty thousand persons had assembled to witness the scene. He said not a word on the gallows, except to unite in prayer with the two Catholic clergymen in attendance and met his fate with remarkable firmness.

Hard Language.—Ed. Daniel Wise of the Methodist Episcopal church, says of Slavery in a communication in Zion's Herald:—"We make no compromise with that foulest whelp of hell, that Hecate armed with deadly philters. . . . Let us rush once more to the conflict with the beast; the modern dragon who belches lust, murder and forgery over the nation and the church!"—Morn. Star.

Abolition of Slavery in the Dutch Colonies.—A society has just been formed at Utrecht, composed of several professors of the University, and other notable persons, for inquiring into the condition of the slave population in their colonies, with the view of abolishing slavery in the shortest period possible.

The grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has just adopted, by a great majority, the system of trial by jury for every kind of offence.

In the farrow address of Gov. Tucker to the Mississippi Legislature, it is stated that of the free white adults in that State, only one in fifteen can read and write! One of the effects of Slavery.

The nomination of Mr. Wise, as Minister to Brazil, had been confirmed, by a vote of 30 to 10. Glad it! The mission will cost the country some twenty odd thousand dollars; but it will be the cheapest way of disposing of Wise.

Exports.—Apples, peaches, and even ripe strawberries are sent abroad in a fine state of preservation in the ice ships which go from Boston. Two hundred boxes of strawberries sent out to the West Indies last summer, arrived as fresh as when first packed, and commanded as high a price as the conscience of the consignee would permit him to ask.

Ballard the young man who destroyed the character and happiness of Amelia Norman, has left New York, for the purpose of escaping from the scene of his disgrace. It is beyond the power of man to flee from his own conscience.

Every American paper which now goes into Canada, is charged with four cents postage.

Sunday at New Orleans.—A few weeks ago we published some notices of cock fights and turkey shoots to come off at New Orleans on Sunday. We have seen in the papers a notice of a grand review of the Military by the Governor, that took place at New Orleans on Sunday, when about 5,000 troops turned out, cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Besides this grand display of patriotism, horse racing was also brought in as an after-piece to the performances, which attracted thousands of strangers. In the evening liquors were served up gratuitously at some of the hotels, and with opening the theatres and balls, the services of the day were closed. If this city does not meet with the fate of the cities of the plain, it will be because the Lord does not execute judgment speedily, and because his forbearance faileth not.

No Slavery in France.—The Royal Court of Paris, has decided that East India slaves, as well as all other slaves, recover their liberty the moment their feet are on the territory of France. That is right. When will republican America, who boasts herself "the freest country on the globe," follow this good example?—Ch. Freeman.

Common Schools in New York.—From the annual report of the New York Superintendent of Common Schools, we learn that, on the first day of October last, the number of districts in the state was 10,873; of children taught in the public schools, between the ages of five and sixteen, including 47,233 in the city of New York, 637,732; showing an increase of upwards of 50,000 over the number of the preceding year. The pupils in attendance at private schools are estimated at 64,105, of whom 30,000 reside in that city.

A Soliloquizing Member.—The Washington Correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says, Mr. Seymour, of Connecticut, has a singular habit of soliloquizing, and that it is amusing to hear him, whenever a question of the least importance is being taken by years and says. Anxious to "be sure he is right," he is continually asking himself in an under tone, unconscious that his thoughts find utterance—"How shall I vote on this question?" "I wonder what my constituents think of it?" "I should like to know how Simons and Stuart are going to vote."—"What had I better do?" "Suppose I vote yes, why my constituents may not like it; if I vote no, why they may not like that either."—"Then what had I better do?" Let's see, how did Catlin vote?" And so on, until his name is reached, does the intelligent representative of the classic soil of New Haven soliloquize.

A Legislative Speech.—A correspondent sends us the following copy of a speech, once made by a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. It was taken down at the time, and he assures us may be relied upon as correct. It may serve as a model to unfledged orators. Imagine the speaker to be two inches over six feet high, erect and stiff, the words coming from his mouth in a steady stream, without a pause, or a change of tone:

"Mr. Speaker the Hon. gentleman that has just set down I think it was the Hon. member from Boston in his speech was truly eloquent even Cicero and Demosthenes would not compare with him his words were as smooth as butter he took the fiery serpent in his hands he robbed him of his forked tongue he gave unto him beautiful wings and dropped from his hands a can-nyery bird."

A tailor in town has counted the stitches in a dress-coat, and informs us that he put in twenty-three thousand! He says he shall not count stitches again, because it took him a day longer than usual to complete his job.—Edenian Sentinel.

A Henry Clay Mob.—We learn by the Albany Patriot, that an abolition meeting was mobbed in Johnston, N. Y. and the speakers beat and grossly insulted in the street. The rallying shout was "Hurrah for Henry Clay."

The New Hampshire Gazette has entered its nineteenth year; being the oldest newspaper in the United States. It was Whig during the revolution.

In the Supplementary Treaty, concluded between the English Government and China, there is a clause guaranteeing that all foreign nations shall have the same privileges and immunities as are now secured to England.

The Texan Navy.—The Texan Navy is reduced to two men afloat, and the commander of the Naval Station at Galveston. All for want of "provisions and money."

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty, by Mail, from Feb. 3, to Feb. 23, 1844. J. Brown \$2, C. Philbrook \$1, W. F. Bristol \$2, J. G. Birney \$10, B. Clark \$2,50.

NOTICE. Rev. Mr. BURGHARDT, of Fentonville, will lecture on the subject of Temperance at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on the 27th instant at 7 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIED. In Ann Arbor, on the 17th instant, by W. R. Perry Esq., Mr. SOLOMON ARMSTRONG, and Miss JANE CHAVIS, both of Ann Arbor.

DIED. In Webster, on the 16th inst., BETSEY, wife of ISAAC SEYMOUR, aged 60 years. In Ann Arbor, on the 14th inst., MARY, wife of EBEN KELLOGG, aged 56 years. In Ann Arbor, on the 22d inst., Widow MARY TRUE, in the 64th year of her age.

Mrs. True has, for several years, been an acceptable member of the Baptist Church. She was a pious and devoted christian, beloved and respected by all who knew her, but has come down to her grave in a good old age like a shock of corn fully ripe. May the blessing of heaven rest upon the surviving friends, and prepare to meet her in heaven.

Attention Ladies. SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. November 18, 1843.

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN, FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. H. H. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN. 43-3n.

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, executed by Patrick Green of Superior, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Josiah Beckley (then) of Ann Arbor in the County of Washtenaw, (now deceased) which said Mortgage was recorded in the Register's office of the County of Washtenaw aforesaid on the fourth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in Liber number ten, on page three hundred and seventy-three—and said Mortgage having been assigned by the said Josiah Beckley in his lifetime to write on the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three to Oliver Bird and which said assignment was recorded in the Register's office of the County of Washtenaw aforesaid, on the ninth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, in Liber number ten, on page three hundred and seventy-four, (274) and default having been made in the condition of said Mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due on said Mortgage. By virtue of which default there is now claimed to be due on said Mortgage at the date of this notice the sum of ninety-eight dollars and nine-four cents for principal and interest.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a power of sale in said Indenture of Mortgage contained will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the village of Ann Arbor in the County aforesaid on the thirtieth day of May next at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day all the premises described in said indenture of Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due for principal and interest on said Mortgage as well as for costs for enforcing the same, and described as follows: "All that certain piece or parcel of land known, bounded and described as follows to wit: It being a part of the north half of section number eleven, in township one north of range one east, beginning at the north west corner of section eleven, thence south on said section line to land owned by Jencks C. Bagley, thence east on said Bagley's line to land owned by Thomas Blackwood, thence north on said Blackwood's line to the north line of said section, thence east on said section line to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and five acres of land be the same more or less."

OLIVER BIRD, Assignee. Dated, Ann Arbor, this twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1844.

NEW BOOK STORE. (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.)

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for use in Common Schools in this State, together with a variety of Religious, Scientific and Miscellaneous works, such as Quaker Bibles, Polyglot &c. Common, do. Pocket Testament, Family do. School, do. Pocket Testament, 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalter, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annals for 1844, Cowper's Poems, Osgood's do. Campbells, do. Burns, do. Milton's Poems, Scott's Works, A. Burns, Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, A. B. C. Books, Religious Mothers Friend, Fireless Piety, Gems of Piety.

Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The Book of Common Prayer, Christian Prayers, Church, Washington and Faneuil's Almanacs, Boston Academy, Sacred Lyre and Manhattan Collection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, Letters, Journals and Note Books, Toy Bibles, Primers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books, together with Water, Sealing Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, (an excellent article,) and common Copy Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pencils, Drawing Pencils, B. B. & H. B. and Prepared India Rubber. All of which will be sold at Detroit prices for Cash. The subscriber has made his arrangements so that almost anything in the line of Books and Stationery which is not on hand can be furnished at a short notice. He intends to make a large stock of Books, Stationery and will therefore do what he can to keep his assortment good. Don't forget the place, Ann Arbor, Lower Village, nearly opposite the Flouring Mill. WM. R. PERRY. 37-5n. January 8, 1844.

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner, and is of every quality and thickness. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate use, will do well to give us call, before purchasing elsewhere. HAZELTON & PATERSON, Farmers Agents for Beach & Co. Flint, January 22, 1844. 43-3n.

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. I will exchange woollen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after shearing time. My stock of cloths is complete, quality good, prices low. &c. F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1844. N. B. It is important that wool be given in good order, and any information will be given when asked. F. D.

Stray Cattle. CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, living near Foster's Mills, in Seio, on or about the 1st of December last, ONE LIGHT RED STEER, some white stripes on him, and left horn a little topped, and is about four years old. Also, TWO STAGS. One is red, with a white face; the other dark with white bridle, and supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN FULLER. Seio, January 29, 1844. 40-5w.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, NOTICES, &c. &c. Copied and sold at the Signal Office. [S]

APPLES. BY the Barrel, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 39

CASH PAID for WHEAT and TIMOTHY SEED, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 39

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MARYANN'S DRUGGIST Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicines invariably procured of the original inventor or his regular successor: [S] No family should be a week without these remedies. [S]

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which will stop it falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS positively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Fig-Eat and Nerve and Bone Ointment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing.

TOOTH DROPS. KILLS—cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844. 41

"TO THE VICTOR BEHOLD THE SPOILS." ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purposes of Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES, Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hoarse Coughs, by their use have had the tone of health restored to the lagging cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

"WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them with pleasure, and are not forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES" relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MARYANN'S DRUGGIST Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicines invariably procured of the original inventor or his regular successor: [S] No family should be a week without these remedies. [S]

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which will stop it falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS positively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Fig-Eat and Nerve and Bone Ointment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing.

TOOTH DROPS. KILLS—cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844. 41

"TO THE VICTOR BEHOLD THE SPOILS." ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purposes of Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES, Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hoarse Coughs, by their use have had the tone of health restored to the lagging cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

"WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them with pleasure, and are not forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES" relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's

"FOUR MAN'S PLASTER" is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, joints, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Magnard, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.

W. S. & J. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844. 41

Michigan Book Store. 142 JEFFERSON AVENUE—DETROIT.

THE public are informed that very large additions have been made to this establishment during the past summer, and recently, embracing a very extensive assortment of works in the various departments of Science and Literature, Morals, and Religion; and also, a most complete stock of Letter and Foolscap Paper, Stationery articles, Classical and School Books; Blank works, &c. &c. of which we are bound to the public wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be had at any Bookstore west of New York city.

The assortment of Juvenile Books is very large and well worth the attention of parents and others, who may wish to put good books into the hands of children. Family Bibles—a great variety; Pocket Prayer Books, fine and common; Psalms and Hymns, various collections; Ursuline Manual, Catholic Piety, Flowers of Piety, Christian Sacrifice, Christian Guide, Catholic Melodies, &c. &c.

Books for Libraries, in substantial bindings, may be found here in great abundance. Ladies' Albums—a fine assortment;

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity...

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stock of choice...

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scar-

VICTORY AT LAST!

The Fever and Ague used up - Dr. Banister's Pills TRIUMPHANT.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dam ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

ABBOT & BEECHER.

DETROIT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL. Mrs. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT. The next term of this institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 13...

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT. BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the Lower Town...

NEW GOODS!!

HAVING retired, not from business, but from the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell my goods cheap...

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. No. 139, Jefferson Avenue...

TO THE PEOPLE!

JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple DRY GOODS...

TO CLOTHIERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue...

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...

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. R. WALKER would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he is now in the receipt of the Fall and winter fashions for 1844...

TAILORING.

WILLIAM WILKINSON. CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located himself...

Woolen Cloths.

From the contract to superfine, 3/4 & 5/4 Cloths, Satinets, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices.

LOWER TOWN HEAD QUARTERS!

MESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS...

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them cheap for cash...

Valuable School Books.

THE AMERICAN CLASS READER, containing a series of lessons in reading, with introductory exercises in Arithmetic, Grammar, and the other essential elements of correct natural education...

FREE LABOR.

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG. HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange...

FREE LABOR.

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1843. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. McFARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL.

1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS. OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

GREAT BARGAINS.

"READY MADE CLOTHING!" HALLOCK & RAYMOND. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that they have now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of "READY MADE CLOTHING"

Wool! Wool!

CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory within a short time...

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood...

Hats, Caps, Furs &c.

Webster, Jan. 5, 1844. WE respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of...

Stray Oxen.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the sixth of November last, a pair of STRAY OXEN.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel...

SOLE LEATHER.

of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins, Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings, Shoe Thread, &c.

Wool! Wool!

CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory within a short time...

Wesleyan Hymn Books.

JUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843.

MRS. BUFFINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks and Dresses...

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

AMONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague...

LEATHER.

THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER...

Wool! Wool!

CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory within a short time...

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Wanted, in exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG, Detroit, April 17, 1843.

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