

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,  
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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TO THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

## MISCELLANY.

From the *British Magazine*.  
WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE SAY?

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

### CHAPTER I.

“But what will people say? Mrs. Ashton asked, looking into her husband’s face with a concerned expression.

“I don’t know what we ought to think about what others may say,” Mr. Ashton replied thoughtfully.

“Why, how you talk, husband! I am sure it is of the first importance to avoid singularity!

“So you always say, and yet I never can see the force of your position. People will talk about each other, and even make censorious and disparaging remarks of those who are most perfect.”

“I am not so sure of that, husband. I never hear others remarked upon, that they do not deserve all that is said of them.”

“So you think, Sarah. But they would have quite a different idea of themselves.”

“They would, like hundreds of others, over estimate themselves, that is all.”

“True, Sarah. And those who talk about us might say the same thing, if we found fault with what we considered the false position in which they placed us.”

“I should like to know who says any harm of us,” Mrs. Ashton quickly remarked, with indignant surprise.

“Some of your best and dearest friends,” her husband replied, quietly.

“Who?”

“O, as to that I am as wise as you.”

“Then why do you speak as you do?”

“Because I am not disposed to think we are an exception to the general rule.—When I hear every one else remarked upon, I can hardly suppose we are going to escape.”

“But it is the follies and foibles of others that are remarked upon.”

“Of course. And our follies and foibles are thrown in with the rest.”

“How you do talk! But seriously, you are not going to leave this beautiful house for a mean little two story affair?”

“I should think it would be the most prudent thing we could do to get a smaller house. My business is falling off, and I shall have as much as I can do to make both ends meet this year.”

“But you can easily make up the next season. Besides, if we come down in our style of living, people would say that you were going behind hand, and had been forced to adopt a system of retrenchment.”

“Well, suppose they did? what harm would that do?”

“Do! Why harm enough! Besides subjecting your family to unpleasant remarks and slights, you would lose your business standing; and without a fair credit, a merchant, you know, has up-hill work.”

“Your last remark is far the most sensible one you have made, Sarah, and has in it much weight. I see its force plainly, and am resolved to keep a good face upon things a while longer.”

“I knew you would come into my way of thinking, Mrs. Ashton said, smiling triumphantly.

### CHAPTER II.

“Mr. Punctual says he kind enough to send him a check for that—” a lad remarked, as he came up to the desk where Mr. Ashton sat musing, presenting, at the same time, a bill for the last quarter’s rent of his dwelling, amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars.

“Tell Mr. Punctual that I am a little short to day but will send him the check to-morrow.”

“Yes sir,” the lad replied, and withdrew.

Mr. Ashton then resumed his employment of ascertaining how near his resources for the day would come to meeting the several notes and balances of borrowed money that were due.

“Five thousand dollars to pay,” he said to himself musingly, “and but five hundred in the bank.”

“Mr. Elder says, please send him the three hundred dollars you borrowed of him last week, said a porter from a large house up town, who had entered the counting room unperceived.

Mr. Ashton started, as if a blow had suddenly been struck upon the desk by his side. But he recovered himself in a moment, and said with a smile,

“Very well, tell Mr. Elder that he shall have it by twelve.

The porter withdrew and the merchant resumed his calculations.

“I am hard up at almost every place where I am in the habit of borrowing,” he said. “Let me see. I wonder if I can’t venture on old Humphreys for five hundred dollars. Yes I will try him.—I know he has it, and he won’t refuse me. Well, that sum with five hundred in the bank make a thousand. Now who shall I try next? There is Martin & Co.

“Jones & Milford, Todd & Kimber and Mallonee. I must raise the balance among them some how?”

This matter settled, Mr. Ashton started out on his money hunting expedition.—His first effort was with old Humphreys, as he called him.

“Well, Mr. Ashton, how are you this morning?” said that individual, with a pleased smile, as the other entered his counting room. Humphreys was a merchant of the old school. Into the dashing ‘go ahead’ schemes of the times he never entered. He had gotten rich in the old, cautious, straight forward way; and, in still pursuing his long adopted policy, was adding dollar to dollar, slowly and surely.

“A pleasant day, this, Mr. Humphreys,” Ashton said, in an assumed, lively unconcerned tone.

“Pleasant indeed, Mr. Ashton! Is there any news stirring?”

“Nothing strange, I believe. How is business?”

“O, about as usual with me. How is it with you?”

“Rather dull. Money comes in slow these times. And, by the way, have you five hundred or a thousand dollars that you can spare for a few days?”

“I have a good deal more than that, Mr. Ashton for which I have no present use. But whether I can loan it to you is another question.”

Humphreys was a plain spoken, or rather an eccentric man as it was called, and Ashton knew this. He was not therefore, at all surprised at the plain, straightforwardness of the answer.

“Yes, that is the question, Mr. Humphreys. I am short to day, and you would be doing me a favor by making up the amount. I can easily hand it back to you in a day or two.”

“You own a carriage and a span of horses do you not?” inquired old Humphreys.

“Yes, the merchant replied a little annoyed at the question.

“How much did they cost you?”

“I paid a thousand dollars for the carriage, and eight hundred for the horses.”

“And you live in one of Millington’s beautiful houses, at a thousand dollars a year, I believe?”

“Yes.”

“Mr. Ashton, I don’t want to offend you. But I must speak plain. A man who keeps a carriage and horses worth eight hundred dollars, and pays a thousand a year for rent, never ought to borrow money to pay his notes. If your ready money is short, go home and sell your carriage and horses, and supply the deficiency. And if that won’t do, move into a house at three hundred dollars rent, and save seven hundred. That is a sensible advice and if you take it, it will do you more good than if I were to lend you five thousand dollars. I am a plain spoken old man, Mr. Ashton, and you must not be offended.”

“If not seriously offended, certainly the money-hunter was pained and confused. He did not linger to reply, but bowing low, hastily withdrew.

“They’re hard run when they come to me, ha! ha!” said the old fellow, laughing to himself, as Ashton withdrew. “They may ruin each other if they choose, but old Humphreys stands or falls by himself.”

Mr. Ashton returned to the counting room, and took a brief pause to recover his spirits and self-possession. He then sallied out again. But by this time it was eleven o’clock, and at twelve he had promised to return Mr. Elder three hundred dollars.

“Any thing over to-day, Martin?” he said, in a lively tone, as he entered the store of Martin & Co.

“Well, I don’t know, Ashton, perhaps we can spare a little. Step back a moment, and I will see.”

Mr. Ashton’s heart felt lighter. After looking over his bank account, Mr. Martin said,

“I’m really very sorry Ashton, but we have only about fifty dollars in bank. I thought we had more. But here are four hundred in uncurrent funds, averaging about two per cent. discount. You can have that sum for a couple of weeks.—Perhaps you can turn it to advantage.”

“That is pretty tough, but, if you can’t do any better for me, I suppose I must try it.”

The four hundred dollars were counted out to him, and he passed his check for the amount dated two weeks ahead.

“Plenty of money to-day, Milford?” asked Mr. Ashton, entered the counting room of Jones & Milford.

“Plenty as blackberries in December,” was the reply.

“I want five or six hundred to-day.—Can’t you squeeze me out a part of it?”

“Not a dollar. We are ourselves, short.”

“Then I need not tarry here, long,” our borrower said, and hurried away.

“Ashton is confoundedly hard run, I’m thinking” remarked Milford to his partner.

“Yes. And I’m not at all sure that he is going to stand it long. The fact is, he is not a prudent business man, and, besides that makes almost too great a dash. Isn’t that his carriage passing?”

“Yes. And Mrs. Ashton is in it, dressed like a Queen, while her husband is running about hunting up money to pay his notes.”

“Poor man! His weak desire for an establishment, and vain show, will, I fear, ruin him at last.”

In the mean time the subject of these remarks had turned towards his counting room. Arrived there he drew a check for three hundred dollars, ante-dated one day, and then proceeded with it to the store of Mr. Elder, who had sent for his account of borrowed money.

“Here’s a check dated to-morrow” he said. “You can deposit it to day.”

“Very well,” replied Mr. Elder, that will answer.”

“I’m glad of it, for I am short to-day.—Good morning.” And Ashton hurried away to try some more of his business friends. By one o’clock he had raised three thousand dollars. But half of it was in uncurrent funds. During the process, he had met with more than one rebuff, that touched him to the quick.

“And now what is it to be done?” he asked himself despondingly. For about the space of five minutes he sat musing in silence. At length he got up slowly and deliberately, and went to his desk.—From this he took a large pocket book, and selected business notes, having over four months to run, and less than six, to the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars. With these he again sallied out, and soon found himself at the premises of an individual known as a shaver.

“I want some money to-day, Keener?” he said abruptly, as he entered. “There is the collateral”—throwing down a package of notes of hand. “And let me have it quick, for I have some borrowed money, besides notes to pay, and must not keep my friends waiting.”

“How much do you want?” inquired the broker slowly and carefully going over the notes, and examining the endorsements.

“Two thousand dollars!”

“For how long?”

“Thirty days.”

“I hardly think I can spare it. And, any how, this security is not all first rate.”

“You know that it is perfectly good, Keener; and you know that you can get the money if you haven’t it by you. I am hard run to-day, and must have the amount named.”

“You are hard run, then?” the broker remarked looking Ashton keenly in the face.

“Yes, I am, Keener. You have stood by me in several tight places, and you must not forsake me now.”

“Well, I don’t know,” resumed the broker, in a deliberate tone. “I can’t say that I am satisfied with some of these notes.”

“They are all as good as the bank, Keener.”

“If not better than most of the banks, I wouldn’t give much for them.”

“But I know them to be perfectly good. However, if you can’t accommodate me, say so and let me be moving.”

“Well, let me see. You want it very much?”

“Indeed I do.”

“To accommodate you then, I will let you have the two thousand dollars for sixty.”

“That is three per cent. a month!”

“I know it is. But consider that I am risking a good deal. The security is not all strong.”

“It is perfectly good, Keener.”

“I can do better for you, Ashton.—And I don’t care about the operation any how?”

“Hand it over then,” the merchant said. The intimation ingeniously thrown in by the broker, that he was indifferent about the matter, decided him to accept the offer without further parley.

All the preliminaries settled, Mr. Ashton pocketed his two thousand dollars, less sixty, and went back to his counting room. He then assorted his uncurrent funds, amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars, on which he had to pay a discount of forty dollars, making his losses on that day, in discounts, one hundred dollars. His borrowed money returned, and his notes lifted, the merchant turned homeward, as his dinner hour had arrived.

Concluded next week.

## SELECTIONS.

### MR. CLAY’S SPEECH IN 1839.

Mr. Clay wrote, last summer, to Mr. J. P. Williston, of Northampton, that his views on the subject of slavery remained unaltered, as they were in 1839; and he referred particularly to his speech in the Senate, delivered that year. As the people of Massachusetts are not all familiar with that speech, we have thought it right to furnish our Whig friends with some materials for electioneering, by reprinting some choice extracts from that speech.—*Emancipator*.

### SLAVERY A SANCTIFIED INSTITUTION.

I know there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction.—That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property.

### ABOLITION NOT DESIGNED BY THE WHIG PARTY.

It is not true, and I rejoice that it is not true, that either of the two great parties in this country has any design or aim at abolition. I should deeply lament if it were true.

### DETERMINED HOSTILITY TO ALL EMANCIPATION.

If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania when Franklin’s plan (of gradual emancipation) was adopted, I should have voted for it; because, by no possibility could the black race ever gain ascendancy in the State. But if I had been then, or were now, a citizen of any of the planting States—the southern or south-western States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate.

### OBJECTION TO EMANCIPATION IN FLORIDA.

If it were expedient to abolish slavery in it, it could not be done consistently with the treaty, without granting to the ancient inhabitants a reasonable time to remove their slaves.

### WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The West India slaveholder was neither represented nor representative in Parliament. And while I most fervently wish complete success to the British experiment of West India emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebodings of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may be, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Parliament treated the West India slaves as freemen, it also treated the West India freemen as slaves.

### PECUNIARY INTEREST INVOLVED.

The average value of slaves at this time is stated, by persons well informed, to be as high as \$500 each. To be certainly within the mark, let us suppose that it is only \$400. The total value, then, of the slave property in the United States, is twelve hundred millions of dollars. This property is the subject of mortgages, deeds of trust, and family settlements, and has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted on its faith.

### EMANCIPATION TOTALLY INADMISSIBLE.

The liberty of the descendants of Africa, in the United States is incompatible with the liberty and safety of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty in the United States.

### SMALL ACCOUNT OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Is the affair of the liberation of six thousand negro slaves in this District, disconnected with the three millions of slaves in the United States, of sufficient magnitude to agitate, distract and imbitter this great confederacy?

### OPPOSITION TO THE CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

In 1837-8, the question of calling a convention was submitted to the people by a law. Many motives existed for the passage of that law, and among them that of emancipation had its influence. When

the question was passed upon by the people, only about one fourth of the whole votes of the State supported the call. I felt myself constrained to take immediate, bold and decided ground against it.

### EXPECTATIONS OF PROLONGED SLAVERY.

It is frequently asked, what is to become of the African race among us?—Are they to remain forever in bondage? The question was asked more than half a century ago. It has been answered by fifty years of prosperity, but little chequered from this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred years hence. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. We have hitherto, with a blessing, taken care of ourselves. Posterity will find the means of its own preservation and prosperity.

### MR. CLAY’S THEORY OF BLEACHING OUT.

I, too, have ventured on a speculative theory, which has been published to the world. According to that, in the progress of time, some 150 or 200 years hence, but few vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity.

### VIEW OF ABOLITION.

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger.

### TRIBUTE TO VAN BUREN.

Prior to the late election of the present President of the United States, he was charged with being an abolitionist, and abolition designs were imputed to many of his supporters. Much as I was opposed to his election, and am to his administration, I neither shared in making or believing the truth of the charge.

### ON ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate, at its last session, solemnly declared that it would be a violation of implied faith, resulting from the transactions of the session, to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia. And would it not be!

### ON THE INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE.

I deny that the general government has any authority whatever, from the constitution, to abolish what is called the slave trade, or in other words, to prohibit the removal of slaves from one slave State to another slave State. Can it be pretended that, under this power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress has the power to prohibit the transportation of live stock?

### VIEWS OF THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The most judicious course with abolition petitions, has not been pursued in Congress. It would have been wisest to have received them and referred them with out opposition, and to have reported against their object. There is no substantial difference between these opposite opinions, since both look to absolute rejection of the prayer of the petitioners.

### VIEWS OF O’CONNELL.

He would exclude us from European society—he who himself commonly obtains a contraband admission, and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir, I think the American minister would have best pursued the dictates of true dignity, by regarding the language of the member of the British House of Commons as the malignant ravings of the plunderer of his own country, and the libeller of a foreign and kindred people.

### POLITICAL ABOLITION.

It is at this alarming stage of the proceedings of the ultra abolitionists, because they have ceased to employ the instruments of reason and persuasion, and have made their cause political, and have appealed to the ballot-box, that I am induced to address you.

### A DISCLOSURE—THE PEOPLE OF THE UNION TAXED TO CATCH RUNAWAYS.

Our readers will remember, that the discussion in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, was not reported in the Washington papers. During the debate, Mr. Giddings moved to strike out the item of two thousand dollars for the benefit of the Florida Indians. A brief report of his remarks on the occasion, is given by David Lee Child.

He said he had made the motion to call the attention of the Congress and the Country to the object of this appropriation. He called on the clerk to read the article in the treaty by which the United States stipulated to pay this sum to the Indians

—and the next article, containing a stipulation on the part of the Indians to perform certain services in return, which was as follows:

“The chiefs and warriors aforesaid, for themselves and their tribes stipulate to be active and vigilant in preventing the retreating, or passing through, the district of country assigned them, of any ab-

scending slaves or fugitives from justice; and further agree to use all necessary exertions to apprehend and deliver the same to the agent, who shall receive orders to compensate them agreeably to the trouble and expense incurred.”

### THE TREATY CONTAINING THIS STIPULATION WAS FORMED IN THE YEAR 1823.

It discloses the humiliating fact, that the Government of the United States has been appropriating annually for years past monies of the public treasury, to pay the respectable fraternity of slave catchers! A man who loses his horse must get him him back at his own expense. The slaveholder who loses his slave, employs the Government to catch him, and makes the whole Union, paymaster.

Mr. Giddings remarked that in this way, this subject of Southern slavery, is, year after year, forced upon the consideration of members here. In this way the Government is annually interfering with slavery, to support it. In this way they are annually taking money from the pockets of the Northern laborer, and paying it over to Southern Indians to pay for catching slaves. He denied the constitutional power of the Government thus to interfere. Resistance to the unconstitutional and shameful appropriations of money, for such purposes, was denounced as “abolition.” He should like to see the member of Congress that would come out boldly, and defend them as right.

Mr. Levy hoped the item would be struck out, but for a very different reason, from that of the gentleman from Ohio.—These Indians had been engaged in hostilities against the United States, and the violation of this article, was one of the causes that led to hostilities in Florida. It was a very just and even proper stipulation, which the Government had the right and power to enter into; and one which the Indians were bound to perform.

“Mr. Giddings.—This sir, is the very point which I wish to see discussed. I am anxious to understand the gentlemen on this plain doctrine. For the first time on this floor, it is now avowed and proclaimed. The right of the Government to tax the laborers of the North to catch runaway slaves, is now for once, and the first time, distinctly put forth in a plain and intelligible form. I deny it in the most explicit manner. And the issue is thus placed in a clear manner before the country.”

Mr. Giddings was mistaken. No report of this discussion was ever permitted to appear in a Washington paper.—nor have we seen any report by a single Washington correspondent, except by David Lee Child.

People of the free States! what say you? Are you willing that your papers should blindfold you? Here is a plain demonstration of the fact, that a portion of your taxes is paid to negro-hunters—and here too is a distinct, emphatic avowal, in the Hall of Congress, that it is right and proper that you should be thus taxed.—What would you think, if the Government should appoint sentinels along all the borders of the free States, to sound the alarm for runaways, and give hot pursuit; and should appropriate monies every year out of the public treasury for their support? But it would be no worse, than the stipulation in the treaty above referred to; in principle, it would be identical with it.

Do your party papers tell you of these things? Not a word. Their relations to the slaveholders forbid. The issue on this subject which Mr. Giddings thought would be placed before the country, was never mentioned by the papers at Washington, which profess to record the debates and action of Congress! Think of that!

Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, undertook to play the usual game, by attempting to brow-beat and school Mr. Giddings, but he met for once with a signal discomfiture. We cannot deny our readers the pleasure of the spicy conversation which took place between the two gentlemen.

“Mr. Dromgoole, of Virginia, said that he would suggest to the gentleman from Ohio to wait until he got into the other end of the capitol, and when a treaty was submitted for approval, his argument would then be relevant.

Mr. Giddings said he was in the habit of acting at such times as his own judgment dictated. He came here for that purpose, and not to put himself under the surveillance of any man. When he desired the gentleman’s advice, he would inform him.

Mr. Dromgoole said he had not advised the gentleman.

Mr. Giddings. No sir, he has not advised, he has only suggested his opinions as to the course which I should pursue in the discharge of my duties here. While that gentleman’s opinions are confined to the government of his own conduct, (said Mr. Giddings,) I have nothing to do with them. But when he attempts to control my acts, I say to him, “hands off,” talk to

your slaves, but do not attempt to act the overseer here.”

This is decidedly good. If the non-slaveholding members of the House would adopt the same decisive tone, it would tame somewhat the arrogance of these men.—*Cin. Herald*.

From the New York Tribune.

### ANTI-SLAVERY MEN! HEAR CASSIUS M. CLAY!

The following letter from Cassius M. Clay to one of the many who have written him for an expression of his views respecting the Presidency, has been transmitted us for publication. We ask all opponents of slavery to give it that consideration to which the character, ability, and well known emphatic anti-slavery sentiment of the writer entitle it.—He has just given a new proof of the sincerity and depth of his conviction by emancipating all his own slaves—thus divesting himself of legally entrenched right of property worth some \$40,000. Let the man who has done more, risked more, sacrificed more, for emancipation than Cassius M. Clay, condemn the decision announced in the following noble declaration:

Communicated for the N. Y. Tribune. LEXINGTON, Ky. March 29, 1844. W. J. M’KINNEY, Esq.

Mayor of Dayton, Ohio.

DEAR SIR—Your letter of February 15th last, was in due time received, and I have waited thus long with the intention of not answering it at all; because, as I am a private



Congressional.

In the House, March 18, a discussion arose on the Oregon question. A memorial from Mississippi, praying Congress to annex Texas to the Union, was referred and printed.

Mr. Pettit of Indiana, stated that he had sent five thousand documents into his district at the present session of Congress, and that they had not been received, therefore moved a resolution which was adopted, instructing the post office committee to send for persons and papers to inquire into the cause.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the select committee to whom was referred the Virginia and Alabama resolutions, in answer to those from Massachusetts, praying an amendment of the Constitution upon the subject of slave representation and direct taxation, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the rule of direct taxation and slave representation in the Constitution resulted in compromises and concessions, and ought to be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

Resolved, That no such proposition ought to be recommended by Congress, and that it should be promptly and decidedly condemned.

The report accompanying the resolutions declared that the committee had maturely considered the subject, and that the object desired by the Massachusetts legislature would lead to a peaceable or violent dissolution of the Union, and that all efforts to procure such an amendment ought to be condemned.

Mr. Dromgoole said he desired no debate upon the resolution, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Adams requested him to withdraw the motion, as he wished the report referred to the committee of the whole, and made the second order of the day.

Mr. Dromgoole declined to withdraw, and the previous question was seconded.

A motion to lay on the table was rejected, and under the previous question it was

Resolved, That the rule established in the Constitution as the basis of representation and direct taxation, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise essential to the formation and preservation of the union of the States, ought to be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

The days were Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Baker, Jeremiah Brown, Dickey, Giddings, Grinnell, Hudson, Perley B. Johnson, Daniel P. King, Mellvaine, Marsh, Morse, Rockwell, Rogers, Severance, Tilden, Winthrop—18.

The second resolution viz: Resolved, That no proposition to alter or amend the Constitution in relation to representation and direct taxation among the States ought to be recommended by Congress, but that every such proposition ought to be promptly and decisively condemned.—Yeas 127, nays 41, as follows:

Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Baker, Buffington, J. Brown, Carroll, Catlin, Collamer, Cranson, Dickey, Fish, Giddings, Grinnell, Harper, Hudson, Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, John P. Kennedy, Daniel P. King, McMillan, Marshall, Morse, Ness, Parmenter, Rockwell, Rogers, Sample, Schenck, Severance, Albert Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Sikes, Tilden, Tyler, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Williams, Winthrop—41.

Among the yeas were Messrs. Hunt and McClelland, (Mr. Lyon being absent,) from Michigan who voted that every proposition to do away with this property representation "ought to be promptly and decisively condemned." This, of course, goes for its perpetuity. Will they take the stump this fall and defend this issue before the people?

A re-consideration of the vote was then moved and rejected, and Massachusetts having been formally condemned without discussion, the slaveholders and their allies felt relieved.

A bill was introduced to incorporate the Society of Odd Fellows of the District.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, after some remarks against the incorporation of either the Odd Fellows or Free Masons, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion prevailed by a large majority.

A bill was then introduced to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the District. Some discussion of an irregular character arose, in which it was stated that these Masonic Lodges had done much good in the country by relieving the distressed, &c.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Payne desired to know who the gentlemen were who were so very sensitive about the incorporation of these benevolent societies. With a view, therefore, of showing the country the votes, he demanded the yeas and nays. They were ordered, and were yeas 132, nays 32. So the bill was laid on the table.

Various amendments to the bill to reduce the pay of the officers of the Army were introduced, but none of importance, until Mr. Pettit, of Indiana moved to abolish the office of Chaplains in the Army, Navy, and in the two Houses of Congress.

The amendment created some sensation in the House. The motion, however, was rebuked, at once, and warmly rebuked by all who spoke upon the subject.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, commenced the discussion in reply.

The debate began by Mr. Pettit, who spoke with great vehemence in defence of his motion. The Chaplains of Congress cost the Government \$35,000, and he called upon economical men therefore, to abolish the office. Chaplains were not in the spirit of the Army. They were suited to the Jewish dispensation, when an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, was demanded. The spirit of modern religion was against war. It was to turn one cheek, when smitten upon the other.

Mr. Morris quoted the example of George Washington, who always invoked the God of Battles before entering upon the field of battle. He spoke also of the influence of the Christian religion in the Army and Navy, and thought that if its influence was beneficial any where, it was there, where its subduing influences were most necessary.

Mr. Hammett, of Mississippi, also opposed the amendment, and was followed by J. R. Rogers, Mr. Wentworth of Illinois, and Mr. Hardin. Mr. Smith, of Indiana, rose to reply—Mr. Weller, in the Chair, awarded him the floor.

Mr. Stearns, however, claimed it, and the Chairman sustained the decision. Mr. S. appealed to Mr. Pettit to withdraw his amendment, and, after having defended it a second time, with many reflections upon the Christian religion, the amendment was withdrawn, and less material matters were considered.

The remainder of the sitting was consumed in debating the section of the bill which provides that one dollar a month shall be withheld from the pay of the privates, and kept in the treasury, to be given them at the time of their discharge. The committee agreed to the section.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, moved an amendment to abolish the punishment of whipping in the army, which, after some explanation, was agreed to.

The punishment for desertion has been by imprisonment for a term of three to seven years, it was reduced, on motion of Mr. Hale, to a term of from one year to five.

We cut the following from the Cincinnati Herald:

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to regulate the pay of the army. It would seem from the explanation of Mr. Black, that the pruning knife of reform had been applied chiefly to the pay of common soldiers, which he proposed to reduce from eight to six dollars a month.

The disproportionate number of staff officers, and their inordinate salaries were not touched. Our elavelling rulers always have a special sympathy with rank, and gentlemen. The poor soldier must be cut down to one dollar and a half a week, while the Major General, with a luxurious establishment at Washington, and nothing to do, but to exercise a sort of general supervision, receives one hundred and fifty-two dollars a week! Mr. Black and his Committee are a beautiful set of renegades!

Mr. Davis, of Ia., in moving to dispense with a Major General Commander-in-chief, was scouted by no invidious motive. He found that this officer received a salary of \$7,539; and he could not, from any data, in his possession find out what he had to do. He said his object was to place the army in precisely the position it held during the last war. His sole object was to abolish this sinecure office, if gentlemen pleased to relieve the country from the infliction of \$3000 imposed on the Treasury for the purpose of paying the gentleman who sat in his parlor and dictated.

Mr. Hale, in reply to an observation of Mr. Dean, said, so far from being opposed to retrenchment, he had not brought forward one iota, in comparison of all the reform measures he meant to propose. He was for abolishing the entire system of courts martial, which were nothing but an odious relic of monarchy. [Good!] Then he would dispense with corporal punishment, both in the army and navy, and make any officer who caused it to be inflicted, amenable to the criminal law. [Better still!] Then he would do something to elevate the common soldier. He was against giving one hundred and fifty dollars a month to one, and only six dollars to another. [Excellent!] Only the best way to elevate the soldier, is to put him out of his eternal uniform, and make a man of him, instead of a machine. He went for reform, and if he could have destroyed West Point, the proudest aspiration of his life would have been fulfilled. [We go with him in that too, only, there are still nobler things to be aspired to.]

Mr. Adams opposed the amendment, although he thought he should go with gentlemen for reducing salaries. Messrs. Haralson and C. J. Ingersoll also opposed the amendment, which was finally rejected. Mr. Davis moved further that the pay of the Commander-in-chief should be \$250 instead of \$350, a month—but this also was rejected, and without any good reason, we should say.

March 25.—In the House, the following is Mr. Giddings' resolution, which was not shirked by a secret vote, but thrown over by the rule, as occasioning debate. It very handsomely turns the tables upon Dromgoole's overbearing resolution, and upon the mass of Whigs and Democrats who agreed with him and recorded their names.

Resolved, That the right of amending the federal constitution, secured to the people in the fifth article thereof, resulting from a spirit of concession and compromise essential to the formation and preservation of the union of these States, should be held sacred by the friends of the Union.

Resolved, That the right of amendment extends as clearly to the portion of said Constitution which fixes the ratio of federal representation as to any other part of that instrument.

Resolved, That every attempt to subvert this important right of the people should be promptly and decidedly condemned.

General Intelligence.

An Artificial Man.—The Memorial Bordelais, says, that near St. Sever, there lives an old soldier with a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose, covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—We see by the whig papers that they have in circulation a "tract" upon "Capital and Labor."—We wonder if it has reference to the capital and labor mentioned in the following extract from Mr. Clay's Mendenhall speech:

"I own about fifty slaves, who are probably worth fifteen thousand dollars!"

American Sheep Husbandry.—According to recent calculations, there are at present 34,000,000 of sheep in the United States; (or two sheep to every inhabitant,) exhibiting an increase of upwards of 5,000,000 during the last five years. These animals at a moderate and reasonable computation, are worth at least \$70,000,000. The annual amount of wool is estimated at 90,000,000—about \$40,000,000. Of the whole number of sheep in the United States, New York owns nearly one fifth.

A very notorious tall young fellow, employed as a clerk, was told by a wag that his employer did not want him any longer. Much alarmed, he hastened to his employer to demand the reason why, who replied that he considered him tall enough.

The following toast was offered by a woman, on board the Princeton just before the explosion.

The American Flag.—The only thing American which wears a star.—The only thing American which will bear a stripe.—She should have consulted the backs of more than a million of American Women before she said that.

Duelling.—Two musqueteers, one morning met, on a leaf in a garden. Both were filled with the blood drawn from their last nocturnal depredations. They were silent, and "dumpy" cross and savage. One of them ran out his stings, and wiped it on his fore leg. The other thrust out his stings, and pointed towards the first musqueteer.—This was considered an insult. And so the offended musqueteer steps up to the other and says:

"Did you turn up your stings at me?" The answer was—"I ran out my stings; you can slip it as you chose."

"Sir," says the first, "you are impertinent." Answer.—"Sir, your remark savors of rascality."

"Hah!" exclaimed the other; "a down-right insult!"

"No gentlemanly musqueteer will submit to such treatment without demanding satisfaction! Draw villain and defend yourself!" They rushed together and running one another through the body, died honorable deaths.

Among the Chinese, there are seven grounds of divorce, among which the fourth is talkativeness in woman.

From the New Orleans Courier. Mr. Clay addressed his whig friends on Saturday, and on Sunday they marched in procession through the streets of the city.

Homeopathic Soup.—A great many good jokes have been cracked at the expense of the Homeopathist; but we do not recollect one more worth telling than the following recipe for making Homeopathic soup, attributed by the Brooklyn Advertiser to the late Dr. Post, of this city:—

"Take two starved pigeons, hang them by a string in the kitchen window so that the sun will cast the shadow of the pigeons into an iron pot already on the fire, and which will hold ten gallons of water, boil the shadows over a slow fire for ten hours, and then give the patient one drop in a glass of water every ten days."

The Picayune says that in New Orleans, the operations of merchants and musqueteers nicely divide the year. The bills of the merchants come upon us in winter, and those of the musqueteers in the summer.

A Collecting Tiger.—Herr Driesbach, the Lion King, now in one of the eastern cities, had a claim against a man not over punctual in money matters. He called on him for the amount of his claim, and was told by the fellow that he could not possibly pay the bill just then, it would be more convenient at another time. Driesbach, without more ado, went to his menagerie and took out his pet tiger, chained around the neck, with whom he proceeded to the man's house. He then opened the door of the room in which the man was, and poked the head of the tiger into the doorway, holding him fast by the chain, and told the fellow that unless he forked over, immediately, he would let the tiger go.—It is needless to add that the money was forthcoming in double quick time.

Abduction of a Young Lady.—Charles H. Adolph, husband to the lady who tells fortunes, was arrested in Boston under a charge of abduction, or attempting to abduct, a young and very lovely girl, called Amanda H. Gammon. Miss G. like other foolish young ladies, went to have her fortune told; Monsieur Adolph saw, admired and laid a plan to get her into his possession, which, however, was frustrated by the mother of the young lady. He has been convicted.

Sole of Intoxicating Liquors.—A bill has been reported to the Legislature of Maryland, which provides that in any ward or election district, where a majority of the voters may so decide, no licence for the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be granted. The second section prohibits all taverns, eating houses, &c. from selling on Sunday any intoxicating drinks except to boarders.

It is said that there are 20,000 males in London employed as draper's assistants, and 1,000 females in the same capacity. They are occupied 17 hours in 24. Half an hour is allowed them for all the meals of the day, and they are not allowed to sit for a moment.

When you sleep at meeting, do it without disguise or concealment—a church is no place for hypocrisy, besides to sleep at your ease on such occasions shows that your conscience does not trouble you.

The food of the laborer in this country is as well illustrated in the anecdote of the Baltimore apprentice, as by any thing we have met with. An apprentice complained to a magistrate that his master was starving him. "Indeed, what does he give you to eat?" "Why—why," lisped the fellow, "nothing but bread and potatoes, and beef and mutton, and such like!" "Well, what would you have?" "Why—why—plum pudding, and cakes, and roast turkey, and such like!"—Culivator.

McConnell, of Alabama, the man who was turned out of the theatre for noisy and riotous conduct, while in a state of intoxication, and who has already, thus early in the session, appeared drunk in his seat, notwithstanding this inexcusable conduct, is a man of strong intellect, and a fine specimen of physical organization, six feet high, solidly built, and strong as a giant, shrewd, good natured, and honest even when intoxicated. He is very popular with the people of his district, and has a pretty little wife, a strict Methodist. Her father refused to give his consent to the match; when McConnell forthwith repaired to the house, took her on his shoulder, and amid the chiding of the servants and the dogs, carried her off in triumph and married her immediately.

Mr. Wallace gives the following as the weekly expenditure of a farm laborer in England, whose family consisted of himself, wife and two children, and whose wages were 9s. weekly, or about \$2.25.

Two pecks of oat meal, 1s. 6d. Five pecks of potatoes, 2s. 1d. Milk, 1s. Loaf of bread, 6d. Half ounce of tea and half pound of sugar, 5s. 1 lb. of bacon, 6d. Fish, 6d. Coal, oil, soap, 1s. 1 1/2 Tobacco, 3c. Rent, 1s.

Eating one's meat with a silver fork, while the butcher's bill has not been paid, is called gentile.

Suicide is so common in France, that one man put a placard on his garden wall: "All persons are forbidden committing suicide on these premises."

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from April 5, to April 19, 1844. P. M. at Lima, Ia. \$2, P. M. at Holland \$1, A King \$2, P. M. at Tremainville \$3, H. A. Dodge \$1, H. Garlick \$2, G. Dell \$4, H. Glaspée \$2, W. Lewis \$2, J. Beals \$1, S. Lapham \$2, J. Mcnett \$0, S. Joy \$0, J. Joy \$2, 00.

OAKLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Oakland County will be held at Pontiac on Wednesday, the first day of May next, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers, and for the State Legislature. Several colored public speakers from Detroit will be present. A general attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen is requested. March 29, 1844.

MACOMB COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given, that there will be a Convention of the friends of the slave, in the County of Macomb, at the village of Utica, on Wednesday April the 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to devise such plans, as may be deemed expedient for the more efficient prosecution of the principles of the Liberty Party, throughout the County.

WM. CANFIELD, Mt. Clemens. JEREMIAH SABIN, Richmond. CHAS. KELLOGG, Richmond. J. R. TYSON, Utica. JAMES KNIGHT, Shelby. JOHN CANNON, Washington. Richmond, April 2d, 1844.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Liberty Party of the Third Congressional District will meet in convention at Pontiac, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress for said District.

Delegates from every portion of the district are requested to attend.

JOHN PRATT, WILLIAM CANFIELD, JOSEPH MORRISON, J. C. GALLUP, Committee.

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society meets this (Saturday evening) April 29th. On motion of F. E. Jones the following question was proposed for discussion: "Resolved, That money begets more friends than talent."

DISPUTANTS. AFF.—J. B. Manchester, J. Ludington, B. L. James, A. Clapp. NEG.—E. Wilmut, F. E. Jones, P. Beasmer, E. G. James, S. Sinclair.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

E. R. POWELL, Sec'y.

ASA L. SMITH'S ESTATE.—The undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgewick, Judge of Probate, of Washtenaw County, Commissioners to examine and allow claims against the Estate of ASA L. SMITH, deceased; said estate having been represented by—said six months are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims. We therefore give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of Wm. R. Perry, in the village of Ann Arbor, on the 13th day of June, 13th day of July, 13th day of August and the 13th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day.

WM. R. PERRY, R. P. SINCLAIR, JAMES GIBSON, Commissioners. Dated, Ann Arbor, April 19, 1844. 6w52

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and for sale by BECKLEY, Ann Arbor, April 8th, 1844. 4w-51

TAKEN UP BY a BLACK STAG, three or four years old, with a small square mark on the end of the left ear. Said Stag has been entered on Town Book, according to law. DANIEL DWIGHT, Scio, April 3, 1844. 8w50

HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale five good horses, one two horse wagon, two buggies, two sets double harness, one single harness, two saddles. The wagon, buggies and harness were new last fall, and will sell cheap for cash or on short credit. H. PATRIDGE, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844. 511f

Notice to Merchants.

The Subscribers encourage by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the 1st day of May next open their store now occupied by Geo. Greenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLESALE ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assortment of

Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City. G. D. HILL & CO. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. 48f.

TO CLOTHIERS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

The subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

DYE-WOODS AND DYE-STUFFS.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Lignumwood, Nicaragua, Spanish Wood, in the stick, 120 lbs. ground Casaway, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 20 do Alamo, 6 blds. Copper, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracas Indigo, 200 do Blue Nitrate, (Alteppo), 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spiritus Sals, 2 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Baouquin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quercitron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, viz: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Boring Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Sicel, Resin, Carb. Chlorides, &c.

MACHINE CARDS.

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

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "HARSON'S SEWING MACHINES," and "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1844. 51f

A Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres, and is situated in the midst of a thriving settlement.—The land is well usually called timbered land. In Michigan, the timber being sugar maple, white wood, beech, ash, oak, &c. all kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in Michigan. There is on this farm about fifty acres of good improvement: a good part of this is English Meadow. As a good

LOCUS AND NEW BARN, (framed by the farmer), well finished. There are also on the place, farming utensils, such as Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fencing Mill, &c. which will be sold with the place.

TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of purchase money down; the remainder in two years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY, 48-f. March 20, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would say, "to those whom it may concern," that all unsettled matters appertaining to the former business of WARD & KELLOGG, CHARLES KELLOGG, deceased, and HENRY KELLOGG, deceased, or paid within the next sixty days, or the same will then be left with Wm. R. Perry, for collection.

During the six week time, the said "matters" may be found, with the subscriber, at the office opposite his late "Iron Store." DAN W. KELLOGG, Ann Arbor, (lower town) March 25, 1844. 45-3w.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license issued by the Hon. Judge of Probate of the County of Washtenaw, on the eleventh of March instant, I shall cause to be sold on the 15th day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of James Pratt, Sarah M. Pratt, Henry M. Pratt and Alva Pratt, minor heirs of Elias Pratt, late of said county, deceased, in the following described premises, situated in the township of Pittsford, county of Washtenaw aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit: Being the East half of the South East quarter of section twenty-four in township number three south of range number six East. The sale to take place on the premises in the town of Pittsford.

HORACE CARPENTER, Guardian. Dated, Pittsford, March 11th, 1844. 47-3w

SAL ERATUS. WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER, Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. 15-f.

STONE-WARE. Of Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap. Wholesale or Retail, by F. DENISON, Dec. 29, 1843. 35-f.

NEW BOOK STORE (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.)

The Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such as are in use in Common Schools in this State, together with a variety of Religious, Scientific and Miscellaneous works, such as: Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testaments, 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalmist; a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annals for 1844, Campers Poems, Ossian, do. Campbells, do. Burns, do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Alburns, Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers' Friend, Favourite Prayers, &c. of Piety.

Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The Task, Erquing Works, Christian, Baptist, Church, W. Anglo-Ian and Farmers' Almanac, Boston Academy, Sacred Lyric and Methodist Collection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, Ledgers, Journals and

Blotters, Justices' Dockets, Toy Bibles, Prices 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books, together with Wm. S. Hall's Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, (an excellent article), and common 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 the sale of Books a permanent business, 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. W. M. R. PERRY, 37-3m. 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 a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAZELTON & PATTERSON, Formerly Agents for Beach & Co. Flint, January 22, 1844. 43-5m.

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

(OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR.) Will attend to all business in their profession with alacrity and despatch.

Particular attention will be given to collecting. ROBERT P. SINCLAIR, EDWARD E. CHASE, March 20, 1844. 48-1y.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.

W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of

Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visiting the City will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843. 29-6m

PORTRAIT OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.

The subscriber has just finished a portrait of this gentleman, from which he intends to have an engraving made in the finest style of the art. He is opening a subscription which will shortly be closed in the hands of all the publishers of Liberator papers in the free States, where those who wish to avail themselves of a correct likeness of this enlightened philanthropist, and contribute to the Liberty Party for the highest office in the gift of the People, can have the privilege of subscribing. No person will be compelled to take the portrait unless it is pronounced good.—The price will be \$1.00 each for single copies.

ALBANY, Dec. 1, 1843.

Beckley & Foster are sole agents for the State of Michigan, and will supply who may wish for the portraits at one dollar each, payable on delivery. Persons desiring of obtaining them can make application to the agents of the Signal of Liberty, who are authorized to receive subscriptions. Ann Arbor, Jan. 7, 1844.

LEATHER.

The undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or HIDES.

He will continually have on hand Spanish and Shagbark.

SOLE LEATHER.

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

All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

