

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies Magazine.

WHAT WILL THE PEOPLE SAY?

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

CHAPTER III.

Concluded.

"The fact is, Sarah, we must sell our carriage, and try to curtail a little," Mr. Ashton said after dinner.

"Sell our carriage? Impossible!"

"We could get along once very well without a carriage, and I think we must do so again."

"But what will people say to see us coming down. If we had never owned a carriage I should not advise you to get one now, seeing business is so dull, as you say. But it will never do to give it up now. People would say that we were going to the wall, and there would be enough to try and push us there, if that were once said. O, no, don't think of it!"

Silenced—but not convinced that it was right to continue his present style of living, Mr. Ashton returned to his store, and sat conning over plans and projects for raising money on the next day, when the entrance of some one disturbed his train of thought.

"Good day, Mr. Ashton," said the individual, who proved to be his landlord.

"Good day! How do you do, Mr. Punctual?" replied the merchant, with a feeling of uneasiness.

"You have put my bill off again," said that personage, coming abruptly to the point, "and now I have come for it myself. I like promptness in dealing, and am never satisfied with any thing else.—When you have lived in my house for three months my part of the contract is fulfilled. Then I look for you to fulfill yours. Do you understand?"

"Perfectly," said Mr. Ashton, turning to his desk and filling up a check for two hundred and fifty dollars. It is true that he had no money in bank, but then the check could not be presented until the next day, and that would give him a little time.

The landlord received the check in silence, and bowing low departed.

In about half an hour after the landlord had disappeared, a bill came in for a set of harness, new linings and cushions for the carriage, &c. amounting to one hundred dollars.

"I cannot pay this, just now," Mr. Ashton said, with an air of impatience.

"It has already been standing four months," the man replied. "It is hardly fair, Mr. Ashton, to keep mechanics out of their money in this way. We earn it hard, and always want it."

"You need not be insolent about it," the merchant said, half angrily. "Come day after to-morrow and you shall have your money."

The mechanic turned away, muttering somewhat more loudly than he intended.

"People say you make most too much show to be honest, and I believe they are right."

Mr. Ashton's quick ears caught the words. He dropped his eyes to the floor, and sat in deep self-communion for many minutes, while a bright red spot burned upon his cheek. It was, perhaps half an hour before he resumed his investigation of the morrow's monetary business.—There was a calm self-possession in his manner, as he did so, and an air of deep resolve about him, that indicated the mastery of some weakness.

At the usual hour, he returned home. After tea, his wife remarked, with a smile, as if the subject had been broached by him in a momentary fit of business perplexity—

"Well, husband, have you got over your strange idea about selling the carriage?"

"No, Sarah," he replied in a serious tone.

"Nonsense!"

"But I am in earnest, Sarah. I find that we cannot support our present style of living, with safety."

"Indeed, indeed husband—you are alarmed without cause."

"Indeed! I am not, Sarah."

"But had'n't you better wait awhile, and see if business won't improve. I can't bear the idea of it. And then, what will people say?"

"I don't know, Sarah, what they would say. But I can tell you what they do say."

"And what do they say?" inquired Mrs. Ashton, eagerly.

"Why they say that we make most too much show to be honest! And what is worse, they are half right."

Mrs. Ashton was thunder-struck, as they say; that is, she was so astonished and confounded, that she knew not what to think or speak. At last she said, looking into her husband's face, with her own pale and concerned in its expression—

"Surely you must be trifling with me!"

"No, Sarah, I am not. Of late, I have been so closely run for money to meet my business and accommodation paper, which is unusually heavy about these times, that I have been forced to put off many bills that were due, and should have been paid. Among these was a bill from the carriage maker, for the new and beautiful harness, carriage linings and cushions. He called to-day for the fourth or fifth time, and I had to put him off again. He grumbled at it, and as he went away, muttered loud enough for me to hear him, 'People say, that you make most too much show to be honest, and I believe them.'"

This is too severe for me, Sarah, and I cannot stand it. If I have weakly yielded to my own inclinations and your desires, and indulged in a little display and extravagance, I am nevertheless, honest; and while a shadow of such a suspicion as that indicated, is resting over me, I can have no peace of mind."

Mrs. Ashton listened with breathless interest while her husband was speaking, but although he paused for some moments, she did not reply.

"And now, Sarah," he resumed, "you know that I have considered you, and consulted you in all domestic arrangements. I still wish to do so. But I can no longer act as you wish, unless I am fully satisfied that to act thus is right. I think that we should sell our carriage, and move into a smaller house; and my reason for thinking so, is founded upon my knowledge of the fact, that as business is, and promises to be, for some time to come, I cannot afford the expense to which they subject us."

"And people say we make too great a show to be honest?" Mrs. Ashton remarked, in a tone of surprise, a little touched with indignation, as her husband ceased speaking.

"Yes, Sarah, they do."

"Well, they shall say it no longer.—They may say any thing but that. But to question your honesty is too much.—Sell the carriage, did you say? Yes, sell it to-morrow, and move into a smaller house next week. People say that we are not honest? O, no, people must say that! And a tear stood in Mrs. Ashton's eye, as she drew her arm affectionately about her husband's neck.

CHAPTER IV.

It was, perhaps, about a year after, that Mr. and Mrs. Ashton sat, one evening, before a cheerful grate, in a snug little house, in a retired part of the city. Every thing around them was neat and comfortable, and even elegant, though not on the scale of magnificence that they had once indulged. As they were drawing up their chairs before the fire after supper, Mr. Ashton remarked—

"This morning, Sarah, I took up the last note I had out in the world. No man can say that I owe him a dollar."

"You feel very comfortable then, of course," his wife replied, smilingly.

"I do feel very comfortable. Much more than when I sported an elegant carriage, and lived in a style of splendor beyond my ability to support."

"People can't say that we make too great a show to be honest," Mrs. Ashton remarked, good humoredly.

"That they cannot. And, if they did, it would make but little difference, for there would be no truth in the allegation. It is the truth that people say about us, that is of most importance."

"So I felt when you explained to me your real condition, and I saw, too plainly, that there was room for the remark made."

"I certainly was in a bad way, then.—Every day I had to rack my brains for the means of lifting my notes, and paying my borrowed money. And when night came, I was sick and dispirited, and unfit to enjoy an hour's pleasant social intercourse. If I dreamed, it was of money, and notes and ruin. Fifty times it has occurred that there has been but twenty minutes, or ten dollars between me and bankruptcy. And, yet I was doing a very fair business. The fortunate sale which I made of the carriage gave me fifteen hundred dollars, which helped me a good deal. It was so much that did not have to be returned. In a short time, we got into this snug little affair of a house, at one fourth the rent we had been paying, and I found quarter bills of sixty-two dollars much more easily paid than those of two hundred and fifty dollars. And, besides this, our family expenses have been, quarterly, five hundred dollars less."

"Impossible, Mr. Ashton!"

"It is a fact, for I have kept regularly, an account in my business, of all moneys paid out for other than business purposes. Our carriage driver was a tax of three hundred dollars a year. Feed for two, and sometimes three horses, extra servant hire about a large house, and extra servants, and the thousand expenses which such an establishment involves, swell up into no unimportant sum."

"And all this was not so much for the comfort it gave as to provide for the question, 'What will the people say?' Mrs. Ashton remarked, smiling, how vain and foolish I was!" she added more gravely.

"All these things," resumed Mr. Ashton, made a heavy aggregate. Over three thousand dollars in the last year saved from expenses, and obtained in the sale of horses and carriage, helped my business wonderfully. And besides that, when I had once commenced, from a full conviction of its necessity, a system of reform and economy, I carried it out in my store. I was more prudent and cautious in buying and selling, reduced my business more to a system, and made my calculations to rely less upon borrowing, and more upon business returns. Gradually I succeeded in reducing all to a safe and legitimate line, and now I feel the happy result of good resolution, followed by a rigid determination to carry them out. People may talk as much as they please now; I know that no one can say I owe him a dollar."

"And you are so much happier. To do right and then rest satisfied, I feel, is much better than to be anxious that others may admire or speak well of us.—A single year's experience has taught me a great deal."

"We are both gainers then," Mr. Ashton replied. "That is, we are better and wiser. May we never forget the lesson we have learned, that the true sources of happiness lie within ourselves."

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SELECTIONS.

JAMES G. BIRNEY AND TEXAS.

LOWER SAGINAW, MICH., }
February 23, 1844. }

Gentlemen—It is but a short time since I received your note, written on behalf of a meeting of the citizens of Allegheeny county, of all parties, requesting to know of me, as one of those who have been spoken of by their friends for the Presidency, what are my views upon the proposition to annex Texas to the Union.

In complying, as I cheerfully do, with the request—to your first interrogatory, would the proposed annexation be Constitutional? I answer in the negative.

Our Government is strictly one of delegated authority. The powers imparted to it are carefully described and embodied in the Constitution. None of them authorizes the Government, in any way, to accept of a cession of foreign territory. So far from it, they bear no relation, nor do they contain the slightest allusion to such an event.

I do not forget that Louisiana and Florida, once foreign territory, were annexed to the Union;—but the President who projected and consummated the purchase of the former, both knew and acknowledged, while he was negotiating it, that it was unauthorized by the Constitution.

Nor am I unaware that some among us, of high authority in such matters, maintain that, as the Constitution confers on the Government the power of making treaties, it consequently confers the power to acquire territory by treaty. This is a two edged sword; for if the power to make treaties carry with it the incidental power to acquire, without stint, territory of other nations, equally does it carry with it the power to cede without stint, territory we already possess, to other nations. If we adopt the construction, that the treaty-making department is not to be limited by the powers imparted by the people to the Government—then may whole States be transferred to other Sovereigns!—then is the integrity of the Union—nay, our political existence itself, in the hands of the President and two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate.

I am not averse to a liberal construction of the powers of the Government, wherever the objects sought are plainly allowed in the Constitution, but when they are unknown to the Constitution, the liberal construction which becomes necessary to authorize them, is but another name for usurpation.

It ought never to be lost sight of, that in this country, the sovereignty, in substance, as

well as in name, abides with the People; that the powers of the Government are but emanations or portions of that sovereignty imparted to such of the citizens as may be duly called to administrative functions; and that these powers, while they are to be exercised solely for the general welfare, must not be exercised at random, but within the limits marked out by the people themselves in the Constitution. Should experience prove that these limits are too narrow, the people, on being resorted to, will, through their own instrumentality, the States, enlarge them as they deem it expedient. Meantime, the inconveniences arising from powers thought to be too much restricted, but which are susceptible of so complete a remedy, ought to be patiently borne with; for they are as nothing, when compared to the uncertainties, the disorders, the perils, the oppressions, attending a Government all at loose ends, vacillating and distracted by the varying opinions and conflicting theories of those who may successively be called to administer it. Governments without number have been brought to nought by what is called a liberal construction of their powers; but few have suffered loss by a rigid one. The liberal construction of to-day is not unfrequently made the ground-work of a more liberal, if not a licentious one to-morrow.

To your second question—Supposing it Constitutional, would you be favorable to annexation, on any terms?—I reply, I would not.

The permanent success of a Government must have some relation to the extent of its territorial limits. While they may, doubtless, be too narrow for the highest development of national prosperity—so may they be too large. Without saying that our territory is too large, I say, it is large enough for all the just and useful purposes of Government.

I know no good reason why we should desire to have Texas united to us. The United States are not connected by large rivers watering both; nor are they separated from other nations by deserts, or by chains of mountains forming joint barriers of protection, and indicating that they ought to be one nation. If we desire annexation because she is contiguous with us—Texas once obtained, we shall, for the same reason, burn for the annexation of Mexico; nor shall we be able wholly to quench our thirst but in the Oceans which wash on all sides the Continent we inhabit.

So far am I from thinking the annexation of Texas would be beneficial to us, I wish she were re-united to Mexico, and that, as one people, they were rapidly advancing to the highest grade of intellectual and political power. To have such a power on our borders—one whose character and whose rights we could not help respecting—would most favorably affect us, as I think, in a variety of ways. One only I shall allude to: it would restrain that wild, buccaner spirit of adventure unhappily existing to a great extent in our country; a spirit that is at war with all solid improvement and true civilization, and which, unless just notions can be made to prevail, will soon begin to set at defiance the restraints of our own Government, and render the condition of weak communities on our borders one of constant insecurity and alarm.

As a private citizen, I would do all that I honorably could, to defeat the scheme of annexation. So would I in any other public station than the one to which your note refers. The President is a department of the Government, and stands in an altogether peculiar relation to the country. "Powers" are entrusted to him, not so much with a view to his dictating or even leading in any particular line of policy which wholly regards the ordinary pecuniary interests of the community, as to his being the Conservator of the Constitution and of the honor of the Government. Should he hesitate to use these powers to prevent a violation of the Constitution, or to resist the Legislative bodies acting under the impulse of an inflamed constituency, misled and demanding of the Government what it would be manifestly unjust and dishonorable in the Government to grant—as, for instance, the repudiation of a National debt, or a fraudulent evasion of the obligations of a treaty—he would prove himself unworthy of the high trust reposed in him.—Such a President as Washington—caring much for his country, little for himself—would in such cases, breast the torrent with all his constitutional might, trusting, that, in due time, wisdom would be justified of her children. But in matters purely of expediency or policy, the Executive ought not to be expected to cherish the feeling, or manifest the pertinacity that is generally considered allowable, if not commendable, in individuals differently situated. His duty then, is to fall in with the wishes of the people, matured and embodied in the deliberations of their representatives, although their views may, in important respects differ from his.

My answer to your third and last enquiry—"Would you be willing to receive it as a Slave Territory?"—may be anticipated generally, from what I have said in answer to your second enquiry. But I trust you will receive indulgently a brief explanation of my views on this subject:

I allow not to human laws, be they primary or secondary, nor matter by what numbers, or with what solemnities ordained, the least semblance of right to establish Slavery, to make property of my fellow, created equally with myself, in the image of God. Individually, or as political communities, men have no more right to enact Slavery, than they have to enact murder or blasphemy, or incest or adultery. To establish Slavery is to de-throne right, to trample on justice, the only true foundation of Government. Governments exist, not for the destruction of liberty, but for its defence, not for the annihilation

of men's rights, but their preservation. Do they incorporate in their organic law the element of injustice?—do they live by admitting it in practice? Then, do they destroy their own foundation, and absolve all men from the duty of allegiance. Is any man so besotted as, for a moment, to suppose that the Slaveholder has an atom of right to his slave; or that the slave has resting on him an atom of obligation to obey the laws that enslave him, that rob him of every thing—of himself? No one: else why do all just men of all countries rejoice, when they hear that the oppressed of any land have achieved their liberty, at whatever cost to their tyrants?

On this ground, were there no other, I should say, we cannot receive Texas as a Slave-Territory. We have no right to continue chains, which we have no right to forge or impose.

But there are other grounds—the Constitution of the United States does not permit the organization or the continuance of Slavery on domain brought within its exclusive jurisdiction. None of its specified powers authorize the establishment necessary or proper for carrying into execution any of these powers.

Again: Two of the objects of the Government set forth in the preamble of the Constitution are—to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty in the land. With justice and liberty, Slavery is wholly incompatible. All men so regard it. What, then, shall we do? Shall we so interpret the silence of the Constitution on this matter, as to make it outweigh the establishment of justice, and the perpetuation of the blessings of liberty, those high aims of the Union, expressed in the direct terms? Surely not.

But, admitting, that, on Constitutional grounds, no valid objection can be made against the acquisition of foreign territory; who does not know, that every institution, law, usage or custom existing in the acquired territory, inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Government, making the acquisition ceases, at the moment of annexation, as a matter of course. This is so plainly the instruction of common sense as to call for nothing but the mere statement of it.—Thus, when the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States, the Slavery then existing within it, being irreconcilable with fundamental objects of the Government, the establishment of justice and the blessings of liberty, became extinct the moment the transfer was made. There was not—there is not—there cannot be, a slave within the District of Columbia, without totally disregarding not only the spirit but the letter of the Constitution. The legislative interdiction by which slavery was continued in the District after the transfer, was a device wholly unworthy the representation of a people who had just adopted such a Constitution as ours. Could the question of the constitutionality of Slavery in the District be submitted to a competent tribunal—one not made up of actual slaveholders, and others under the bias of Slavery—there could not be a moment's doubt of the character of the decision. Before such a tribunal, the slavery side of the question would be too bald for argument.

So too, in regard to the Slavery that existed in Louisiana and Florida at the time of their transfer to the United States. It was determined on by our rulers that it should be sustained. With that view, as the most feasible device, provision was made in the treaties of purchase, for securing to the then resident slaveholders of these territories their right (?) of continuing to hold their slave property. By what authority? No power had been imparted by the people, [admitting for argument's sake, that they could impart such power] to the Government itself, or to any department or office of it, to establish or continue Slavery within her jurisdictional domain. To infer from the silence of the Constitution in regard to Slavery as a National Government-concern, with full knowledge, too, that deliberation on this subject, engaged the attention of the Convention; to infer, I say, from this silence, that the people intended to clothe the President and two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate with authority to introduce Slavery into the Government, and this, too, knowing as we do, that justice and liberty had been placed as sentinels in its vestibule, would not only be absurd, but eminently disrespectful to the very source of all Constitutional authority. Had Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe accepted treaties providing for securing their peculiar privileges and immunities to an Order of Nobility, or a Religious establishment, that might have existed in Louisiana and Florida, when they were respectively ceded, they would not, in so doing, have shown a more wilful disregard of the Constitution, and of the People, by whose authority it was made, than they did in spreading the mildew of this accursed system over the largest and fairest portion of our national domain.

To this twofold violation of the Constitution, in the act of acquiring territory, and in the provision made for the permanency of Slavery; a third, of kindred complexion with the last, may be added. Instead of confining the operation of the treaties to the cases of the resident slaveholders of Louisiana and Florida; the only ones provided for, the slaveholders of the States were allowed, without restraint, to introduce their Slaves into those territories. From the first, this was permitted under our slaveholding Executives, and it has been persisted in so long without being interrupted or even questioned, that Louisiana and Florida Slavery, as parts of the whole system, are now considered to be as firmly established; aye, and as lawfully too—as is the Slavery of Georgia or of South Carolina, under their respective black codes.

The unauthorized purchase of Louisiana must be regarded as, in its consequences, the most disastrous event for our country, to be found in its political history. In saying this, I neither forget nor underrate the advantages of the acquisition, in a mere territorial point of view. But might not these advantages have been as certainly secured, without bringing on ourselves the odium and the ills which we are now suffering, from having extended and strengthened the empire of Slavery?—Would not the people, on being properly appealed to, have so amended the Constitution as to have authorized the acquisition, whilst they carefully guarded against the countenance and diffusion of Slavery in that vast region, out of which three Slave States have already been carved.

Next to the purchase of Louisiana, in calamitous consequences to the country, was the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a Slave State. Into this struggle the Slave power entered with a fierceness that did not seem to characterize it in former times.—

While the purchase of Louisiana, in calamitous consequences to the country, was the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a Slave State. Into this struggle the Slave power entered with a fierceness that did not seem to characterize it in former times.—

But it did not forget—it never does—to eke out the lion's skin with the fox's tail. That struggle, in which, too, treachery in the North, did its part but too well, issued in the complete triumph of the enemies of the Constitution. Its friends vanquished, betrayed, retired discouraged from the field. From that time till the present, the Government has been swayed by men who show, in the enslavement of their fellow men, how heartily they despise the truths of the Declaration of Independence; by men whose lives are but the expression of the coarse, barbarian contempt with which every claim of humanity, and which every principle of just and equitable Government may be spurned and trampled on in the face of God and man. Their power, too, has been exercised in the same insolent spirit of overbearing that marks brutal rule at home over the ragged starvelings of their rapacity and avarice. The free States send their members of Congress to Washington to be overawed, corrupted and despised. The vernal orators and declaimers of Athens, who sold themselves and their country to Philip, were not looked on with supreme contempt by their supercilious purchaser, than are the betrayers of the North by their slaveholding overseers when driving them to their daily task of official meanness and servility.

Such is the condition of our affairs now—one for which we have been prepared, mainly by the two annexations that have already taken place, and by the admission of Missouri into the Union. It is a sad condition—but not devoid of hope. For again are the friends of the Constitution and of universal liberty rallying, and fast swelling the ranks of a party in whose success lies, as I firmly believe, the only reasonable ground of hope for the rescue of the Republic from its most insidious foe. Already it is evident, that the constancy, and energy, and activity of the Liberty party are not without some of their proper fruits. The sagacious begin to discover, that the slave-power has met with an adversary more formidable than any it has yet had to cope with—that confusion and despondency are showing themselves among the leaders of its battalions;—that the rescue of the Government from that dark power, and the crowning blessing of our holy struggle, its utter and everlasting overthrow, shall, at no very distant period, cause the song of praise and thanksgiving to ascend from all the borders of the land to Him in whose might we have fought, and who has given us the victory. At such a time, in such a crisis, to receive Texas as a Slave Territory would be a grievous event to be added to the already unhappy catalogue of events of a kindred character, that have all been used to establish injustice in the land, and to perpetuate the evils of the most abominable tyranny that man has ever usurped over his fellow-man.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BIRNEY.

To Messrs. Wm. E. Austin, David Shields, James Clarke, Committee.

JOSEPH SMITH.

The distinguished theologian, lawyer, preacher, and prophet, has announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency. But Joseph finds it necessary to use the means of obtaining popular favor resorted to by the Gentiles, and has come out with an address to the people, in which he justly rebukes his antagonist, Mr. Van Buren, in his own dignified style, in English, Latin, and Greek, as follows:

"Mr. Van Buren, said in his inaugural address, that he went 'into the presidential chair the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the slaveholding states; and also with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists.' Poor little Matty made this rhapsodical sweep with the fact before his eyes, that the state of New York, his native state, had abolished slavery without a struggle or groan. Great God, how independent! From henceforth slavery is tolerated where it exists; Constitution or no Constitution, People or no People, Right or Wrong, vox Matti, vox Disbol—the voice of Matty—the voice of the Devil; and peradventure, his great 'Sub-treasury' scheme, was a piece of the same mind; but the man and his measures have such a striking resemblance to the anecdote of the Welchman and his cart-tongue, that when the Constitution was so long that it allowed slavery at the capita of a free people, it could not be cut off; but when it was so short that it needed a Sub-treasury, to save the funds of the nation, it could be spliced!—Oh, Granny, Granny, what a long tail our puss has got! As a Greek might say, *hysteron proteron*, the cart before the horse. But his mighty whisk thro' the great national fire, for the presidential chestnuts, burnt the locks of his glory with the blaze of his own folly!"

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LAY SERMON.

NUMBER III.

"Suffer me first to go and bury my Father."

MONA.—The claims of God should never give way to any others.

While, then, as sure as the links of a suspended chain hang one upon the other, and the upper one supports the whole, every system of wrong is linked together, and if, perchance, a moral man, a man of fair deportment, or a professing christian is in such a chain, he is forever made the support of the whole. While this is true, if any man claims that he holds Slaves and yet follows Christ, I forget the man that wished to go and bury his father: for on a christian who will support wrong, hangs the whole horde, down to Pedro Blanco, and consequently the awful responsibility of being the stay of the system.

While Ecclesiastical bodies and Churches, Ministers and Members are in full sight and hearing of the wrong, both in principle and practice of American Slavery, when they are told to break every yoke—to lift up their voice like a trumpet, &c., and yet keep silence and delay for fear of disturbing their Church or prejudicing the interest of their peculiar sect, or of injuring their own personal popularity, or on any pretence that can be made, I forget the man that wished to have time to bury his father.

While a host of ardent apologists, stand by as admonition and reproof is sounded in the ears of the Church that has 'in its bosom Slavery; while when Christ could purge the Jewish Temple, by driving out the nefarious clan that defiled it, they say that if we admit that the Church is the bulwark of Slavery, we must, of course, say that it should be torn down. While, when Christ and his doctrines were rejected and condemned by the Scribes and Pharisees, (and even when Paul invited Jews to his room, so strong were their prejudices that he could not get a hearing) men thrust in the assertion that they are afraid of the doctrines of the Abolitionists and that ministers are afraid to take their papers, &c. &c., when they are really asking for delay, and a more convenient season, I again lose sight of the man who wanted to bury his father.

While it is a duty to reprove, rebuke, exhort, &c., and by no means suffer sin upon a brother; and yet, the majority of the Churches of America follow ship, slaveholders, unrepented and even unrepented, while they are called good brethren, who ought to be pitied, and are excused as piously holding Slaves, and as needing and deserving time to repent and forsake their pious wrong; while this is true, and more, while these men are high officers in the Church, and while they put up a flaming sword to guard their sacred institution—comparison with the man who asked only to bury his father, is perfectly ridiculous.

While the baneful horrid effects of Slavery are felt in every avenue of Church and State, of families, and individuals, while in one word in the United States of America—in our National Capital—in American Churches—among American Ministers, SLAVERY exists; is it wonderful, that zeal eats us up, is it wonderful, that we are ultra, rather do not you, friend S. Y. E., wonder that any true is asked, any time to repent wanted, or apology made for not at once putting out these immolating fires; where under Christian rule, a man may not stop even to bury his father when Christian duty demands something else.

MEMORIAL DONATION.—Hon. Nicholas Brown, of Providence, has bequeathed \$30,000 towards the erection of an asylum for the insane of Rhode Island.—Cyrus Butler, Esq. of the same town, has swelled the amount to \$70,000, by the subscription of \$40,000. These bequests are to be applied to the end proposed, as soon as the further sum of \$40,000, making \$110,000 in all, shall be collected. For this purpose a general subscription has been

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 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.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Enslaved will be attended at the Presbyterian Church this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS!

The interest in favor of this nefarious project seems to be steadily increasing. The announcement of the signing of the Treaty, on the 12th of April, has already appeared in the Madisonian, Mr. Tyler's organ. Every public man at the South, of all parties, so far as we recollect, (except J. M. Bots.) is decidedly in favor of annexation, or is silent respecting it.

There is much speculation about the terms of the treaty, but nothing is certainly known. It seems to be agreed, however, that the United States are to pay the national debt of Texas, which is variously estimated from ten to twenty millions. The treaty is to be ratified within thirty days from its signing.

LIBERTY PRINCIPLES.

The Cincinnati Morning Herald concludes a well written article in review of an anti-Texas Speech, by Mr. Greene, with the following enunciation of principles held by the Liberty Party.

"The Constitution was ordained to establish justice. It no where recognizes the right of Congress to establish or continue Slavery. Within the exclusive jurisdiction of the General Government, slavery cannot exist, except as a positive usurpation. When Louisiana and Florida passed within this jurisdiction, their local laws ceased, and the slave became free. Congress had power to re-enact or continue any or all of those laws which did not conflict with the Constitution—but no other. The law of Slavery did so conflict. There was no grant of power to Congress to enact it. The preamble of the Constitution forbade it; as did also the 5th article of Amendments. Therefore, there is no slavery in Florida or Louisiana, or the States formed out of the latter, but such as exists in violation of the Federal Constitution. For the same reason, the annexation of Texas would be the death of slavery, there. Every fetter would be snapped asunder, every slave would rise up, a free man, by that simple act.

NEIGHBORHOOD MEETINGS.

The following we copy from the Emancipator, and commend its suggestions to our Liberty friends throughout the State. Let it not be our fault that Liberty principles are not generally understood; for, once known, they must commend themselves to every enlightened conscience, and bring forth appropriate fruits at the ballot box.—Ch. Freeman.

"Multitudes of Liberty votes may be made by holding neighborhood meetings. These meetings may be held and great good accomplished, without the trouble and expense of sending abroad for a speaker. Readers can do the work. Let the county or town committees appoint a reader for each school district. Let these individuals supply themselves with Liberty newspapers, pamphlets, and tracts; appoint meetings at the most convenient places, set the women at work inviting their neighbors and friends to attend, and read short and well selected articles on the subject of slavery. The paragraphs may or may not be interspersed with remarks from the reader. Try it and see if it does not work well."

On the first page will be found Mr. Birney's answer to a committee of the citizens of Pittsburgh, appointed to request an expression of opinion from all the Presidential candidates on the annexation of Texas. Mr. Birney gives his views with his usual frankness and candor, and they are eminently worthy of a statesman, a patriot, and a Christian. Messrs. Clay, Van Buren, Cass, &c, it seems, have not yet found time to answer.

The Emancipator has an article reproaching the anti-slavery tone of the Democratic papers, while they support and eulogize the most bloody duellists of that party. It looks too much like hypocrisy. "Non tibi auxilium"—says the Emancipator; we do not wish to succeed by any such help.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting two weeks since, the resolution declaring that the principles of the Liberty party entitle it to support in preference to either of the other parties, was spoken to in the affirmative by Messrs. Denison, Jewett and Chandler. No one appeared on the negative.

At the meeting last Monday evening, Dr. Denton took the stand on the part of the negative, and was replied to by Messrs. Denison and Beckley, the discussion being protracted to a late hour. We cannot give a report of the Doctor's remarks, but will state his positions in such a manner as will give an idea of the nature of the argument he advanced. He took the most eligible ground that could be taken on that side of the question, and spoke to it with his usual ability.

His grand objection to the Liberty party was, that it was organized to accomplish something which it had not, and never could have power to accomplish. The great rallying cry of Abolitionists was, that there were three millions of slaves in our land, groaning and suffering in bondage, and for their liberation, the Liberty party was organized and put in operation. The Liberty papers and speakers hold forth this as their prominent object. They virtually assume that if they had the control of the administration, slavery would be immediately abolished. Now, he took issue with them, and denied that, under any circumstances, the Liberty party could ever free a single slave. To test this, he proposed to look at the thing practically.—Suppose Mr. Birney to be already elected to the Presidency; suppose the Liberty party to compose three fourths of both Houses of Congress—what could they do? There would be a great rejoicing to be sure, among the benevolent old ladies who have had their hearts in the anti-slavery cause, and there would be a general expectation that the professed object of this party would be carried out; but what would you do? You say you could abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Conceding this questionable position for argument's sake, what would your act of emancipation amount to? Just this, that there should be no slaves held in a little Dis. ric. of ten miles square, while over the immense domains of the Slave States you would not pretend to interfere with it. But who does not know that your act of emancipation would not liberate a single slave, even in this District? The owners, in anticipation of such an act, would merely have to remove their slaves three or four miles into the adjoining States, and thus your act of emancipation would be a mere dead letter—an empty triumph. There would not be one slave less than before the act was passed.

But you say you could abolish slavery in Florida. It is true you might have jurisdiction over the jungles and morasses, almost inaccessible to humanity. But by the time the act of emancipation should be consummated, how many of the thirty thousand slaves of Florida would be left in the territory? How easy to transport them to the neighboring States? You might indeed proclaim Liberty though all these brakes and swamps and thickets; but how much of an object would that be, when not a solitary individual could be found whose ears could be made glad with the news of his restoration to long-lost freedom? The act for emancipation in Florida might be passed; but there would not be one slave less than before.

You do not pretend you can go into the States to emancipate; but you could annoy the slaveholders. You could prohibit the traffic in slaves coast-wise. Well, supposing you could, would that free the slaves? The traders then would drive them through by land to the southern slave markets. But you say you could stop the traffic in slaves between the States. Now this will do to talk about; but what man of sense does not know that it would be utterly impracticable. It could only be enforced by a continued cordon of United States officers, stationed at every twenty rods, like the revenue officers on the frontiers of France and Belgium. And were these officers thus stationed on the line of the thirteen States, it would be impossible to carry out the object in the midst of a population totally adverse to it. But conceding that you could prohibit all transition of slaves from one State to another, what would be gained by it? They might, indeed, be cooped up within the States in which they were born; but there would not be one slave less than before.

You have now done all you can do. You have abolished slavery in the Federal District, and in Florida, and prohibited the inter-State slave trade; and the anti-slavery powers of Congress are expended. Your members of Congress would return to their constituents, and instead of being able to point to the improved condition and joyous prospects of disenthralled millions, they must acknowledge to them that the Liberty party, which was organized for the emancipation of 3,000,000 of slaves, had expended all its powers, and had not been able, with triumphant political success, to liberate a single slave. There were 3,000,000 of slaves when the Liberty party commenced its career, and there were still 3,000,000 left when its grand principles and measures had been fully consummated.

This, the Doctor contended, must be the practical result of our political party, and if we thought or represented it to be different, we deceived ourselves and others. But other results must follow, of momentous importance. When the Liberty Congress has legislated what little it can nominally for the abolition of slavery, it must attend to the financial affairs of the nation. What kind of currency shall be used? How shall the revenue be raised, by direct tax, or by a tariff? If by a tariff, what principle shall be its basis? Now, among Liberty men there is a great diversity of opinion on those and kindred points, and the members would disagree in Congress, and come home, and appeal to their respective constituents, and thus again become divided into opposite political parties on questions purely financial. Thus the complete triumph of the Liberty party would not only be impotent to liberate a single slave, but it would leave the country just where it found it—divided on great political questions of finance.

This was the sum of the Doctor's main argument; but he advocated several collateral propositions which we will enumerate.

He laid it down as a first principle, that every party is to be judged by its professions, and not by its acts. This is so obviously at war with common sense, that we should think he was misunderstood, had he not stated it most explicitly. Perhaps "the Democracy" have especial need of this rule of interpretation.

He compared the slavery question to that of Irish Repeal. It would be as wise to get up a political party to repeal the Union between England and Ireland by an act of Congress as to organize the Liberty party for the extinction of slavery.

He contended that political parties could only be successful on practical questions.—On financial matters Congress had absolute jurisdiction, and put its hand into the pocket of every man in this Union.

Our application to the Federal Government was the rankest Federalism. It was an attempt to make the long arm of national power control the affairs of the States; and like other federal attempts, it had produced irritation and resistance. The agitation of this question, in the manner in which it had been conducted, had put back the cause, especially in Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. He believed these would now have been free States, had not this application to the Federal Government been made.

Not having notes of the remarks of the gentlemen who replied to Dr. Denton, we cannot follow their train of thought, but shall present a few considerations of our own, which, we think, will fairly meet those advanced on the part of the negative.

1. We deny the position of the Doctor, that the abolition of slavery in the Federal District, and in Florida by act of Congress, would be a trifling and insignificant action of that body, which would have no material effect on the permanence of slavery in the States. We take issue with him here. Even admitting that not a slave would be liberated by such enactments, which assertion might well be controverted, we still contend that such an act of legislation, by a majority of Congress, and sanctioned by the President, would exert a tremendous influence on every slave State in the Union. Moral and intellectual campaigns, like those of ordinary armies, are often determined by the success of an attack upon a single hostile post. If the possession of that post be important—if it give command of the whole field of war, and if the enemy rallies with his full strength for its defence—it is absurd to say that it is not worth contending for, because it gives you the possession of only a few acres of barren land.—The value of the post is to be estimated by the advantage its possession will give to either of the contending parties, for the purposes of the warfare in which they are engaged.—This is the view of the subject taken by the slaveholders in reference to the Federal District. Instead of saying to the free States, as the Doctor would, "You may abolish slavery in this District if you will; we do not care any thing about it; for you cannot free a single slave;" they, to a man, have strenuously resisted it. And why? Because it would be the entering wedge for the destruction of the whole system. The abolition of slavery in that District by national authority, after full deliberation, would commit the President and both Houses of Congress to the anti-slavery side of the question. It would be a solemn condemnation of slavery in all the States. It would create a precedent, and involve a pledge for its destruction wherever the National Government could legitimately lay hands upon it. It would be equivalent to an emphatic avowal by the whole nation, that the doctrine of the Abolitionists was right. It would so change the action of the Federal Government, that its long arm, its extensive patronage, and mighty energies should henceforth be used for the destruction, and not the aggrandizement of the system.—Slaveholders could no longer successfully aspire to become Presidents, nor would five-sixths of the Cabinet be composed of that class of the enemies of human freedom, nor would our foreign negotiations be conducted chiefly by slaveholders, and for the interests of slave labor. And it would open the way for dismissing from the Halls of Congress those nineteen members who there hold seats on account of property in men. All these results, and many more, would be consequent upon the single act of emancipation in the national domains, even though not a slave should be directly liberated thereby. The Doctor is a close and legitimate reasoner; and he well knows that in controversies fairly involving an important principle, it matters little on what point that principle is decided. A decision of the principle in issue, is a decision of the whole case. And where the contending parties fight the battle on any particular point, a decision against them on that point is a decision of the principle involved in it, and of all its consequences, however momentous.—So it is in reference to the District. The slaveholders have made an issue here, and must maintain it; and when they lose it, as they certainly will, its loss will be disastrous to their cause in the highest degree.

2. The grand error which gives to the Doctor's argument its great apparent force, is an implied assumption that all the slave States, so called, are permanently pledged, fastened and bound to the support of every form of slavery in our country. They are spoken of as the slave States, in contrast with the free States, as though every free inhabitant of those States by birth, education, and interest, were necessarily the sworn enemy of freedom.—Hence the power and influence of the whole people of thirteen slave States is impliedly adduced by the argument of the Doctor, as irrevocably pledged to the support of slavery. This, in itself, makes a formidable apparent rampart against the efforts of Abolitionists, reaching like the walls of the Canaanitish cities, unto Heaven. Now this view of the subject is totally fallacious. Our controversy is not a war of thirteen free States upon the people of thirteen slave States; but upon a very small number of persons residing in those States. They have seized the reins of Govern-

ment there, and control the Legislative and Executive power, by means of superior knowledge, wealth and aristocratic laws.—The slaveholders are a mere fraction of the people of the slave States, and the interests of all the remaining people are decidedly opposed to their domination. The slaves are opposed to it for liberty's sake; the free colored people, on account of the oppressions put upon them by the slaveholders; and the non-slaveholding white people, on account of the unequal laws made by slaveholders, and the property qualifications for office and suffrage, which so largely prevail. The number of non-slaveholding voters, compared to slaveholders, even under the present limitations of the right of suffrage, is undoubtedly at least three to one. Whatinders, then, that these, united upon anti-slavery principles, should become a most efficient wing of the Liberty party? This party proposes the entire abolition of slavery throughout the United States and Territories, by law, by the competent legislative authority. The Liberty party is not sectional. In the national domain, it will abolish all national slavery by act of Congress: in Kentucky, and every other slave State, by the Liberty party in Kentucky, or in that State. The fact that no organized Liberty party has made its appearance in any slave State, does not prove that none will appear there, nor does it prove that the elements do not exist for an efficient and powerful organization in each State. Every candid reasoning man will agree with Gen. Washington, that there is but one proper and efficient mode by which slavery can be abolished in the slave States, and that is by Legislative authority. Now, if slavery be ever abolished in any slave State, it will be by the action of a portion of the people through the State Legislature; and that portion of the people, under whatever name or peculiarity it be organized, MUST NECESSARILY BE A LIBERTY PARTY. It must be so in the nature of the case. Whether emancipation come sooner or later in any slave State, the party that advocates it must be essentially identical in principle with the Liberty party already existing in the free States. Just as sure as slavery shall be abolished by law in any slave State, just so sure are we that the portion of the people laboring for Legislative emancipation, will be a Liberty party. A Liberty party, then, in each of the slave States is as certain to exist sooner or later, as that emancipation will take place there; and to say that it will never exist there, is to say that slavery will be perpetual.—That such a party has not yet commenced in any slave State, is not surprising. It is yet in its infancy. It has existed but four years in the free States. Its object as much contemplates a Liberty organization in the slave as in the free States. The materials exist there; and they only need the primeval elements of light and truth to dispel the prevailing darkness of slavery, and the grand principles of the Liberty party will spring forth into fullness of life and vigor.

Here, then, is our answer to the Doctor's often repeated inquiry, "What can the Liberty Party do?" It can abolish slavery in the Federal District, in Florida, and in every State in the Union, by law, by the exercise of the proper constitutional authority. Instead of not being able to free one single slave, as he so often and positively affirmed, it can and will set free every slave in our land, without transcending constitutional rights in the smallest degree. Instead of having no jurisdiction in the premises, its legitimate control over the whole subject will be absolute, supreme, and we may say, undisputed. In those States where the laws hinder the enjoyment of liberty, the laws can be repealed; in those where the constitution prohibits emancipatory laws, the constitution can be altered. All political power resides in the people; and by the action of a majority of them, the Liberty party proposes to accomplish its objects.

The length of this article precludes a notice of the minor positions adduced by Doctor Denton. The discussion is now fairly opened, and we hope will be continued from week to week by all parties, with the same good feeling with which it has commenced.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes from Washington respecting the annexation of Texas:

"The abolitionists of the North, are, of course, deeply interested in these results. The numbers of these people have greatly increased, particularly at the West, while their power has equally increased at the East. In many States or sections of the Union, they undoubtedly hold a balance of political power. They are, therefore, formidable to both whigs and democrats. And it is a remarkable fact in the political history of these identical times, that between the Scylla of the abolitionist at the North, and the Charybdis of the slaveholders of the South, both whigs and democrats are equally afraid of shipwreck in the Presidential election. Both Clay and Van Buren are equally reluctant to oppose publicly either the annexation or the rejection of Texas. People of less sagacity have no hesitation in declaring themselves."

The declaration of Mr. Clay that "he would suffer the tortures of the Inquisition before he would sign a bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or give countenance to the project," may be found in a speech of Mr. Wise, at Northumberland, Va., April 3d, 1843, as reported in the Richmond Enquirer of April 14. So says the editor of the Cayuga Tocsin, who had been soundly rated by his Whig neighbors for publishing a wanton falsehood, and took pains to look up the documents.

The Constitutional Democrat of Detroit, is very decided for the annexation of Texas. The Editor thinks the power of the ballot box should be brought to bear for this purpose, and recommends to the Texans to send to their Senators and Representatives.

The second meeting of the Association was well attended, and was very ably addressed by Judge Wilkins. A valued friend writes us as follows:

"Our Liberty Association meeting last evening came off with great eclat. We had a crowded room and a most attentive auditory. The subjoined resolutions were offered by the Executive Committee for discussion as embracing prominent questions for debate. Judge Wilkins occupied the whole evening on the Texan question, and rarely has it been our privilege to enjoy a higher intellectual treat: to say that it was able and eloquent would be faint praise. A little incident intended for evil but overruled for good, gave additional interest to the occasion. A short time before the meeting the President of the Association received an anonymous letter thro' the Post Office, evidently of Whig parentage, of a menacing character, asking how Judge W. could reconcile his support of the Liberty party views with his oath of office—how he could faithfully and impartially administer the law of '93 in relation to reception of slaves, expressing doubt of his sincerity—a belief that he is still "an old hunker," (that is, as was understood, still a Democrat in principle) and asking how he could answer to his friend Senator Walker, and his kinsman Secretary Wilkins for his present Texan views. I believe if the captious author were present at the meeting, and his understanding bears any just relation to his cowardice, he left that Hall abundantly satisfied on all these points; at any rate the audience were so. In regard to his political sentiments, Judge W. avowed his still unwavering attachment to all the principles and measures of the late National administration saving one, but observed that it was quite possible that that one was of such transcendent interest, as to merge all other questions in the views of every enlightened Christian and patriot, and here the eloquent speaker drew a picture of the blighting influence of slavery on our free institutions by contrasting the comparative condition of the non-slaveholding and slaveholding states. But before he could more than glance at the principles and measures of the Liberty party, the great remedy,—the time as well as the strength of the speaker was exhausted and the Association adjourned. It is to be hoped that Judge W. may be induced to give a sketch of his argument for publication. On the whole, our cause in Detroit, wears an encouraging aspect. You know we have a flinty soil here to work upon, but we feel confident, as we trust our ballot box will show, not hopelessly sterile.

We hope our country friends and you in particular will not fail to look in upon us at some of our gatherings. Our Whig friends of the Detroit Advertiser, declined publishing our resolutions in relation to Texas, from which we may judge of the sincerity of their new-born zeal in opposition to annexation. There are some pretty plain indications that it is already "dying away."

DETROIT LIBERTY ASSOCIATION

The second meeting of the Association was well attended, and was very ably addressed by Judge Wilkins. A valued friend writes us as follows: "Our Liberty Association meeting last evening came off with great eclat. We had a crowded room and a most attentive auditory. The subjoined resolutions were offered by the Executive Committee for discussion as embracing prominent questions for debate. Judge Wilkins occupied the whole evening on the Texan question, and rarely has it been our privilege to enjoy a higher intellectual treat: to say that it was able and eloquent would be faint praise. A little incident intended for evil but overruled for good, gave additional interest to the occasion. A short time before the meeting the President of the Association received an anonymous letter thro' the Post Office, evidently of Whig parentage, of a menacing character, asking how Judge W. could reconcile his support of the Liberty party views with his oath of office—how he could faithfully and impartially administer the law of '93 in relation to reception of slaves, expressing doubt of his sincerity—a belief that he is still "an old hunker," (that is, as was understood, still a Democrat in principle) and asking how he could answer to his friend Senator Walker, and his kinsman Secretary Wilkins for his present Texan views. I believe if the captious author were present at the meeting, and his understanding bears any just relation to his cowardice, he left that Hall abundantly satisfied on all these points; at any rate the audience were so. In regard to his political sentiments, Judge W. avowed his still unwavering attachment to all the principles and measures of the late National administration saving one, but observed that it was quite possible that that one was of such transcendent interest, as to merge all other questions in the views of every enlightened Christian and patriot, and here the eloquent speaker drew a picture of the blighting influence of slavery on our free institutions by contrasting the comparative condition of the non-slaveholding and slaveholding states. But before he could more than glance at the principles and measures of the Liberty party, the great remedy,—the time as well as the strength of the speaker was exhausted and the Association adjourned. It is to be hoped that Judge W. may be induced to give a sketch of his argument for publication. On the whole, our cause in Detroit, wears an encouraging aspect. You know we have a flinty soil here to work upon, but we feel confident, as we trust our ballot box will show, not hopelessly sterile.

Resolved, That the attempt to elevate to the chief magistracy of this Union, a hoary and practiced duellist, is not only an insult to the moral sense of the Nation, but a practical invitation to a continuance of that aggressive bullying demeanor of Southern towards Northern men, which has disgraced our Halls of Congressional Legislation the last half century.

Resolved, That the melancholy truth proclaimed by Henry Clay in the Senate in 1839, that "it is not true—that either of the two great parties in this country has any design or aim at abolition," sustained as it is by innumerable facts, lays broad the foundation for the organization of the Liberty Party.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to its President for his able and interesting address at the opening meeting, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of it, or such parts thereof as he judge proper, for publication in the Signal of Liberty.

Resolved, That this Association shall be governed in its deliberations by the ordinary rules of debate in other public bodies, with such exceptions only as the following rules may create:

- 1. No person who is not a member shall be allowed to occupy the floor more than fifteen minutes at one time.
2. No member of the Society shall be allowed more than fifteen minutes in reply to any person who is not a member.
3. No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice the same evening.
4. No two persons shall be allowed to speak consecutively on the same side of a question, if objection be made.
5. If, in the course of discussion, denial shall be made of any alleged matters of fact of which convenient proof cannot be adduced at the moment, it shall be the privilege of the person thus challenged to request a record to be made by the Secretary of the matter denied, in which case he shall be bound to substantiate the same at the next ensuing meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA.

We learn by the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sun that a new daily (Liberty) paper is about to make its appearance in that city under the care of the Hon. Noville B. Craig, the most popular editor in Western Pennsylvania. The abolitionists calculate upon giving 1200 votes this fall in Alleghany Co. They have several able speakers who will enter the field in defence of our principles. Among them is Dr. Wm. Elder, whose eloquence and power as an orator are universally acknowledged and admired.—Bangor Gazette.

THE SLAVE POWER.

A planter in Virginia, owning fifty slaves has a power in the election of President and Representatives in Congress, equivalent to thirty votes, while a farmer in Massachusetts, having equal or greater property, has only a single vote. With this atrocious injustice to the people of the free States, starting them in the face, one hundred and twenty-seven members of the House of Representatives, solemnly declare that every proposition to obtain relief from this provision of the Constitution ought to be promptly and decisively condemned. In this number of one hundred and twenty-seven, who thus virtually subject the free States to the Slave Power, is almost every Democrat from those States. O shame! where is thy blush!—Boston Courier.

TEXAS.

We are indebted to Hon. Mr. McClelland for a copy of an anonymous pamphlet, on Texas, to which even the printer has not put his name. It appears to be the production of a Colonizationist. Our slave population, the writer assures us, in half a century, will amount to twelve or thirteen millions, and they will either exterminate the whites south of the North Carolina and Tennessee line, or the whites will have to thin them off by cutting their throats. African colonization has been justly exploded, and colonization on our own continent is the last alternative. The writer proposes to annex Texas to the Union—to set apart the western portion of it for a colony of free negroes—to admit the eastern portion as one slaveholding State, to offset against Iowa. The negro colony in Western Texas to be under the protection of the Gen. Government, but never to be admitted as a State. This arrangement, he thinks, ought to satisfy all parties. The West would have their appetite for good land satiated; the South ought to be satisfied with one more slaveholding State; and the North should be content that they have to admit only one more slave State, instead of the many that might be made from that large country.

These suggestions will amount to nothing practically. The issue is fairly made in this country between liberty and slavery; and one or the other must prevail.—Temporising measures, political or ecclesiastical, will have little influence on the ultimate result.

On one point the testimony of the writer, who says he is a citizen of a slaveholding state, is worthy of notice. He affirms that in Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee, the non-slaveholding voters outnumber the slaveholders in the ratio of four or five to one, and that the more intelligent portion of the people of these States will never acquiesce in the idea that negro slavery is to be entailed upon them and their posterity in perpetuity.

MR. CLAY ON THE TARIFF.

We have repeatedly referred to the expressed views of the leading men of the Whig and Democratic parties, and shown by their own statements, that there was no essential difference between them on the Tariff, and consequently the great verbal controversy on this subject is a contest without an adequate object—a battle which will leave the matter just where it was before. The following extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, Jan. 21, 1842, on the Treasury note bill, in reply to Mr. Woodbury, was made the theme of a lengthy debate on a recent occasion in Congress:

"But whence this new-born zeal (said Mr. C.) in regard to taxation. It was admitted, scandalous that this government should have gone on for years past, and was going on now, by the expenditure of more than was received. Taxation he knew, and had before said, was the remedy for this. Carry out, then, said he, the spirit of the compromise act. Look to revenue alone for the support of Government. Do not raise the question of protection, which (said the Senator from Kentucky) I had hoped had been put to rest. There is no necessity of protection for protection."

When Mr. Clay was in Charleston, a few days since, in a speech in the theatre, he gave an exposition of his views on the tariff, and on this compromise act. He declared that he had ever been in favor of the protective policy to a certain extent. He had been active in effecting the compromise of 1833, and he had never countenanced its violation in the slightest particular, and he had resisted every effort in Congress to violate it. "It was important to understand the true character of that compromise. It provided for a gradual reduction of duties down to twenty per cent, at a given time, and after that, for the raising of such a revenue, by duties on imports exclusively, as was necessary for an economical administration of the government." "Mr. C. denied that the principle of the compromise required the maximum duty to be fixed at twenty per cent: its true principle was that no more revenue should be raised than was necessary for an honest and economical administration of the government, and within that limit there might be discrimination in favor of domestic industry."

Now we would ask how this doctrine differs from that laid down by Messrs. Van Buren, Cass, Buchanan, &c. If there be none, then the controversy between Whigs and Democrats is confessedly on an imaginary point.

It is said that Chancellor Walworth, of New York, will not be confirmed by the Senate as Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court. The reasons are two: he is not a slaveholder, and it is known that he has no great respect or reverence for that august institution. These are reasons enough.

POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE SLAVE'S SOLILOQUY. Despair'd, rejected, Lord, are we, And long to gain our Liberty: Despair'd, rejected, mocked by pride, We long to gain our rights denied.

them in their various destinies, and know not how to pause till they have read the story to the end. The recollection of it remains vivid and forcible, and though the incidents become dim or extinct in the memory by the lapse of years, and the crowding of other ideas and feelings, yet it has an abiding influence on the character.

Women are more susceptible than men, and are guided more by their feelings: hence they have a greater passion for works of fiction of every kind. Many a young lady spends the midnight hour in wading through some story of love, wove into a novel or romance, with all its concomitants of trouble, grief, perplexity, and danger, and at last lies down with eyes steeped in tears for the distressed hero or heroine.

Novels and romances esteem to be far worse in their effects than the shorter stories of magazines and newspapers, for the following reasons:

- 1. They consume more time. 2. They relate almost exclusively to the passion of love, thus begetting in the readers mind a continual excitement of that feeling. 3. They represent the world in a false light. Young persons of vivid imagination, are apt to try to imitate or act out their favorite characters; and when a young lady has spent the night in reading of her beloved heroine, arrayed in splendid dresses, attended by knights and lords, and perchance admitted to royal circles, she dreads to get up in the morning to skim the milk, to take a place at the wash-tub, or assist her mother in making soap.

4. They are seldom or never so written as to leave a valuable and permanent moral impression on the reader. The greater part of them tend to lessen the distinctions between vice and virtue, and to teach the reader to be content with following the heartless conventionalities of life.

The forty volumes of novels written by Sir Walter Scott, which have been read, perhaps, by millions, do not present favorably to the admiration or imitation of the reader, a single character remarkable for philanthropic heroism, or exalted moral energy. The same is true substantially of most novels. Men born to elevate and bless mankind are not usually novel-writers, nor are they fit subjects for the heroes of modern romance.

These productions, then, and all of a similar character, should be discountenanced by the clergy. But when they make war upon all fictitious narratives, merely because they are fictitious, they take untenable grounds. Such narratives and stories have been employed from the earliest ages, to convey the lessons of truth and virtue. He who "spoke as never man spake," was notorious for employing this medium of instruction. He was a great story-teller. He told tales about the sheep and the goats, the hens and the chickens, about reaping and sowing, about leasing land and letting money, about selling goods, about mixing dough, and borrowing loaves of bread, & sweeping the house, and about the sports of little children.

Those ministers who are afraid of desecrating "the dignity of the pulpit," might do well to make a catalogue of the topics of oratory employed by their Master. That children love stories, is proverbial; and the necessity of having something beyond a dry compilation of facts, has filled our Sabbath School Libraries with works of fiction, which yet are adapted to convey the strongest impressions of truth. It should be remembered that by far the greater portion of mankind, however mature in stature, are but children in intellect, and need the instruction adapted to minors. Hence the popularity of those works which have been written on that plan. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," with no literary merit, has attained a circulation second to no book in the English language, except the Bible. Abbott's "Young Christian," "Corner Stone," &c. which have been translated into foreign languages, are far more useful than if they contained the same truths, arranged as a mere compend of divinity. I notice that religious papers, like the "Morning Star," the organ of the Free Will Baptists, and the "True Wesleyan," publish stories from time to time. The latter paper seems to have a story department as much as a doctrinal one.

I wrote you lately that every country paper in this State is expected by its readers to furnish them with stories. I think that while an examination of these will show that the appetite for that kind of writing is becoming more general, the character of these productions is changing essentially for the better. Stories of love-sick swains and damsels, who talk and act all kinds of fooleries, is giving place to narratives of the every day transactions of the farmer, the mechanic, the shopkeeper, and the laborer, conveying, and designed to convey, important moral truths. That there is much in these that is trashy and absurd, I admit. But they are a great improvement on the former kind.

There are passages in the life of every person, however humble his situation, which, if written out in detail, with a true description of incident and character, would be highly instructive, and have all the interest of romance. The story-writers have turned their attention to this field of common life; and are presenting various sections of it as really is.

On the whole, we may safely conclude, that if Fiction, instead of being sent out through the earth to follow her own wild vagaries, and thus mislead the ignorant and pervert the simple, could be enlisted as the companion of Truth, she would be an agreeable, sprightly and useful fellow-traveller to her comrade, and prove one of her most efficient helpers.

From the Emancipator. DR. BRISBANE'S FREEDMEN.

Dr. Brisbane arrived at Cincinnati in safety, with the precious charge for which he had periled his life. Twenty-seven Americans, whom he once held as slaves, and in the days of his darkness sold as slaves, and whom he had now redeemed and rescued out of the house of bondage at a cost of over \$20,000. On the 4th of March, the benevolent ladies of Cincinnati held a meeting at the Baptist Church on Webster Street, for the purpose of providing for these destitute people. Large quantities of clothes were sent in, and a great amount of materials contributed, which we are informed, about forty ladies were busily engaged during the day in making into garments.

Several speeches were made during the meeting by Messrs. Buffum, Lewis, Boucher, and other gentlemen; and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings, by many who have not hitherto participated in anti-slavery movements.

The Rev. J. Boucher, long and extensively known as an efficient and devoted minister of the M. E. Church in the South West, and who was born and educated in the midst of slavery, explained the reason, why many of those who travelled through the South, especially they should be popular clergymen or bishops, often come away impressed with the idea that the slaves are better treated than is reported by Abolitionists. "The houses do not stand long the road-side, as in this region—the negro quarter is farther back commonly than the house; and the gin-house still farther back. What can the mere traveller or visitor know of the internal workings of Slavery so situated? Let him stand and see, as I have seen, the picked cotton reckoned up with the negroes, and then compelled, for every pound lacking of the allotted task, to hug the gin-post; and then let them tell me the slaves' sufferings are exaggerated."

Among other incidents, he related the following: While on the Alabama circuit, I spent the Sabbath with an old circuit preacher, who was also a doctor, living near "the Horse Shoe," celebrated as General Jackson's battle-ground. On Monday morning early, he was reading "Pope's Messiah" to me, when his wife called him out. I glanced my eye out of the window and saw a slave man standing by; and they consulting over him. Presently the doctor took a raw-hide from under his coat and began to cut up the half-naked back of the slave. I saw six or seven inches of the skin turn up perfectly white at every stroke, until the whole back was red with gore.

The lacerated man cried out as at first; but at every blow the doctor cried, "woon't ye hush! woon't ye hush!" till the slave finally stood still and groaned. As soon as he done, the doctor came in panting, almost out of breath, and addressing me said, "woon't ye go to prayer with me, Sir?" I fell upon my knees and prayed, but what I said I know not. When I came out the poor creature had crept up and knelt by the door during prayer, and his back was a gore of blood quite to his heels.

At a camp-meeting, Mr. Boucher said a preacher, who was a planter, told him how he had given one of his man slaves 100 lashes for requesting his master to sell him to another plantation, so that he might not see his wife cruelly whipped, as she had been the day before, for refusing to be flogged by an underling driver, who was but a stripling. And when he (Mr. B.) exclaimed at his atrocity, calling the planter-preacher, a "bloody-fingered sinner," he seized his hat and left him abruptly, threatening, however, to bring him, (Boucher,) before the next conference—a threat, however, which he did not put in execution.

It is said, continued Mr. B., that we should seek first to convert the slaveholders, and through them get access to the slaves, and bring them to Christ. But the thing is utterly impracticable. I have tried it; and I know that, as a general thing, you can never get the slave to seek religion while he knows that you think his master is a Christian. The greatest difficulty you find in getting the slaves to listen to you is, that their masters are professors. Instead therefore of helping, it would absolutely hinder the slave's prospect of salvation, to convert all the masters to the religion which now exists there.

Henry Clay is the embodiment of Whig principles. He not only goes against the right of petition, but the right to "discuss." The following is from one of his speeches in 1837:

"Discussion implies deliberation; deliberation is preliminary to action. The people of the North have no right to act upon the subject of southern slavery, and therefore they have no right to deliberate—no right to discuss."—Clay's Speech, 1837.

The Tribune calls James G. Birney the "black candidate" for Presidency! Well, better "black"—than to be bloody with the crime of duelling, slaveholding, and robbing the poor of his wages.

TO THE PEOPLE!

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

Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843. N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money. C. J. GARLAND.

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, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country. The unparalleled success that has attended the use of these pills, induces the proprietor to believe that they are superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the above diseases.

They are purely VEGETABLE and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1, and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation. The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale or retail at the Store of J. Beckley & Co., Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. L. BECKLEY, Proprietor. 39-3m.

LOWER TOWN HEADQUARTERS!

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

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

which they will sell lower than has ever before been offered in this place. For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Becker.) The highest Market price will be paid in Goods for most kinds of Produce. Remember that they will not be undersold. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-6m

RAIL ROAD 18 43.

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, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars. WM. CHAMP. 4-ly Detroit, May 9, 1843.

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, as the large quantity of wool furnished them by farmers and others the past season is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one hundred and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason to believe, we have given general satisfaction.—With this encouragement, we hope for future patronage.

TERMS.—Half the cloth will make, or 37 1/2 cents per yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on reasonable terms. Wool sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended to. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843. 35-1f.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Asa L. Smith, late of said county, and having given bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment. SYLVIA SMITH, Administratrix. WILLIAM M. SINGLAK, Administrator. Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844. 45-6w

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. 1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience.—Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the principal

STAGE ROUTES diverging to the different parts of the State. Travellers wishing to take the Cars or Boats can find a more convenient place than this; being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requisite to their comfort.

CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS—75 cents per day, or 25 cents per meal. PATRICK & ANDREWS. 28-6m. Nov. 6, 1843.

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, has become so well known as to need no recommendation. It is now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been galled by using the imitations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases.—By purchasing of us they can rely upon the genuineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "W. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. 36

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after shortening time. My stock of cloth is complete; quality good, prices low. (See P. DENISON. Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. 41. N. B. It is important that wool be done up in good order, and any information will be given when asked. F. D.

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

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Shirtings, Aprons, Checks, Serges, Bays, Diapers, Diapers, Crabs, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, &c. &c. &c.

Costings, Alpacae, Linstra, Changeable Stripe Do. Fancy Alpacaes, Crapes, Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De Laines, Parisians, Ghosana, Shawls, Bomba, Royal, Carolins, Bamaok, Shawls, Black, Blue, Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superior BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco.

All of which Goods will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before Buying. WANTED. POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS at our Store. CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street. Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-1f.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.—The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and mode of operation of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in the United States, the West, and on the coast of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE MEDICINE PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "comes down" faster, however sagged over with hired puffs and home-manufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universal medicine, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by any prostration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In bilious disorders, resulting from indigestion, fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholitic diarrhea, dropsy, sour or furred eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual constiness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their operation.

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peter's Vegetable Pills acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the chyle, becomes the basis of the venous and arterial systems, the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle from which it expels all acid particles, and all humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which fits them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning of the beginning. To imbue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at their sources.

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimonials which bear the highest value (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here and abroad.

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co. E. P. & J. C. Jewell, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, H. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter, M. Jackson, Loom, Pat Raymond, Jackson, Brotherton & Kief, Manchester; D. Keys, Clinton; D. B. Hayward, Saginaw; Babcock & Co., Ypsilanti; Sattergood & Co., Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. E. Eaton & Co., Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-ly

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received. LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER. Druggist and Apothecary Erie, Pa. dated July 2nd, 1840.

Messrs. H. Harris & Co.—Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 1st instant, it affords me pleasure to state that I had expended more than thirty dollars with doctors without benefit, when he was directed to try the plaster, from one box of which he says he received more relief than from all his physicians. The plaster has also given good satisfaction in Fever Sore and Tooth Pains, and I could say more, but the bearer of this is waiting for you. Respectfully yours, JOHN S. CARTER.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper. E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } Town 49-ly

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. SAGINAW CITY, MICHIGAN. J. G. B. will also act as Agent in the J. Land District in which this (Saginaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

"TO THE VICTOR—BELONG 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 purpose as 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 Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rone healed and restored to the happy cheer, 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 when they can be persuaded to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in that form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's "RHEUMATISM LOZENGES," relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and attack in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's "POOR 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, limbs, neck, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines, Mynard's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844. 41

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

WHICH cures like a charm all BRUISES, WOUNDS, or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCHING, ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock & Co., of New York, or their authorized agents, or the price shall be refunded in any case it does not please. To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being ten times as much. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the former, and the \$1 size near ten times as much. No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Comstock's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe those who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO., 21, Courland Street, N. York. Be sure, therefore, and ask for COMSTOCK'S, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Comstock & Co., or shun it. W. M. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. 36. Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, in various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of JEWELRY, consisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Boston Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Fencil Cases, also, Spoons, Star Buttons, Buttons, Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, and Eyes. Specimens of Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Pans, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Tweezers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Pens, &c. All of which will be sold at an moderate and reasonable price on either establishment this side of New York.

N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuance of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCHES, of every description repaired and warranted. ALL JEWELRY repaired on short notice. Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House. C. BLISS. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. 28-ly

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAYNARD'S Drug Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine invariably procured of the original inventor or his regular successor. No family should be a week without these remedies. BALDNESS. Balm of Comstock, for the Hair, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; All of which will be sold at an moderate and reasonable price on either establishment this side of New York.

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