

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1844.

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T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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SELECTIONS.

C. M. CLAY ON TEXAS.

Extract from a reply to a Pamphlet on Texas, communicated for the N. Y. Tribune, by C. M. Clay.

As a measure of Economy, as a means of Defence, and as a mere extension of Boundary, we both agree that Texas cannot be admitted. All those high moral and constitutional considerations which I have declined saying for the present are most certainly against its Annexation.

Every one would conclude, then, that we both would come to the same Q. E. D.—Texas, therefore, is not to be admitted. But not setting out with the same data, granting the same postulates, following the same method of demonstration, we come to utterly different conclusions—I, that Texas ought not, will, and, so far as I form an integral portion of National policy, shall not be annexed—yet, that she ought not perhaps, yet will, and so far as you are concerned, shall be allied to us!

If I am right, you are wrong—if you are right, then is the American People stupefied and dishonored by your own showing: For if pecuniary interests good policy and good faith lead them to abstain from Texas, no "insatiable craving for good land" excuses their rapacity, nor any "determination rightfully or wrongfully to have it," evidences their wisdom or conceals their dishonor. What terrible power is this, then, which, overriding all considerations of moral and material interest, determines us to seize upon a Foreign Nation, and, in spite of the faith of Treaties, the feelings and wishes of the majority of the Nation, in violation of the National Constitution, and at the hazard of the Dissolution of the Union, "wrongfully to appropriate it to ourselves?"

You are constrained to make the humiliating confession—It is Slavery, which makes the "South desire the Annexation, though contrary to her interests," and the North to refuse the alliance, though contrary to her interests." But here you seem to contradict your previous showing, that the Admission of Texas would be injurious to the North. And it may be rather safely said that no monopoly of trade in Texas secured to the North by alliance can compensate her for her losses by the perpetuation of Slavery, which Texas, at least for some centuries, would probably insure.

For we are consumers, not mostly because we have Slaves, but because we are Planters; and every Slave made free is so much the greater consumer of Northern Manufactures, as an intelligent, educated freeman produces more to give in exchange than an uneducated slave.

Add to this that by Emancipation the whole class of masters is added to the producing class; instead of being merely the agents of the consumption of the fruits of others' labor. Am I right, then, when I plant myself upon physical well being, and say Texas cannot be admitted?—am I right, when I stand upon the faith of Treaties and declare, she ought not to come in?—am I right, even if Mexico consent to the Union, when I interpose the bulwarks of the Constitution, and proclaim that, till these shall be leveled to the ground, she cannot be ours? Am I right, when I gather about me all the glorious principles and hallowed associations which illustrate the American name, and confess, that all these must perish, before Texas can become one (or more) of these United States? Then no more of this ill-omened "must!" It is the command of a superior to an inferior—the language of a King to his subjects—the voice of the master to slave. We are yet free—the day on which Texas must be wedded to us—the day on which, as you seem to anticipate, she shall be thrust upon us—we are free no more! In Kentucky, the gross population may be set down at 800,000; 31,495 only, the Auditor's books show to be Slaveholders; not one in four or five as estimated by you to be the ratio in the five States of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri

but one in twenty five only, is a slaveholder; and this is probably the ratio in all the States named, the number of Slaveholders decreasing as you go farther South.* To this insignificant minority we have sacrificed Common Schools—we cannot sustain them—the Supremacy of the Laws, it has not been vindicated—the National and State Constitutions, they have been trampled under foot—Liberty of Speech and of the Press, there is not a despotism in Europe that has less than we—a Navy, it cannot be ours—Manufactures, they are impossible with Slave Labor—all the Arts and Sciences, the useful and ornamental, they perish here—the Christian Morality, "the salt has lost its savor"—high Intellectual development, such only as can exist where the spirit is free in its flights and untrammelled in its utterance: Slavery, like the fabled Stygian lake, paralyses the wings of Genius—dread, gloomy and remorseless, she suffers none—none to escape—each victim but adds more and more to that noxious atmosphere which infects her inhospitable shores, making her very weakness, exhaustion, and decay her impregnable defence. Have the less than one in twenty-five, to say nothing of the entire ten millions of the North, imposed upon us all these sacrifices, and do they now come on once more with that everlasting word "must?" Surely, this is unworthy of our Patriot Sires. If Slavery has already grown so great that you are forced to cry out, "It is time for every Statesman, wherever located, to look it full in the face;" is it not, then, also become too large for compromise? Nay, is not the institution in itself incapable of compromise? When out of the original Thirteen States a new Government was formed to "establish Liberty," the compromise was to reduce Slavery gradually to extinction—read the Madison Papers and deny it! Search the Constitution for the word "Slavery" in vain, and deny it! When Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama and Mississippi, were successively taken into the Union, might seem that Slavery should have rested satisfied forever—the wide bounds of the Constitutional Empire, were they verge enough for Slavery? Not then comes Louisiana, and hard upon her footsteps, Florida hastens to the sacrifice. Louisiana, and Arkansas, and Missouri, acknowledge the devouring appetite of Slavery—and is she yet content? does she abate any what in her demands? No. She knows too well that Liberty and Slavery cannot exist under the same Government; and with an unerring instinct she hastens us on to enlarge her dominion, growing more openly rapacious and shameless as she feels that she has less to fear from the slumbering and perishing friends of Liberty and Equal Rights. Texas spreads out her "banks and braes" in the distance, and the "insatiable craving" of Slavery hurries us once more, at the price of blood, if necessary, to its acquisition. And yet, in view of all these facts, you would give her "the Eastern part of Texas, another single Slave State," for a compromise! Suppose her safely enthroned in Eastern Texas, and she scents once more the orange groves of western Texas, exciting again her insatiable craving—I ask you, with all the fearful energy of self-defence, what new guaranty for the preservation of the compromise do you offer us? Can you suppose that the few half starved negroes who should find their way to this new Colonization elysium would oppose their Westward progress? Can you bring any new Constitutional or moral barriers more strong than those which already oppose the dreadful "must" in vain? Will the addition of three or five Slave States, by giving Slavery preponderance in the Senate, strengthen the defences of Constitutional Liberty, and oppose more effectual barriers to the expansion of the limits of servitude, than a Senatorial equality can now do? Have not the mad projectors of this fatal scheme already proclaimed from the high sanctuary, the inner temple, of the world wide Republicanism, the American Senate, that this whole Continent is or should be ours? Aside from this could a Free Black colony exist along side of Slaveholding Texas?—would not the slave flee to it from oppression?—and would the Colonists return their black brethren once again into bondage?—and would not a Texan invasion be the sure consequence? Can all the power of the Union now shield the harborer of the runaway slave from vengeance?—did it protect the Cherokees of Georgia or save the tribes of Florida from extermination?—would a miserable Black colony fare better, in a word, than native, freeborn, white American citizens have done? The idea, then, of a Free Black colony alongside of slave-

holding Texas, with due deference to your more mature reflections, I pronounce absolutely absurd and impossible. Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, I am willing to recognise as States possessing equality with the rest; I submit to the past decision of the Nation; at the same time I most solemnly protest against the precedent, and deny the Constitutional possibility of the Annexation of new Slave States to the Union. Let Slavery subside into its Constitutional limits—I stand by the Constitution. If, in the dread necessities of coming time, Americans shall, like the Spartans, in a night thin out Americans, as you intimate, let not this blood be upon our garments—not for all the Cotton and Sugar which since creation's dawn, has grown on the green earth beneath the dewy heavens, would I have posterity of mine look upon this "sorry sight." Let the aspirations of Kentuckians ascend in gratitude to the Father of Destiny, that our own loved native State is subject to no such miserable slave growing Cotton and Sugar necessity as this!—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, then, as you say, would become non-slaveholding States. J. Q. Adams thinks that the Slave Trade cannot be suppressed till Africa is Christianized, and the supply of slaves cut off—I, with great deference, contend that the market must be destroyed before the trade can be suppressed. Do you stop the vent for Slaves from these five States by taking in Texas? No. Then let these States take in Texas. No, we must stop here—now; the time grows stringent, fearfully pressing. Americans, Liberty, or Slavery!

"Under which King, Bezonian? speak, or die!" I am firmly of opinion that you are mistaken in the supposed necessity of Colonization; all additional expense and complicated arrangement for the disposal of emancipated blacks I regard as many obstacles to doing any thing—it but adds new links to "a lengthening chain." Free blacks are not a tax on the North, "as we have been taught to believe"—they would be a better class here, because of the climate. Whenever Kentucky moves in earnest on this subject—as move she will—the great mass of Slaves will be removed and sold elsewhere. There will not be more left than we will be glad to employ in such menial offices as they now fill—where they will not be at all in the way of that increase of intelligence and provident Labor which adds so much to the substance and glory of a People. The time has passed when we are to console ourselves with vain reflections upon Northern Abolitionists—the time has come when we are to regard not names but whether he be right. Is not all injustice retributive? And while we join in feeding the false and morbid appetite of pro-slavery men, by denouncing Abolitionists, do we not place the very obstacles in the way of progress of which you so bitterly complain? I hear a way-farer say to me, "You rascal! get out of the way that steam car will crush you!" shall I shut my eyes and in blind obstinacy be crushed? Or shall I not rather first save myself and then nurture my gratitude or vengeance for a fit opportunity of manifestation? If the former course be folly in a single individual, how much more should a great state be ashamed to practice such absurdities! and the statesman who dare not meet and expose them is more a coward than he who shows his back to his Country's invaders. I conclude, then, that the bounds of American Slavery should not be enlarged—that the five middle Slave States, as you say, will not allow the Dissolution of this Union; we are a Nation; and nothing but revolution can sever us—there should be no new Slave States added to this Union—Slavery will be abolished in the District of Columbia—the North will by the Ballot Box drive Slavery into its Constitutional limits, the present Thirteen Slave States, and there leave it, to ourselves, to our consciences, and to Destiny—all the non-cotton growing States will, by peaceable means, free themselves from slavery. Kentucky will be among the first to take the lead—this will by first gaining supremacy in the Legislature, then by calling a convention, and at last by legal Emancipation, which will be easy and light, as many Slaveholders with their slaves will have been removed from the State. When seven Southern States shall become Free, Slave Representation will be abolished—and this, in conjunction with all the regards of political promotion and the spirit of the age operating upon the ambitious and the virtuous will induce the sacrifice of slavery even in the cotton growing states, or else the extinction of one or the other of the races in all that region—and at last our land will be redeemed, and Liberty and Union shall reign supreme among us. If there be indeed, as you say, a majority of slaveholders with us in our belief that slave-

ry ought to and must fall—I solemnly commend my plan and yours to their calm consideration, and most cheerfully exclaim, "God save the right!" Thus far only I must forever dissent: I cannot, but regard the Annexation of Texas to this Nation as treason against the Republic, the virtual revolutionary overthrow of the American Government; and so esteeming it, should arms be opposed to arms, as Gen. Hamilton vauntingly threatens on the part of the land of "all the Chivalry," I shall not hesitate to strike for the Constitution transmitted me as my birth right, from a gallant ancestry. Here in this Texan Thermoplae we must take our ground—here some of our countrymen must stand—ay, and if the worst comes to the worst, must fall, too, or else no Marathon shall ever bring glory, safety and liberty to our homes.

Your friend in the cause of "the Union as it is,"

C. M. CLAY.

Bathing in the Dead Sea.—The correspondent of the New York American gives the following notice of a visit to this standing pool in the natural history of the Holy Land. The gentlemen of the party determined to test the reported buoyancy of the water by personal experience.

They state, that where the water was five feet deep, they were so buoyed up that they could only touch the bottom with the points of their toes. Advancing to where the water was six inches deeper, their feet were thrown in a horizontal position upon the surface of the water. They could not maintain a perpendicular position without using some effort. They then swam to where the water was extremely deep, and endeavored to sink, which they found impossible, even with some effort to do. They could walk in the water equally well as on land, with their heads entirely above the surface. They found that they could sit and converse as easy as on a divan. A strong breeze came on from the south, and with it a heavy swell. They described the sensation produced by this riding on the sea, without a vessel or a plank under them, as very singular. One of them had never before ventured beyond his depth in water; while here he was enabled, without the least sense of danger, to go to any distance from the land. They became convinced that what had been said respecting the great specific gravity and buoyancy of the water of the Dead Sea is entirely correct.

Franklin's Fable of the Young Angel.—In what light we are viewed by superior beings, may be gathered from a piece of late West India news which possibly has not yet reached you. A young angel of distinction, being sent down to this world for the first time on important business, had an old courier spirit assigned him for his guide. They arrived over the seas of Martinico in the middle of the obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and DeGrasse. When through the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying; the ships sinking, burning, or blown into the air, and the quantity of pain, misery and destruction which the crews yet alive were dealing around to each other with so much eagerness, the young angel turned angrily to his guide, and said, "You blunderer! You undertook to conduct me to the earth; but you have brought me into hell!" "No, Sir," says the guide, "I have made no mistake. This is really the earth; and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men vainly call humanity."—Mich. Ch. Herald.

Morals and Manners in Washington.—The correspondent of the New York True Sun relates the following story:

"I have just heard an anecdote of Cave Johnson, member of the House from Tennessee, from authority which guarantees its truth.—It must be premised that Mr. Johnson has a perfect mania for saving the Treasury from outlay, and unfortunately extends his provident care over it so as to exclude the demands not only of false claims, but also of honest dues. It seems that a Mr. Daniel of La., who for three years had in vain attempted to get his bill before Congress, and had been each time baffled through the 'Objection' of Mr. Johnson—took that gentleman last session aside in the Rotunda, and stating his case, with the addition that upon that day, his bill would be again brought up, and that if he (Mr. Johnson) should oppose it again, he would (swearing a terrible oath) cut his throat from ear to ear, showing at the same time an Arkansas tooth-pick eighteen inches in length.

To the surprise of the whole House, when the private bills came up that day, Mr. Johnson had left the House, and they all passed without opposition. By the rule, if a single member objects, the bill must lie over for debate, which is tantamount to its rejection for that Congress.

A riot was attempted at Providence lately. Some 40 rowdies collected together for the purpose of attacking the Irish. But the Police captured their leaders and locked them up.

It is stated as a singular fact, that the English consume more cheese than butter. In London the proportion is as 38 to 19. In France it is the reverse.

The gifted man is he who sees the essential point, and leaves all the rest open as surpluses.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 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.

For Representative to Congress,
FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART.

THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

JAMES WILKINSON,
GEORGE SUGDEN,
MELVIN DRAKE,
JOHN THOMAS,
HENRY WALDRON,
SEBRING VOORHEES.

MACOMB COUNTY.

PLINY CORBIN,
CHAUNCEY CHURCH.

RESULTS OF WEST INDIA EMAN-

CIPATION.

Among many of the leading papers of this country, especially of the South, there has been manifested a disposition to suppress the information of the favorable workings of West India Emancipation or to magnify its supposed minor inconveniences and evils into aggravated calamities. As many leading presses have thus distorted the truth, the mass of newspaper readers, on the whole, have imperfect or incorrect views of the results of that glorious measure. This is a subject which deeply concerns every American citizen, and especially every Democrat. The Democratic party profess to have the highest zeal for human freedom; and an experiment which has been very recently tried on nearly a million of persons ought to excite their attention. We are happy to find the following substantial and undeniable testimony copied into the "North Star," a Democratic paper of this State. The article has no connection with party politics; and we respectfully suggest to editorial gentlemen of that party, that they should for once forget their hatred of every thing British; and make their readers acquainted with this ample demonstration of the fact that the enjoyment of the largest liberty by all classes is conducive to the highest interests of community.

The following is an extract of a speech in Parliament by Lord Stanley, the British Colonial Secretary, March 22, 1842.

"Considering how deeply he was interested in the subject, and what anxiety he must have felt when returning to the same situation which he had held nine years ago, as to the result of the great experiment in which he took so active a part; the house, he was sure, would grant him some little indulgence. As regarded that result, he was happy to be able to state that the emancipation of the negro population of the West Indies had, in the benefits which were derived from it, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the most ardent advocates of the measure.

In every one of the Islands, the physical condition and prosperity of the laboring classes had reached to an extent far greater than had been anticipated; and what was still more gratifying, the improvement in their physical condition was accompanied by a corresponding improvement in their social and moral habits.—Religious instruction had produced its anticipated effects, inducing greater purity in domestic life, and creating a stronger desire for education. This he considered a result infinitely more important than any improvement in their physical condition. To show that he did not exaggerate the vast improvement which had taken place in the habits and conditions of the West India laborers, he would read to the House an extract from an official document which he had a short time since addressed to a foreign power, in answer to a statement in which the great experiment of emancipation was alluded to as having proved a failure. The words are these:

"It will be found, that the British emancipation took place without the occurrence of a single instance of tumult or disturbance—that the joy of the negroes on the first of August, 1838, was orderly, sober, and religious; that since emancipation, the negroes have been thriving and contented; that they have varied their comforts and enjoyments; that their offences against the laws have become more and more light and unfrequent; that their morals have improved; that marriage has be-

come more and more substituted for concubinage; that they are eager for education, rapidly advancing in knowledge, and powerfully influenced by the ministers of religion. Such are among the results of emancipation which are plain & indisputable, and these results constitute, in the estimation of her Majesty's Government and the people of England, the complete success of the British emancipation, in so far as relates to the primary and paramount object of that act."

Lord Stanley afterwards read extracts at considerable length from the correspondence of Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica, from a stipendiary magistrate of that Island, and from Mr. Light, Governor of Guiana, the result of which is summed up in these words: "these statements showed, in thought, this, that, as far as the laborers were concerned in Jamaica and Demerara, (and, though varying in degree, they were a sample of the whole of our colonies) the experiment had been not only successful in placing them in a situation of great physical enjoyment, beyond the anticipations of their boldest friends, but they also proved that they had learned to turn to advantage their newly acquired gift of freedom in accumulating property, the product of their industry, and cultivating habits worthy of freemen."

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

There is a town in an adjoining county in which there are less than a dozen Liberty voters. But their principles compel them to make their appearance at the polls twice a year, to bear witness to the true doctrine of Liberty, in opposition to sham democracy, and oon foolery. One of these voters is desirous of increasing the number of their band, and after reflection, concluded that the best way to do it would be to present to others the same truths which had been effectual on his own mind. He has accordingly left orders for twenty copies of the Signal to be sent to as many voters in his town, for six months. Those who are willing to pay, he charges with the amount of their papers; those who are not, receive them gratuitously. We commend his example to all who wish for an increase of the Liberty votes in their respective towns. It cannot be had without the appropriate means; and no means are more simple, easy to be put in operation, and permanent in their effects, than the multiplication of the issues of the Liberty press.

HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.

The position of this gentleman on the Presidency was thus publicly defined by himself in Congress, on a late occasion. We shall see how consistent he will be in voting for a man who will "stand by the Constitution." The incident is thus related by an exchange:

"During an exciting debate in the House of Representatives, a few days since, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, says the Baltimore American, was asked by Mr. Belsor, of Alabama, if he was willing to vote for a slaveholder for President?—Mr. G. responded that the gentleman knew but little of him if he supposed that he could be governed upon such a question by such a motive. He never looked to the question, whether a man was a slaveholder or not, in voting for President. (Cries of "good," "good," from many southern members.) He only asked whether the man he voted for, would stand by the Constitution? In regard to the institution of slavery, he had never proposed or argued that the General Government or free States had control over it. His opinion was that Slavery was a State institution, sanctioned and supported by State authority; and that there was no power in the Government to uphold or to end it."

DISCUSSION AT OWASSO.

Recently we published a letter from Dr. Gallup, stating that much interest existed in Shiawassee County in reference to the anti-slavery question. We perceive by the Owasso Argus that a discussion was publicly proposed by Joseph Purdy and R. R. Thompson on the following proposition:

"The practices and policy of modern abolitionists are repugnant to the genius of our institutions, inconsistent with our moral and political obligations, and inefficient in effecting the discontinuance of slavery."

These gentlemen took the affirmative, and Dr. J. B. Barnes and J. N. Graham the negative. The discussion lasted three evenings. The Argus says:

"Every thing was conducted with courtesy and ended in general good feeling, and all we have to say further is, that it is a matter of regret that the discussion could not have been held in the day time that those from a distance might have had the pleasure to attend."

Fourier Associations are springing up in about every State and Territory of the Union. One has just been organized in Wisconsin at Green Lake, Marquette County.

The success of a political party, like that of an army, and of all other large bodies of men, depends greatly on the spirit with which they enter on their undertaking: for it is well established by experience, that they who think they can do a thing and try, can achieve any thing but impossibilities; while a settled belief that success is unattainable, is, in itself, an insurmountable bar to all successful action. A small minority of the community, by incessant agitation, discussion, and repetition of any given truths, can ultimately indoctrinate the whole mass, and will finally prevail over mere inactive resistance.

The spirit which animates all portions of the Liberty party, is highly favorable to unremitting and persevering effort. As an instance of the state of feeling in the extreme East, we cut the following from the Bangor Gazette, of Maine:

"LET US GO FORWARD.

"We often allow ourselves to be deceived by false appearances. We often relax our efforts, and see lions in our way, when if we would go vigorously forward, we should find scarcely an obstacle in our path. We are fully satisfied that, notwithstanding all the noise and hurra made about Henry Clay, and the apprehensions of many that he will sweep every thing before him, and that if the Liberty men can hold their own this year, they will do well, that there never was a better time for us to work with every hope of advancing than this very year. If there are a few men who have voted with us, who will vote for Clay, we will know that there are thousands of Whigs who will not—and openly avow they will not—and cannot vote for him; and other thousands who are hesitating—loathing the man while admiring his genius, and trying to make Frelinghuysen's virtues an antidote to Clay's moral poison."

In Connecticut also, the Liberty men are far from being discouraged by their small accession of votes. They have recently held a spirited State Convention, and put forth the following Fall State ticket, which we predict will receive an increased vote next fall:

For Governor—FRANCIS GILLETTE.
Lieut. Governor—LEVI YALE, 2d.
Secretary—ELISHA LORD.
Treasurer—SAMUEL DEMING.
Controller—LEWIS BEERS, Jr.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Austin F. Williams.
Vincent Hinckley.
Electors at Large.

1st District—Waterman Roberts.
2d " Harlow Isbell.
3d " Ebenezer Griffin.
4th " Jonas Mend-

The Slave States have already made Slavery the great political question. How long will it be before the Free States will discover it? Every candidate for a national office is strictly and minutely scrutinized on this point, and his "soundness" ascertained. Witness the following paragraph from the New Orleans Bee. In referring to the fact that the Southern delegations were nearly unanimous for Frelinghuysen, it proceeds:

"We call particular attention to this statement, which shows conclusively that Theodore Frelinghuysen owes his nomination to the votes of the Slaveholding States—a sufficient guarantee, if any were needed, of HIS SOUNDNESS ON ALL SUBJECTS AFFECTING SOUTHERN RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS."

CLEMENCY SLAVEHOLDER.—It has been a matter of regret to some of Mr. Barnes' friends in this city, that he allowed a slaveholder, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of South Carolina, a few Sundays ago to preach in his pulpit. It appears that Mr. Barnes sent to the Baptist Triennial Convention for some one to preach for him, and they sent him Dr. Johnson, a prominent southern slaveholder, who was allowed, without inquiry, to occupy the pulpit and preach to the people. This ought not so to have been.—Penn. Freeman.

It is of little use to talk against slavery, unless we act against it—actions speak louder than words, and one act will outweigh the force of a myriad of speeches to the contrary.—Emancipator.

It wasn't Mr. Dr. Channing who first remarked that Philanthropists were the only class of men whose memory would be immortal! As society advances from height to height in knowledge and virtue, the memory of those who have opposed its progress will be absorbed more and more, and will be ultimately forgotten; while the names of its benefactors will be had in everlasting remembrance. But suppose one could be immortalized by his opposition to the best interests of man; would it be any object with a noble mind to receive the accumulated curses of posterity? Suppose that an imperishable monument could be erected to Henry Clay at Ashland, with an inscription that should be read through all coming ages, by countless millions of our race, thus:

"HERE LIES HENRY CLAY, THE DEFENDER OF NEGRO SLAVERY!"

Would such an immortality be desirable? And yet, if he attains it at all, such will be his character for posterity will be immortal. Who would not rather take the place of his fellow citizens, BIRNEY and G. M. CLAY, and have written upon their tombstones,

"HERE LIES THE DEFENDER OF THE NEGRO SLAVE!"

REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PARTY—CONTINUED.

OHIO.

The population of this State in 1840 was 1,519,476, being 200,000 less than that of Pennsylvania. The whole vote of Ohio in 1840 was 273,843, of which 148,157 were given for Harrison, 124,782 for Van Buren, and 903 for Birney.

In 1841, the Liberty vote was 2848, in 1842, 5,423, in 1843, 7,480. In 1840, the vote was one in 304, in 1843 it was one in 36. It will be observed that the Liberty vote in 1840 was very small, according to the population, yet it has doubled each year since.

There are five Liberty papers in the State. The Philanthropist and Herald is published at Cincinnati, daily and weekly. It was the pioneer Liberty paper of the West, having been established in 1835.

The Liberty Herald is published at Warren, Trumbull County. It was commenced about a year since, and has met with good encouragement. The Editor formerly published a Whig paper, and wields a ready pen.

The Aurora is published weekly at New Lisbon. It is small, and is Anti-masonic, Liberty, and Temperance.

The Spirit of Freedom is a new paper, just commenced at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County.

The Liberty Courier is the title of another Liberty paper, published at Cadiz, Ohio, edited by M. H. Urquhart.

The Democracy of this State have been generally characterized by the most abject submission to slaveholding dictation, second only to that manifested by the leading Democrats of New Hampshire.

The Whigs in Ohio, as in most of the States, have made large professions of being "more favorable" to Liberty principles, but the evidence of their sincerity is entirely wanting.

the slaveholders that he only wished their institution confined within State limits, we would have him say that its Destruction was the great object of concentrated effort with Abolitionists.

The Liberty candidate for Governor of Ohio is Judge King, of Trumbull County. He was formerly a Whig, and his qualifications for the office, we believe, are universally conceded.

The colored population of Ohio in 1840 was 17,342, it having increased 7,000 in ten years. The laws of this State are highly oppressive to this class of citizens.

MICHIGAN.

The population of Michigan in 1840, was 212,267. The whole number of votes given was 44,392, about every fifth person being a voter.

The Aurora is published weekly at New Lisbon. It is small, and is Anti-masonic, Liberty, and Temperance.

The Spirit of Freedom is a new paper, just commenced at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County.

The Liberty Courier is the title of another Liberty paper, published at Cadiz, Ohio, edited by M. H. Urquhart.

The Democracy of this State have been generally characterized by the most abject submission to slaveholding dictation, second only to that manifested by the leading Democrats of New Hampshire.

The Whigs in Ohio, as in most of the States, have made large professions of being "more favorable" to Liberty principles, but the evidence of their sincerity is entirely wanting.

in support of the Liberty party. But there are a small portion of them who are Friends or Non-Resistants, who do not vote, and of course disapprove of the political movement.

About two thirds of the Liberty voters in this State are from the ranks of the Whigs. This operates somewhat to their disadvantage, and has been the occasion of a constant warfare upon the Liberty party from its formation.

The Democratic party, as a whole, maintain a stullen, inactive resistance to the Liberty party, and their attitude is that of avowed hostility.

Thus it will be seen that nothing essentially favorable to the cause of human freedom and the establishment of Equal Rights, can be hoped for either of these parties.

Our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. Birney, is a resident of Saginaw County, in the northern part of this State.

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MR. CLAY AND "WHITE SLAVES." Sometimes since we published Mr. Clay's alleged remark in the House of Representatives in 1819, in a debate on the Missouri question, to the effect that we must have white slaves if we could not have black ones, &c.

We rejoiced at the reason we had for believing it. We did not attribute any great importance to it, because the sentiment was perfectly consistent with that of contempt of labor which is usually felt and often expressed among slaveholders.

It is quite possible that in arguing upon the extension of the institution of slavery in this country, I may have contended that the best race occupied the most desirable offices, which, under the name of "help," "menial servants," and "domestics," are to be found in every State of civilized society.

This we present for what it is worth. The allusion to the argument that it is "quite possible" he may have made about "menial servants" &c. will not be overlooked.

He (Mr. Clay) is governed by no vulgar prejudices; yet will not acknowledge that he speaks of the performance of our domestic duties, of these domestic offices, which, he says, he would call "servants." What comparison did he make between the black slaves of Kentucky and the white slaves of the North, and how instantly did he strike the balance in favor of the former?

To this testimony Mr. Clay has not referred at all, and it stands good until refuted.

DEMOCRACY AND THE LIBERTY PARTY. The following, among other resolutions, was reported to the late Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, by B. F. Butler, Esq., Attorney General of the U. S., and unanimously adopted by that body.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

Thus it will be seen that "Opposition to Abolitionism" is one of the cardinal principles of Modern Democracy. We shall at present merely invite the reader to notice the following points:

1. That all efforts of Abolitionists, whether by petitions, memorials, by votes, or otherwise—to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery—whether in Florida, the Federal District, on the High Seas, or elsewhere—with questions of slavery—including the Slave Trade—or by taking incipient steps towards such interference, as the appointment of committees, receiving reports, &c.—are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences.

The National Intelligencer says that Congress will adjourn on the 17th inst, without doubt.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

There are several things connected with the present position of this party, which deserve a candid consideration. We can only enumerate them this week, but we intend to refer to them again at some future time.

1. The defeat of Mr. Van Buren, by the management of the Slaveholders, is a clear proof that they had the absolute control of the Convention. No intelligent Democrat will deny it.

2. The cause for which Van Buren was discarded by his Southern friends deserves notice. He has served them faithfully for years. He has never been treacherous toward them or their interests. But he would not go far enough in their attempt to answer their purposes, and they threw him aside.

3. The means they employed for overthrowing Mr. Van Buren and nominating Polk, show the degradation of the party in a strong light. They concentrated on Gen. Cass for quite a number of balloting, and then suddenly deserted him for a candidate of their own.

4. The rejection of Mr. Van Buren, and the nomination of a Southern man whom nobody had dreamed of, must be vastly consolatory to those numerous Democratic papers which have been urging Mr. Van Buren's nomination because he was the choice of the people, and because justice must be done him on account of his defeat in 1840.

5. This same minority ruled in choosing a candidate for Vice President. At the first ballot, Fairfield, of Maine, had 87 votes, Woodbury 56, Cass 20, Dallas 13. But Fairfield was a New England man, not quite thorough enough on Texas, and while Governor of Maine had displeased the sovereign State of Georgia—Woodbury was sound on Texas, but he was a New Englander, and the slaveholders are afraid of the whole tribe, though they occasionally use them without trusting them.

6. A very large portion of the party at the North, were opposed to the present annexation of Texas, for the reasons so ably set forth by Mr. Van Buren. But the following resolution adopted by the National Convention, compels them to go in a mass for this unconstitutional and wicked measure, or to bolt at once from the party.

Resolved, That our title to the whole territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are Democratic measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

The politicians and papers which so highly praised & defended Mr. Van Buren's Anti-Texas letter must now right about face, and shout for Annexation! Will all the Northern Democrats consent thus to degrade themselves?

7. Mr. Polk is a Southern man, of the Jackson school, nominated by slaveholders, and we supposed was a proper counterpart to Mr. Clay as a slaveholder and duelist, and a proficient in the other accomplishments of the Chivalry. But these charges are confidently denied.

8. From documents recently laid before the Senate, it appears that Gen. Murphy, our minister to Texas, with or without authority, gave a pledge to that government to defend it against all the world, and against Mexico in particular, during the pendency of the negotiation.

9. Our neighbor of the Argus says his standing motto of "Mr. Clay and Slavery" was left out of their columns three or four weeks since—before he knew that a slaveholding candidate would be nominated. We stand corrected. It was evidently left out in good season.

SLAVERY AND THE M. E. CHURCH.

The controversy on Slavery in this Church seems to have arrived at a point where the Slaveholders or the Abolitionists must yield. Since the meeting of the General Conference, this subject in some shape has occupied much of its time.

The case of Bishop Andrew was similar. He had become a slaveholder by marriage, and openly acknowledged it. The proposition of the Abolitionists was to suspend him also. Every exertion was used by the Slaveholders to avoid an issue. They tried to stave it off by delay; they tried to compromise, but in vain; and when obliged to meet the issue fairly, they found themselves in the minority of 65 against 110, and the Bishop was suspended.

Had we space, we should like to present some specimens of the speeches on both sides, but our limits forbid it. Some of the positions of the different speakers, however, must be noticed as illustrative of the peculiar views entertained on slavery.

Mr. Dunwoody, of S. C., "thought Abraham was a slaveholder, and when Hagar escaped, GOD TOLD HER TO RETURN, thus disapproving of runaway slaves, and sending an angel to take her back again."

Mr. Bangs thought an ultra abolitionist was as much disqualified for the office of a Bishop as a slaveholder.

Mr. Inley, of Ohio, proposed a substitute, to the effect that the Bishop be suspended until the impediment should be removed—thus leaving him at liberty to sell his slaves, or dispose of them in any other way.

Mr. Spencer hoped the mover would permit such an amendment would require the Bishop to free his slaves.

Dr. Olin objected to this. He said they had a right to hold slaves under the Discipline. The objection to Bishop Andrew was entirely on the ground of expediency.

Mr. Confort, of Ohio, referred to the division of the church that some anticipated. Division was impossible, but a secession might be made.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said the northern Conferences would not dare to secede. But the Southern Conferences would not be degraded for the sake of the property of the Church. He wished it understood that the South would not give up the property. If the General Conference should be unwilling to divide it amicably, he believed it would be in the power of Virginia to hold the whole of it, and stop every press in the Book Concern by an injunction from a Court of Law! Dr. S. entered this hint by a tremendous blow on the table.

Bishop Andrews wished the debate might close. But Conference could do as they pleased. He asked no mercy at their hands. He had just come from Philadelphia where he had been listened to by crowded audiences, although he was known to be a slaveholder. He presumed his wife would emancipate her slaves if he should request her to do so, but he would not.

The next day Bishop Soule spoke denying the right of Conference to depose a Bishop without trial. In the course of the discussion, the four Bishops Soule, Hedding, Waugh and Moore, proposed to the Conference to suspend all motions on the case of Bishop Andrew for four years, until the next General Conference should meet. This was rejected, and the final vote taken as above mentioned.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The recent organization of a political party to measurably disfranchise foreigners—the demonstrations of violence against them in Philadelphia—and the unceasing efforts of a portion of the religious press to represent the Catholic faith as utterly incompatible with free institutions, has excited the attention of naturalized citizens, and induced them to consider whether these demonstrations will lead. Any thinking person can see, that according to the established laws of human nature, an organized party for the purpose of opposing the admission of foreigners to a free participation in our civil and political institutions, will be met on their part by an organized resistance; and thus a warfare will be commenced which can profit neither party, while it will be greatly disastrous to both. Such an issue every patriot must deeply deplore.

The following inquiries have been addressed to Messrs. Birney and Morris, and to Judge King, the candidate of the Liberty party for Governor of Ohio, by naturalized citizens of Dayton, Ohio. They are published in the Cincinnati Herald.

LETTER FROM NATURALIZED CITIZENS. DAYTON, May 17, 1844. James G. Birney, Thomas Morris, Leicest. King—Gentlemen,—We the undersigned, naturalized citizens of the United States, have left the different places of our birth in foreign lands, and have sought a refuge and a home in the wide spread, fertile and free country. We were assured before we came, that this land would be to us a happy home, where each "could stand by his own vine and fig tree, and none to molest or make him afraid." We have lived happily here for many years, and we have truly found this land, so far as ourselves and families are concerned, an asylum for the oppressed. But we tremble for the future; a portentous cloud is rising, which we fear will cover the heavens and darken the whole land; and the prospect of a future happy home in this land, for ourselves and children, seems now to be overcast with gloom which we pray God may not be of long continuance.

We are startled at the recent demonstrations of public opinion in one of our eastern cities, and we fear lest our own personal security and personal liberty may be in jeopardy. As firm and sincere friends to the country of our adoption, to its constitution and laws, and desiring so to use the high privilege of elective franchise, which the laws of this country have conferred upon us, as to perpetuate our liberties and secure the blessings of freedom to all mankind, we beg leave to propound to each of you the following questions through the Herald, and shall await your several answers through the same medium.

1. Are you in favor of naturalized citizens of the United States enjoying the rights and privileges secured to them by the present naturalization law? 2. Are you in favor of guaranteeing to every man, including Catholics, the sacred right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience? PATRICK KELLY, THOMAS KELLY, JAMES WELLS, JOHN McDERMOTT, MICHAEL McNERNEY, WILLIAM NOLES, JOHN DALY, JOHN BEEL, EDWARD DALY.

TO FRIENDS IN JERSEY CO. ILLINOIS.—The subscriber has received from Mr. Burke of Jerseyville, Jersey County, Illinois, through the agency of C. B. Dyer, Chicago, a box of goods, for the Canada colored Mission, at Dawn Mills, and has delivered the same to the Rev. Geo. Wilson, Superintendent of the Mission, with the letter of advice, which accompanied the box.—Donations can at all times be securely forwarded. C. H. STEWART. Detroit, June 10th, 1844.

When John G. Whittier, the Quaker Poet, was quite young, he wrote some verses in praise of Henry Clay, which have had an immense circulation. He has recently come out in the Essex Transcript, deprecating their further use, inasmuch as they are now very far from expressing the sentiments of his heart in reference to the moral character of Mr. Clay. He says they have been read and sung in numerous assemblies of slaveholders, where the author would have been instantly lynched by the brutal company. Whittier is now a decided political opponent of Mr. Clay, on account of his moral character, and because he is a SLAVEHOLDER AND SLAVE-TRADER.

Garrison, the Abolitionist, is also a poet of considerable force and vigor.—When he was in jail in Baltimore for a libel on some slave merchants, he wrote some beautiful stanzas in praise of Frelinghuysen, for his eloquent defence of Indian rights. These lines are now publishing in the Whig papers, and Garrison has inserted a notice of them in the Liberator, stating that he was deceived in reference to Mr. Frelinghuysen's character, and while his opinion of his eloquence remains unchanged, he now regards him as only a partial philanthropist or contracted piety, who exerts a deadly influence against the whole colored race, by his support of the abominable scheme of Colonization.

EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION.—The Journal of Commerce, [N. Y.] speaking of the Island of Jamaica, says: "The moral improvement recently brought about in this Island, is truly cheering to the philanthropist. In the different congregations, formed by the Scotch missionaries, there are now 2,400 communicants and 1,600 scholars. A due regard to the marriage relation is observed, where a few years since concubinage was almost universal."

A meeting of the citizens of Beaufort District, in South Carolina, lately resolved that if they could not be permitted to bring Texas into the Union, peacefully and legitimately, they "would dissolve the Union sooner than abandon Texas."

The Slaveholders of South Carolina and Virginia seem to think that they are committed to them in the earth. They will yet be made to appreciate their own native insignificance.

POETRY.

From the Morning Chronicle.
Tune—From Greenland's Icy Mountains.
We ask not martial glory,
Nor battles bravely won;
We tell no boastful story
To laud our favorite son;
We do not seek to gather
From glory's field of blood,
The laurels of the warrior,
Steeped in the crimson flood:
But we can boast that Birney
Holds not the tyrant's rod,
Nor binds in chains and fetters,
The image of his God;
No vassal, at his bidding,
Is doomed the lash to feel;
No menial cringes near him,
No Charley's at his heel.
His heart is free from murder,
His hand without its stain;
His head and heart united,
To loose the bondman's chain;
His deeds, of noble daring,
Shall make the tyrant cower;
Oppression flees before him,
With all its boasted power.
Soon shall the voice of freedom,
O'er earth its echoes roll,
And earth's rejoicing millions
Be free from pole to pole;
Then rally round your leader,
Ye friends of Liberty,
And let the shout for Birney,
Ring out o'er land and sea.

MISCELLANY.

From the Columbian Magazine.
THE BROTHER'S TEMPTATION.

BY T. B. ARTHUR.

'Come, Henry!' said Blanche Armour to her brother, who had seemed unusually silent and thoughtful since tea-time, 'I want you to read while I make this cap for mamma.'
'Excuse me, Blanche, if you please, I don't feel like reading to-night,' the brother replied, shading his face both from the light and the penetrating glance of his sister, as he spoke.
Blanche did not repeat the request, for it was a habit with her never to urge her brother or, indeed any one, to do a thing for which he seemed disinclined. She, therefore, took her work-basket, and sat down by the centre-table, without saying anything farther, and commenced sewing. But she did not feel quite easy, for it was too apparent that Henry was disturbed about something. For several days he had seemed more than usually reserved and thoughtful. Now he was gloomy as well as thoughtful. Of course, there was a cause for this. And as this cause was hidden from Blanche, she could not feel troubled. Several times during the evening she attempted to draw him out into conversation, but he would reply to her in monosyllables, and then fall back into his state of silent abstraction of mind. Once or twice he got up and walked across the floor, and then again resumed his seat, as if he had compelled himself to sit down by a strong effort of the will. Thus the time passed away, until the usual hour of retiring for the night came, when Blanche put down her work, and rising from her chair by the centre-table, went to Henry, and stooping down over him, as he lay half reclining upon the sofa, kissed him tenderly, and murmured an affectionate 'good night.'

of a celebrated refectory, drinking, smoking and indulging in conversat on a large portion of which would have shocked a modest ear. They were all members of wealthy and respectable families. Some had passed their majority, and others still lingered between nineteen and twenty-one, that dangerous age for a young man—especially if he be so fortunate as to have little to do, and a liberal supply of pocket money.
'Confound the fellow! What keeps him so long?' one of the company said, looking at his watch. 'It's nearly ten o'clock and he has not made his appearance.'
'Whom do you mean?' Armour asked another.
'Certainly I do. He promised to join us again to-night.'
'So he did! But I'll bet a pewter sixpence he won't come.'

'Here's a toast,' cried another, as he lifted a sparkling glass to his lips—'Pleasant dreams to the old folks!'
'Good! Good! Good!' pass round the table, about which the young revellers were gathered, and each drained a glass to the well understood sentiment.
In the mean time, young Armour had left his home, having decided at last, and after a long struggle with himself, to join the gay company, as he had agreed to do. It was, in fact, a little club, formed a short time previous, the members of which met once a week to eat, drink, smoke, and corrupt each other, by indulging those moral restraints which once laid aside, leave the thoughtless youth in imminent danger of ruin.
Henry Armour had been blessed with a sister a year or two older than himself, who loved him tenderly. The more rapid development of her mind, as well as body, had given her the appearance of maturity that enabled her to exercise a strong influence over him. Of the dangers that beset the path of a young man she knew little or nothing. The constant effort which she made to render home agreeable to her brother by consulting his tastes, and entering into every thing that seemed to give him pleasure, did not, therefore, spring from a wish to guard him from the world's allurements; it was the spontaneous result of a pure fraternal affection. But it had the right effect. To him, there was no place like home; nor any smile so alluring, or voice so sweet as his sister's. And abroad, no company possessed a perfect charm, unless Blanche was one of its members.
This continued until Henry gained his 22d year, when as a law student, he found himself thrown more and more into the company of young men of his own age, and the same standing in society. An occasional ride out with one and another of these, on which occasions an hour at least was always spent in a public house, opened to him new scenes in life, and for a young man of lively, buoyant mind, not altogether unattractive. That there was danger in these parties he did not attempt to disguise from himself. More than one, or two, or three, whom he met on almost every visit he made to a fashionable resort for young men, about five miles from the city, showed too strong indications of having passed beyond the bounds of self-control, as well in their use of wine, and stronger drinks, as in their conduct, which was too free from those external decent restraints that we look for even in men who make no pretensions to virtue. But he feared not for himself. The exhibitions which these made of themselves instinctively disgusted him. Still, he did not perceive that he was less and less shocked at some things he beheld, and more than at first inclined to laugh at follies which verged too nearly upon moral delinquencies.
Gradually his circle of acquaintance with young men of the gay class extended, and the freer participation with them in many of their pleasures came as a natural consequence.
'Come, said one of them to him, as the two met in the street, by accident, one evening, 'I want you to go with me.'

ment to find its way out of some brain as you came in, and our brimming glasses had stood untasted for more than a minute. Can't you help us to a toast?'
'Here's to good fellowship!' said Armour, promptly lifting his glass, and touching it to that of the president.
'To be drunk standing!' added the president.
All rose on the instant, and drank with mock solemnity to the sentiment of their guest.
Then followed brilliant flashes of wit, or what was thought to be wit. To these succeeded the song, the jest, the story—and to these again the sparkling wine cup. Gaily thus passed the hours, until midnight stole quietly upon the thoughtless revellers. 'Surprised, on reference to his watch, to find that it was one o'clock, Armour arose and begged to be excused.'
'I move that our guest be excused on one condition,' said the friend who had brought him to the company. 'And that is on his promise to meet with us, on this evening next week.'

'What do you think of the condition?' asked the president, who like nearly all the rest, was rather the worse for the wine he had taken, looking at Armour as he spoke.
'I agree to it with pleasure,' was the prompt reply.
'Another drink before you go, then,' said the president, and I will give the toast. Fill up your glasses.
The bottle again passed round the table. 'Here's to a good fellow!' was the sentiment unrolled. It was received standing.—Armour then retired with bewildered senses. The gay scene that had floated before his eyes, and in which himself had been an actor, and the freedom with which he had taken wine, left him confused, almost in regard to his own identity. He did not seem to himself the same person he had been a few hours before. A new world had opened before him, and he had, almost involuntarily, entered into, and become a citizen of that world. Long after he had reached his home, and retired to his bed, did his imagination revel amid the scenes he had just left. In sleep, too, fancy was busy. But here came a change.—Serpents would too often glide across the table around which the gay company, himself a member, were assembled. Or some other sudden and more appalling chance scatter into fragments the bright phantasms of his dreams.
The sober morning found him in a sober mood. Calm, cold and unimpassioned reflection came. What had he been doing? What path had he entered; and whither did it lead? These are questions that would intrude themselves, and clamor for an answer. He shut his eyes and endeavored again to sleep. Waking thoughts were worse than the airy terrors that had visited him in sleep. At length he arose, with dull pains in his head, and an oppressive sluggishness of the whole body. But more painful than his own reflections, or the physical consequences of the last night's irregularity, was the thought of meeting Blanche and bearing the glance of her innocent eyes. He felt that he had been among the impure,—and worse, that he had enjoyed their impure sentiments, and indulged with them in excess of wine. The taint was upon him, and the pure mind of his sister must instinctively perceive it. These thoughts made him wretched. He really dreaded to meet her. But this could not be avoided.
'You do not look well, brother,' said Blanche, almost as soon as she saw him.
'I am not well,' he replied, avoiding her steady look. 'My head aches, and I feel dull and heavy.'

NEW GOODS
AT THE CASH STORE OF
R. & J. L. DAVIDSON,
Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan.

WOOL! WOOL!!
THE undersigned, having been repeatedly solicited to make some arrangements by which the Wool Growers of Washtenaw and the surrounding country, could dispose of their wool in a manner that would be mutually beneficial to the Grower and the Buyer, would beg leave to say, that we have just received a well selected and valuable stock of Domestic and Fancy

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
fresh from New York and Boston, which we propose to exchange for Cash or Wool, on the most reasonable terms.
To our old customers, and as many more as choose to give us a call, we give the assurance that we can supply you with every article necessary for family use as low as can be bought this side of Lake Erie, and receive your WOOL in payment at a price perfectly satisfactory.

SOMETHING NEW!!
JAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile business, and is now opening a general and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE
NAILS, & C. & C.
all of which will be offered to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE
will be taken in exchange for Goods.
Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Village.
Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

CAN'T BE BEAT!
NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER
STORE,
ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to dress the "understandings" of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Michigan.

WANTED,
CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given.
Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Block.
Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844.

BOOK BINDERY.
I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after clearing time. My stock of cloths complete, quality good, prices low, &c.
Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1844.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
HALLOCK & RAYMOND have just received a very large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, consisting in part of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. of all descriptions, suitable for the season. Also, a large and well selected assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, and every other article suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, which they are prepared to manufacture in the best and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. Having deconfidently large all the lowest cash prices, they are prepared to call and examine their stock, at the Fashionable Clothing Emporium, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

Notice to Merchants.
THE subscribers, encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will be pleased to sell at the lowest cash prices, the stock of Geo. Grenville, formerly on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLE SALES ROOM,
where they will keep at all times a full assortment of
Dry Goods, Books, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the crate, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c.
all of which will be sold on good terms as at any point this side of New York City.
G. D. HILL & CO.
Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

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 careful study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medicinal substances; the pathology of disease, the nature and modes of operation of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and the 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 British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the name of Peters' 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 pills to be compared to them, however suggested, either for the relief of the most distressing cases of constipation, or for the removal of the most obstinate humors, are to be compared to them.

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
fresh from New York and Boston, which we propose to exchange for Cash or Wool, on the most reasonable terms.

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BOOK BINDERY.
I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after clearing time.

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
HALLOCK & RAYMOND have just received a very large assortment of Ready Made Clothing.

Notice to Merchants.
THE subscribers, encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will be pleased to sell at the lowest cash prices, the stock of Geo. Grenville, formerly on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLE SALES ROOM,
where they will keep at all times a full assortment of
Dry Goods, Books, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the crate, Hardware and Groceries, &c. &c.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS!
ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public, claiming to relieve and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

"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 to the verge of the grave by splitting blood Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use the gard' cheek, and now live! 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 de-worming medicine ever discovered. Children any other medicine, and the best remedy for the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. 4 they have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPBELL LOZENGES"
relieve Headache, Nervous Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness 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, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quality or charge.

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE
WHICH cures like a charm all BRUISES, BURNS, fire or water, and every external swelling, 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. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy contains from COMSTOCK & CO., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for COMSTOCK'S, which is warranted to do all that ever would be done by any other medicine, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not cure.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!
The subscriber having just received several of the most beautiful and elegant Clocks, is prepared to sell them for Cash. Also, a general assortment of Clocks of Brass and Wood Clocks, as

JEWELRY,
consisting in part of Gold and Silver Rings, and Boston Pins, Jewels and Crosses, Silver and Gold Chains, and every article of Gold and Silver Jewels, Pensel Cases, also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Buttons, and Eyes, Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Tainers, Hunting Glasses, and Telescopes, and every article of Gold and Silver Jewels, Pensel Cases, also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Buttons, and Eyes, Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Tainers, Hunting Glasses, and Telescopes, and every article of Gold and Silver Jewels, Pensel Cases, also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Buttons, and Eyes, Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket 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