

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

MYRON HOLLEY.

The following stanzas were written by W. H. BARKSON, of Connecticut, and sung at the raising of the Holley Monument.

MYRON HOLLEY.

Yes—fame is his; but not the fame

For which the conqueror pants and strives,

Whose path is tracked through blood and flame,

And o'er countless human lives!

His name no armed battalions hail

With hughle shriek or thundering gun—

No widows curse him, as they weep

For slaughtered husband and for son.

Amid the moral strife alone,

He battled warlike and long,

And poured, with clear, untrembling tone,

Rebuke upon the hosts of Wrong—

To break Oppression's cruel rod,

He dived the perils of the fight,

And in the name of FREEDOM'S GOD

Struck boldly for the TRUTH and RIGHT!

With faith, whose eye was never dim,

The triumph, yet afar, he saw,

When, bonds anon off from soul and limb,

And freed alike by Love and Law,

The slave—no more a slave—shall stand

Erect—and loud, from sea to sea,

Exultant burst o'er all the land

The glorious song of jubilee!

Why should we mourn, thy labor done,

That thou art called to thy reward?

Rest, Freedom's war-worn champion!

Rest, faithful soldier of the Lord!

For oh, not vainly hast thou striven,

Through storm, and gloom, and deepest night,

Not vainly hath thy life been given

For GOD, for FREEDOM, and the RIGHT!

Then, as we stand a round thy grave,

The solemn pledge let all renew,

Like thee to toil our land to save

From the dark vengeance which is due—

So, haply, shall the Lord restrain

The gathered wrath that waits to break,

Or dash it on the bonfire's chain,

And spare us for his mercy's sake!

MISCELLANY.

THE COLD WATER CURE.

The following letter from H. C. WRIGHT, formerly a Congressional Minister of N. England, to the Editor of the Liberator, will interest our readers. The system of Hydropathy, or cure by Cold Water, is unknown in this country, but has been introduced into England to a considerable extent.

GRAEFFENBERG, Silesia, Austria, }
March 13, 1844. }

DEAR FRIEND:—I have been here under the water-cure nine weeks. During that whole time, the weather has been extremely cold—so cold that ice has formed around my bath, into which I plunge twice a day; and ice, at this moment, hangs around the Douche, in masses from ten to fifteen feet in length, and larger than a man's body. During the whole of nine weeks, we have not had more than fifteen days of fair weather, and all together. Tempests have come howling down from the Bohemian mountains, which lie to the South some 15 or 20 miles, sweeping over Graeffenberg with great fury, driving the snow in clouds before them, till they are lost on the plains of Prussia, that are open before us at the North. The people say that the winter has been uncommonly severe. It requires the constant exercise of a desperate resolution to carry on the cure amid such snow and ice. With such a temperature, to have our bodies packed up twice a day, in a sheet wrung out of water, whose temperature is down to freezing—(last evening, the sheet in which I was packed, three minutes before I saw spread out on the snow before my window, frozen stiff as ice)—to lie in that wet sheet till I get warm, and then go down into a bath-room, off full of snow and ice, and there throw all off, and smoking, plunge into that dreadful bath, and stay in it one or two minutes, then to be rubbed dry, and have a long wet bandage tied around the whole body—then dress, and go out and face these fierce, howling tempests, the snow all blowing into your eyes, ears, hair, neck, and bosom; and then to have to sit down in cold water, and there sit 15 minutes at a time—sure, such a fearful process must kill or cure. Strange to say, not one here seems to have the least fear of the former. It kills no one, it invigorates and strengthens all, and produces a pretty thorough indignation in each of himself, that he should ever have subjected his body to the healing process generally pursued by the medical faculty. I am certain that the process, though so fearful that I almost catch my breath and shiver all over to think of it, has done me great good.

I told Preissnitz, at the onset, that my disease was on my lungs—that my lungs were ulcerated some—and that I had thrown purid matter from them, and he at once subjected me to this process. I was afraid, at first, how it would go; but Preissnitz had confidence in his prescriptions, and so have I, now. He has not yet put me under the Douche, and will not till the weather is milder.

Sure I am, that all the morbid matter, secreted in my system, has been put in motion—not indeed by any particular location in the system; but routed from any particular location in the system; and since I am that, by the time I have gone through the ordeal expelled, these morbid secretions will be entirely expelled from the body. The settled cough that I had seems to be broken up entirely. I do indeed, now and then, get a little cold, as do all the patients, but the cold don't seize upon my lungs as colds used to do. And, besides, no one here seems to have the slightest fear of a cold, for the simple reason that every one feels that there is here a certain and speedy remedy at hand. A few hours break it all up, and scatter it to the wind. So of fever—no one here seems to have the least fear of fever, because every one feels an entire confidence in cold water, as an antidote. From what I have seen here, I can never again doubt that the secretions of fevers are harmless, being absolutely under human control. Recently, we have had two cases of most malignant fever. One was a man, taken with a nervous fever. In three days, the fever was entirely routed, and in a week, the man appeared again in the saloon, eating like a ravenous wolf whatever he liked; and though he look thin and weak, yet you might have seen him out breathing the storm—might, in his weakness, would wear him over at times. Four days ago, a woman who had taken cold during the day, and was not aware of the enemy lurking in her, was seized in the night with a most violent fever. I saw her in the morning, and she looked exactly like a person in scarlet fever. A wet sheet was at once wrapp'd about her whole body, and changed and wet again every twenty or thirty minutes. This was pursued about twenty hours, and water was applied in other ways. The next day, I saw her up and dressed, and looking as well and hearty as usual. Not a particle of medicine was administered. I do not believe that out of the 300 patients now here, or out of several thousands that have been here, there is one who has the least fear of colds or fevers. Each seems to think that, so far as fevers and colds are concerned, a certain remedy is always at hand. I do think it is the duty of all who have young children, to learn to apply this remedy. How many diseases in little children originate in colds!

You would be amused to look into our saloon at meal times, especially at our dinners. Remember this is a Hospital for all nations. Some fifteen nations are now represented in the saloon—some here to be cured of diseases that have been given over, or nearly so, by the medical faculty. To see them at the table with ravenous appetites, eating food of the coarsest and plainest kind—food that many of them would hardly have felt able to have set before their servants at home; to see their countenances, to see them rubbing their hands to keep them warm, (for but little artificial heat is allowed to enter the saloon)—to see them racing up and down the saloon between dishes, (for at dinner we generally have three dishes)—you would not dream that these people were on the sick list of mankind. Hope is the expression of every face—despair has no place in Graeffenberg. As to the crisis—every guest here longs for a crisis. No one fears it, no one pities you if you have one—all would rather envy you, congratulate you on the success of your cure, and earnestly covet the same blessing for themselves! And the more severe the crisis, the more certain and effectual the cure. Such is the feeling respecting the crisis. It is considered the dying gasp or groan of the disease. The disease is the enemy in the system to be routed—cold water is the defender of the system; the disease the invading enemy. The enemy obtains a lodgement in the citadel—the body. Cold water seeks to drive him out, pursues him round and round the system. The enemy, now in the head, now in the chest, lungs, heart, stomach; legs, feet, hands, here and there, and every where, seeks a refuge from his terrible foe, cold water, till he can find no more rest to the sole of his foot in the body, and then he darts out through the skin, smothering right through wherever it may chance to be, and away he goes in a crisis, and the body is saved alive and well. It is really accounted a blessing to have a powerful crisis, by all the cured guests.

Vincent Preissnitz is certainly an extraordinary man—a man of a countenance on which one looks to look—a man of unpretending simplicity, of quiet look and demeanor, but of dauntless resolution and unyielding firmness. If a patient puts himself under his control, and he assumes the responsibility of the case; the patient must conform. He is a man of very limited book learning—pretends to none, has none—says but little to his patients—has no theory at all—and would be probably incapable of giving a written account of his system. Cold air and cold water are the only remedies with which he attempts to combat disease, and he does not pretend that he can cure all diseases with these. But he makes his patient work for health. We can't sit down in an easy chair, or stretch out on a soft sofa, in a warm room, with a warm wrapper gown on, and take little nice things, and be petted and comforted, and all that. No—we have to work, work, work—no rest day or night—have but little heat, and no comforts at all, (comfort is unknown here, in anything.) Our food is plentiful, but of the coarsest kind, no tea, no coffee, no condiments but salt—milk and cold water for drink; dry, stale yeast bread, butter, boiled beef, soup, &c. for food. To eat our yeast bread is a labor of no small magnitude, and each must cut for himself—and to see Barons, Counts, Princes, Cavaliers, Priests, Generals, Doctors, and what not, all mixed up together, cutting and gnawing away at this coarse food, like hungry wolves—you would suppose that the genius of famine had come forth from the desert of Sahara, and was at our table. Just at present, I have a perfect hydrophobia. I have a horror of cold water. I can't get warm. But I am told it is a good sign. Oh, dear me! Weakness, low spirits, shiverings and shakings, fever, headache, toothache, a good sign! Well, I know my lungs are getting well. Farewell!

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The Black Code.—One hundred lashes and an iron collar.

The New Orleans Bee of the 7th instant, says—“Wallace the slave of Walker, was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin, to answer to a charge of larceny. He was tried under the black code, by a jury consisting of his Honor and two free-holders, and found guilty. The jury sentenced him to receive a hundred lashes, and to wear an iron collar for three months!”

TO THE GIRLS.

Habits of neatness, cleanliness and order are indispensable to a female, if she have any regard to the comfort of others, or to her own. I have before told you, that females are designed, not only to extend the comforts of domestic life, but to be its principal ornaments; an attention to dress, therefore, is very necessary.—How many females run into the error of thinking that to dress finely is to dress well—when the two things, are as different as possible; for the one excites attention, the other avoids it.

A lady, who well knows this distinction, ordered a cap from the milliner. “How will you have it made, madam?” inquired the milliner. “Make it,” replied the lady, “so that it will not excite a thought.” I think this is the best definition of what dress should be, that I ever heard in my life. Be, then, neat and cleanly in your dress, and borrow a lesson of instruction from this lady.

Sad it is to see a female walking out with a hole in her stocking, her stays visible behind through the opening of her frock or gown, and her under-garments seen through her pocket holes. These things are not as they should be: avoid them, my dear girls, they are bad habits; and bad habits never answer.

An orderly person shows her love of regularity in all things, and can lay her hand on the article she wants; a disorderly person knows not if she possesses the thing she desires: if she has it, she knows not where to find it, and if she finds it, frequently it is not in a state fit for use.

An orderly person has little to do; while a disorderly one has ten times the trouble of the other, without possessing one half of her advantages. I knew one who was the very spirit of order. She learned the habit of order in her youth, and practised it in her riper years. The house in which she presided was a pattern of propriety, and her wardrobe a picture to gaze upon. But, oh, it is terrible to peep into a drawer that is crammed, without order, with clean frocks and dirty handkerchiefs, new gloves and old silk stockings, ribands and curl papers, bodices, and boot-lacers, scissors & scent-boxes, patch-work and pin-cushions! What a shocking exhibition of disorder and bad habits is here!

One glance at a room is enough to convince us whether it be under the care of an orderly person.—I have frequently known the kitchen of a servant more orderly than the drawing room of her mistress; and the dormitory of an old woman in an almshouse kept far more cleanly and methodical than the bed-chamber of a young lady. Be orderly, my dear girls! do be orderly!

Improvements in Machinery.—From an article on the Tariff in the New York Evening Post, we learn that an ingenious artisan in Massachusetts has lately invented a method of making Marcellus quilts with as much facility as the common brown sheeting which costs nine cents a yard. A power loom, driven by steam, evolves the beautiful tissues finished with great regularity and symmetry; the raised figures on its surface exhibiting almost every imaginable variety of pattern. A little girl, or any inexperienced person, may tend several looms at once. The price of the fabric can only exceed that of common brown sheeting by the cost of the material, inasmuch as the labor of producing it is no greater. The same person has invented a power loom for weaving ingrain carpets with the same rapidity that the looms of our fabrics.—A certain rich capitalist at the north has made experiments to bring it to perfection, which he has at length succeeded in doing. A little girl stands at the machinery and tends four or five looms, which jerk out the finished fabric with incredible rapidity. As the principal expense of making this kind of carpeting has hitherto been the cost of the labor, the price will be greatly reduced by this invention. Its author has been offered, the Post says, eighty thousand pounds for the patent right in England, but this, his obligation to the capitalist who has furnished him with the means of bringing it to perfection, forbid him to accept.

I allow not to human laws, be they primary or secondary, no 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 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.—Jas. G. Birney.

The complete happiness of man—says the venerable John Quincy Adams—depends on his having one fixed habitation—one wedded partner for life—one omnipotent God to worship.

SELECTIONS.

ALVAN STEWART'S ADDRESS.

The following is the concluding portion of an Address to the Liberty men of the United States, by Alvan Stewart, Chairman of the National Liberty Committee:

It is to be hoped our friends will hold conventions to beget the admission of Texas. Many of the pro-slavery men already admit the country has been laid under a debt of lasting gratitude to the abolitionists for having sounded, for seven years, the tocsin of alarm against this last Leviathan grasp of slavery.

If Texas is kept out, it will be owing to the abolitionists—if it comes in, we must use it as a rack with which to dislocate the bones of slavery, in the States. We will never give up the Union, Texas in or out. We hold to the Union under all circumstances, and to its entire purification from slavery.

This glorious country is not to be computed by dollars, nor any known power of numbers. I would bequeath the anti-slavery battle against slaveholders as an inheritance to my children's children, as one to them more glorious and honorable to them, though their hands might be stiffened in earning honest poverty's frugal meal, than to give them palaces of marble, built by the unpaid slave, or domains ample as Esterhazy's, cultivated by the unwearied sinews of serfdom's sons. No matter if mountains bestride our path, we will perforate, where we cannot go over or around. We have eternal justice as our ally, the world for our endorser, and the Almighty God as the captain of our salvation; and long before we have wandered half of forty years in the wilderness of conflict, the emancipated of Georgia, Virginia and Florida shall shout and sing the Freeman's song, in which the disenthralled of Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas shall join in chorus, “We all are free!”

May the fifty-seven thousand men who stood up in 1843 as the vanguard of the Great Liberty Army, be found faithful in 1844 and unto death, and no one be discovered in the Presidential contest lying a mortal corpse on the field with a Clay or Polk bullet in his back, by which he fell fleeing as a coward from the high position of last year to those base redoubts, a United States Bank, a Sub-Treasury, Free Trade or a Tariff. Every Liberty man living, who voted our ticket last year, should be visited, and his name and residence in the city or town entered in a book before the 1st of August, and he should agree to distribute 20 tracts a week, until November next, and each man should promise to employ his entire power to make one convert at least, and see that he attends and votes the Liberty ticket this fall. A little attention by way of tracts, papers and conversation by one man with another, will effect this most desirable result. For let it be remembered that the present Presidential contest between the great slaveholders, Clay and Polk, and their apologists, will be a contest of official expectants, rather than of the people.

The people are not and cannot be moved by this surface-yell of hungry expectants. Neither party want a bank of the United States; neither party dare disturb the Tariff, as the one in the ascendant will want the revenue it yields. Let no man be content in holding what we have acquired. We cannot do it. We must go forward or recede, gain or lose—it is impossible to remain stationary. No Presidential election can occur with greater advantages placed at our disposal. One of the candidates is a talented gambler, duellist and slaveholder, and how does the other differ?

The State Committee should call a Convention in each State forthwith for organization, not to listen to long speeches to prove slavery a sin, but to cut the State into sections and send a man with a loaded wagon of tracts into each section. Let him go from county seat to county seat, or such places as may be designated, and deliver such an amount as may be required for each county to the delegates assembled, who might raise a sum equal to the expense for their county, and take home the tracts, and then that same week look out persons, men and women, who would make it their entire business to visit the schools and through them, put each family in the town in possession of a tract before Saturday night. For it cannot be denied that the impediment to the tract cause is lack of systematic energy in the distribution. Many think they have done their duty when they have bought a few hundred tracts to rot on their shelves. Let nothing be considered as done until distribution is complete, and never let three days pass with undistributed tracts in your house. Let this tract distribution be repeated each month. Again: the most profitable meeting is the

neighborhood meeting, the school house meeting to discuss slavery, and form tract associations. Encourage young men and boys to speak on this question.

I would also respectfully suggest that every tract association should provide themselves with a variety of Anti-Slavery Hymns and Liberty Songs. Encourage all who can sing, to possess themselves with this spirit-stirring melody. One Liberty song sung efficiently, will do more to prepare the heart for our Divine principles, than the most splendid oration, or the most compact argument.

One of the greatest mistakes yet indulged in, is the supposition, that we can carry this cause for the Liberty party, and yet continue to bestow our votes on the pro-slavery parties for the town offices. Never, never, was committed so deplorable a mistake. We never can conquer in the County, State, or Nation, until the Liberty Party controls the town power. Liberty men must fill the town offices, or political action be abandoned. Give us the town power and the nation is conquered. The town power is the power from which all other comes. How absurd for a Liberty man to vote for a pro-slavery constable who does not make a distinction between a man and a hog, as a matter of property.

Do vote if you have to go seven miles in the rain alone to do it. Your vote, righteously given, is never lost—it is recorded in Heaven as well as on earth, and each vote given is a part of the grand mass of means which will strike the last fetter from the last slave. If you refuse to go seven miles in the rain this year, to cast your solitary vote, you, as far as you are concerned, defer the slave's redemption, and suffer him to groan another year in his chains. For we have power to set the slaves free in the States as well as the District and Territories—and the responsibility of the voter is immense.

Do not listen to that man who says vote with me for Clay this year, and I will vote with you hereafter; for if you fall into this snare, you are probably both undone, and will be left in a blind and reprobate state to group your way to life's end, and on a death bed be for the first time made conscious that in that proslavery vote, you sent the representative of Christ to the dungeon and made his wife desolate, and his children orphans—yea, you continued their slaves. From such a death-bed “good Lord deliver us.”

Attend the polls, distribute votes as a high religious duty—it is a part of the mass of means by which the prison doors shall be broken open.

Be careful not to credit the slanders of the candidates of the Liberty party which will be put afloat by wicked pro-slavery men. Remember our own friends must best understand the characters of the candidates they nominate. Do not refuse to vote the candidates of the Liberty Party, unless you know them corrupt, incapable and false to human rights. Remember, the best are imperfect. May we not forget we belong to a party which does not make a choice between sins, and two evils, between a horse-thief and a sheep-thief. We choose neither, but select an honest man, and leave the responsibility on those who choose the least of two villains, maltreating themselves and their country.—For those who adopt that course, will always find themselves in the same strait of choosing between the two things they profess to hate, while we vote for what we love, and this is our real election and our choice. Slaveholders protrude the old monster's head and horns on every public question, and in relation to each candidate and appointment. The North cannot stand it five years longer, in Church or State, to have that offensive picture of deformity held up for their approbation.—Slavery has been digging its own grave for 10 years, and will fall into it sooner than we expect, to the great joy of the civilized world.

ALVAN STEWART,
Chairman of the National
Liberty Convention.
June 1, 1844.

The Olive Tree.—A new kind of Olive tree, which grows in some parts of Spain and Portugal, and yields an abundant crop of fruit in the second year after planted, as the Olive tree introduced into Florida, where the Olive Tree has been found to grow. According to the old method, an olive tree does not yield any considerable crop before thirty years of age, the new system of cultivating small sized Olive trees, especially from cuttings, affords very abundant crops in two or three years. An acre of land can easily contain 2500 Olive trees of new quality, and gathering of the fruit is very easy, as it can be done by children.

Quere for Methodists.—If you cannot tolerate a Slaveholding Bishop how can you vote for a Slaveholding President?

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE CONSTITUTION PRO-SLAVERY.

Messrs. Editors:—The Constitution of the United States recognized the importation of slaves into the several States at the will of the States respectively, until the year 1808, and therefore recognized the propriety of reducing men to slavery by “due process of law” under the laws of the States; and consequently the clause in article 5 of amendments in the following words, “nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law,” were not intended to prohibit the States from reducing men to slavery within their limits. Such a view of it is entirely inconsistent with the recognition of the Slave trade, with the three-fifths representation in Congress, and with the provision in the 10th article of amendments which is in these words:

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.”

They may be deprived of liberty by due process of law without having committed crime; they may be deprived of liberty for any cause which the laws of the land may assign. John L. Brown was deprived of liberty and sentenced to be hung for helping an intended wife to escape from slavery, which was no crime. The proceedings against Brown were by due process of law, though not by just process of law.

The laws of the slaveholding States provide that persons born of parents of a certain description shall be slaves, and provision is made for keeping them in that condition, and to prevent them from exercising their natural liberty. They are born in the State subject to the existing laws thereof, which deprive them of their liberty, and make the distinction between them and other inhabitants of the State, just as the people of the free States are born subject to the laws thereof, which also make some distinctions in regard to their rights; and the deprivation of the personal liberty of the slave results from due process of law just as the inhabitants of Massachusetts and other States were formerly deprived of the right of voting without a property qualification; they were born subject to those laws which deprived them of the right of voting, while others who were fortunate enough to have property could vote. So if the slave can acquire the means and buy his liberty of his legal owners, in most cases, he can enjoy it by leaving the slaveholding country. All these things are by due process of law.

A man is born in a community where laws exist against stealing; when he has arrived at manhood he commits the crime of stealing and is punished by the power of the law; this punishment is by the process of a law that existed before he was born. Another man is born in a community where a portion of the people are prohibited by law from the enjoyment of personal liberty and whenever he attempts to use his liberty he is punished by a law or in conformity with a law that existed previous to his existence. In both cases, the punishment is by “due process of law” though in one case the law is just, and in the other, unjust.

At the time this amendment was adopted, slaves were held by “due process of law.” Several of the States abolished slavery within a few years after the adoption of this amendment to the Constitution, but I am not aware that it had any effect upon the legislation of any one of them. It was evidently not intended to have any such effect when it was adopted. It was probably intended to establish the principles of common law in favor of liberty where State laws did not interfere; hence the particular wording of the clause, “without due process of law.” How easy it would have been to have said “Nor be deprived of life, liberty or property” except for the commission of crime, which had been the intention, but no such intention existed, and no such construction has ever been put upon that clause by any Legislature, State or National.—Therefore an amendment to the Constitution is necessary to clothe the General Government with sufficient power to abolish slavery throughout the country; but perhaps it will be said that the amount of anti-slavery influence which must be exerted upon the people in order to obtain an amendment to the Constitution, would of itself abolish Slavery before the amendment would be obtained. Perhaps if it should be aimed at an amendment of the constitution, or at the accomplishment of some other object which must necessarily speedily abolish slavery, it might have the effect; and if so, it is the very thing that Liberty men ought to set themselves immediately about. If the combined determination of the people to make an amendment to the Constitution will have the effect to induce the Slaveholders to abolish Slavery by State legislation, it will be well; if not, this fact will prove to Liberty men the necessity of exerting all their legitimate power.

It is often the case that judicious and ample preparation for the accomplishment of an object is of itself sufficient to accomplish the object without carrying into effect the particular act for which preparation has been made. An instance is at hand: at the late riots in Philadelphia, the Mayor found it necessary to call out a military force which dispersed the mob, though not a gun was fired; and why did they disperse? Because they knew that the military were prepared with powder and ball and that the Mayor was determined they should be used, if necessary; the faith of the mob in these two facts induced them to disperse. In this case preparation was equivalent to the use of the means for which preparation had been made. So with Liberty men in their battle with Slavery. They should be united and prepared with their strongest legal and legitimate powers to do battle with the enemy; and if, on beholding their power and preparation, he shall surrender, it will be well; if not this preparation will be necessary. I am obliged to your correspondent J. M. for the expression of his views on this subject, though they differ from my own; discussion will elicit the truth.

S. W. FOSTER.
Sciò, June 8, 1844.

LIBERTY CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—SECOND DISTRICT.

At a Convention of the friends of Liberty, held the 12th day of June, an organization was effected by calling Hon. L. F. Stevens to the Chair, and appointing S. S. Nichols Secretary.

After an address to the Throne of Grace, a committee of three was appointed to report business for the Convention, and as the principal object of the meeting was to nominate a Representative to Congress, for the Second Congressional District, on motion, the Convention proceeded first to an informal, and afterwards to a final ballot for said Representative.

DR. EDWIN A. AT LEE, of Battle Creek, having received the greatest number of votes, was on motion, unanimously nominated as the choice of this Convention.

Erastus Hussey, of Battle Creek, S. B. Treadwell, of Jackson, and N. M. Thomas, of Schoolcraft, were appointed a Congressional Committee for the ensuing year.

The committee on Resolutions reported the following, which, after full discussion, were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the hand of Divine Providence in carrying forward the Anti-Slavery enterprise, as we believe it one important link in the vast chain of causes by which the all-wise and benevolent Being will ultimately redeem a revolted world from every form of sin and oppression.

2. Resolved, That when we consider the flood of light which has been spread abroad on the subject of slavery, and the truth that nations have become their own destroyers by making expediency and selfishness paramount to justice, we tremble for our own country when we think of the oppressed, and remember that “God is just, and that his justice will not sleep forever.”

3. Resolved, That to vote for slaveholders, their apologists or supporters, in order to abolish slavery, is absurd, or to vote for a thing to prevent stealing, or for any other flagrant offender, to counteract the sin he is guilty of.

4. Resolved, That the plausible declaration of our opponents, that after voting for a slaveholder “once more,” they intend to sustain the Liberty Ticket, is a mere pretence to win us from the path of duty; though too shallow to influence any abolitionist not already prepared to put on the Texas Polk, or bite at the naked Clay hook.

5. Resolved, That the Northern people of this Union, having always supported their numerical majority to make Slave States, and sustain slavery measures, have emphatically proved themselves the slave makers and slave holders of this nation, while the South are but technically the slave owners.

6. Resolved, That should the Northern people permit the annexation of Texas to the Union, without previously requiring the abolition of her slave code, posterity will assuredly curse their memories for the great wickedness of their acts.

7. Resolved, That the distinguishing fact that none of the presidential candidates, except the noble and upright James G. Birney, have mentioned slavery as among their objections to the annexation of Texas, shows most conclusively how heartless they are on the subject of human liberty, and how unworthy the support of a liberty loving people.

8. Resolved, That the nomination by our opponents of their slaveholders for the office of President of the United States, is a convincing fact that they are prepared to admit the claims of the South to command, and the duty of all others to obey.

9. Resolved, That knowing, as we do, that when John Quincy Adams was a candidate for President he received but five Southern votes, Webster and King, not one, and that from 1816 to 1836 (20 years) out of 515, only 99 Southern votes were cast for a Northern man for that office, we see plainly that until the Slave Power shall be broken up, we have no alternative but to work with slaveholders command, and die of starvation unless we “feed ourselves.”

10. Resolved, That we hold it a duty incumbent upon every lover of liberty, not only to advocate the cause of equal justice, and universal emancipation, but to guard the rights of the people by decidedly opposing high salaries, and exorbitant expenditures of government.

11. Resolved, That we believe the carrying out of the principles of the Liberty Party to the only guaranty of the perpetuity of our Republican Institutions.

The Wabash Standard, a Democratic paper, published at La Fayette, Ia. has the following candid notice of Mr. Birney's Letter on Texas:

"The Abolition or Liberty party is now numerically too strong, and has too many men of powerful talents, of high moral worth and of untiring energy, engaged in promoting its success, to be entirely overlooked or treated with contempt. Such being the case, their opinions and position should be examined and understood. Their candidate, James G. Birney, of Michigan, was the first of the presidential candidates who expressed his views relative to the admission of Texas. His letter is dated February 28th, and was written in accordance with the request of a meeting in Allegheny County, Pa., composed of individuals of all parties. It is short and vigorously written, and his arguments (against annexation, of course) can better be disregarded than refuted. The letter gives evidence of a vigorous and well disciplined mind, and wherever read cannot but increase his reputation as a statesman."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL.

We find in the papers the following notice of the action of this body on slavery. They have adopted the fashion of Congress—laying the subject on the table.

"In the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Louisville, Ky., on the 24th ult., Dr. Spring, who has been appointed chairman of a committee on the subject of slavery, reported for the majority. The report expressed entire respect for the memorialists, who presented a number of memorials to the Assembly on the subject, but also a conviction that the evil must be removed by the influence of Christianity, and not by the legislative action of the Church. The minority presented a report desiring that the memorialists be heard and given to a select committee. Dr. Plumer moved that the whole subject be laid on the table to give place to another. Dr. Plumer's motion was carried by 117 to 67.

In our last paper, the types make us to say that "we do not know that the nomination of Messrs. Polk and Dallas was secured by the slaveholders for the accomplishment of their own purposes." &c. This is just the reverse of our meaning. Every attentive reader knows that the rejection of Van Buren and Cass after they had each obtained more than a majority of all the votes, (for Cass at one time received 153 votes,) and the substitution of third rate men like Polk and Dallas was evidence enough that the whole party was under the dominion of a small minority whose objects were Texas and Slavery.

It appears from the Wisconsin papers that the Legislature of that Territory has enacted a law, providing that whenever delegates shall be elected to form a State Constitution, all free white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, who have resided three months in the Territory, may vote. This includes all foreigners, naturalized or not; and therefore the law accords with much opposition, and strenuous efforts are making for its repeal. The foreigners have held a large meeting in Milwaukee, and put forth an address, ably vindicating their cause. It is stated that the foreign born population of Wisconsin amounts to nearly or quite one third of the whole. The present number of inhabitants is estimated at 70,000.

When the Appropriation Bill was under discussion in Congress, the following comparative statement of the English and American naval officers was presented:

Table with 2 columns: British pay, American pay. Rows include Admiral of the Fleet, Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral, Captain, etc.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

This demoralizing practice is again becoming general, and is sanctioned by many leading papers of both parties. The Detroit Advertiser and Marshall Expounder have a continued series of articles preparatory to bets on their respective candidates. The practice should be discountenanced by sensible men every where. Betting is the fool's argument. It proves nothing. It is a despicable business, and should be carefully eschewed by all who call themselves Christians.

The Cincinnati Herald says:

"In addition to the Convention recently held in Virginia, to take measures for the formation of a Liberty Electoral ticket, we hear a report, which seems to have a good foundation, that a similar measure is in contemplation in Tennessee, in the Eastern part of which a strong anti-slavery sentiment prevails. So many parts of Kentucky, as we have reason to know, the change of sentiment on the subject of slavery is most cheering."

When Gov. Davis refused to give up George Latimer the Whigs pointed to the fact as clear evidence of Whig opposition to the Slave power; now he is politically beheaded for that very act, and by that same power. Strange the Abolitionists won't trust Whig professions.—Lib. Standard.

"Can the people of Michigan vote for a man who would sell their freedom and bind them forever to slaveholders; who looks upon white laborers with contempt?"—Adv.

This question we suppose was meant to refer to Polk; but it fits Mr. Clay quite as well. Would it not be far better for the people to vote for neither?

Steady occupation, with reasonable gain, constant markets, with fair prices, with no apprehension of sudden change, and the security which a man feels that that money which he has taken for money, freedom from alarm and panic, and no fear of disorder or violence, these things compose the elements of general and enduring prosperity among the industrious and producing classes of the community.—Daniel Webster.

George W. Winer, Esq. of Pontiac, has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Third District. Gen. Canfield, the Liberty candidate, is a much better man.

JOHN HOCKINGS.

We learn from the Boston Chronicle, that John Hockings, a celebrated English lecturer on Total Abstinence has arrived in this country, and is about settling in the West. He is a mechanic—a blacksmith, we believe. The following particulars of his history, from the Chronicle, are both interesting and instructive.

"Having early acquired a taste for ardent spirits, it increased into a habit strong and apparently insurmountable, growing with his growth, till the most of his hard earnings went to satisfy his uncontrolled appetite.—About eleven years ago, his attention was called to the subject of total abstinence, while on a visit to a friend who owned a piece of land which he had brought to a high state of cultivation. It surprised him that one who earned no more than himself, should be the owner of a patch of ground; he thought on the subject—made calculations as to the price of land per acre—that every time he drank a pint of ale, he drank a certain quantity of land—every time he smoked up a pound of tobacco, he puffed away another quantity of land; thus he argued in his own mind, and resolved he would leave off drinking and smoking, &c. (terminated) to have a house and piece of ground that he could call his own.

He became a teetotaler. Men laughed, ridiculed, persecuted, but he persevered.—Wherever he went he preached by precept and example, striving to have others enjoy the blessings which he so much prized. Though he had much to contend against, yet he cheered himself with the reflection, that by industry and perseverance he should eventually attain his object. Years passed by; the land was bought, the house built, all paid from his earnings, which would otherwise have gone for strong drink and tobacco. A short time since, he sold his place for cash, and is now in this country, a teetotaler, with a respectable sum of money; and, having purchased land in our western country he is doubtless with his family ere this on his way to improve it, and spend the remainder of his days in the cultivation of the soil. Surely this is an astonishing instance of perseverance, equal to that recorded of the young man in Foster's Essay on Decision of Character."

DALLAS AND ABOLITION.

"It should be recollected, that the Northern and Central Democrats have maintained the fight against Abolition for years, actuated solely by a high and honorable sense of Constitutional obligation and an attachment to their Southern brethren."

"For my own part—a very humble one—I am ready for every writing and uncompromising war against a principle whose mere enunciation in this country sounds in my ears like a tocsin to REBELLION and TREASON.—Letter to J. Willis, Aug. 29, 1840.

MAINE.

The Legislature of this State have done two good deeds; they have abolished all militia trainings, and have passed the following act for the benefit of the Women of the State. Its influence will be highly advantageous to them and to their posterity:

AN ACT to secure to married women their rights in property. Be it enacted, &c. Section 1. Any married woman may become seized or possessed of any property, real or personal, by direct bequest, demise, gift, purchase or distribution, in her own name, and as of her own property; provided, it shall be made to appear by such married woman, in any issue touching the validity of her title, that the same does not in any way come from the husband after coverture.

Sec. 2. Hereafter, when any woman possessed of her property, real or personal, shall marry, such property shall continue to her notwithstanding her coverture, and she shall have, hold and possess the same, as her separate property, exempt from any liability for the debts, or contracts of the husband. Sec. 3. Any married woman possessing property by virtue of this act, may release to the husband the right of control of such property, and he may receive, and dispose of the income thereof, so long as the same shall be appropriated for the mutual benefit of the parties. Approved March 12, 1844.

The last Albany Patriot contains about thirty notices of Liberty meetings and Conventions.

ANN ARBOR, JUNE 29, 1844. Wheat brings 62 1/2 cents a bushel; Flour \$3.75. Flour has declined in New York June 29, all kinds of Western brought but \$4.31 to \$4.44. Wheat sold from 87 1/2 cents to 90.

Congressional.

Both Houses adjourned June 17, after a long and tedious session, in which scarcely any thing useful had been done.

The Senate have voted not to abolish the rum rations and logging customs of the navy. The uniform election bill, fixing a day for voting for President was laid on the table by the Senate, 26 to 25.

We find the following items in the Boston Chronicle. The House adopted the resolution distributing \$150,000 worth of books among the new members. A tremendous opposition was made, believed to be chiefly for show and for effect at home, as not one-fifth could be found to call for the year's news! This is a monstrous abuse—each man gets about \$300 worth of books at the expense of the government! Put it to them at the polls.

The appropriation bills are all passed—mostly without any of the checks and safeguards which the present administration has shown to be so necessary. The House passed a string of resolutions denouncing a national Bank—says 63. This was designed to get the Whig party openly committed in favor of a national bank—which cannot but hurt them at the North.

The Senate rejected Mr. Green of New Jersey, as secretary of the treasury; and the president instantly nominated Judge Bibb, of Kentucky, whose merit by being a slaveholder and having recently written an elaborate essay in favor of Texas, secured his instant unanimous confirmation by a Whig Senate!

N. P. Tallmadge, of N. Y., was nominated and confirmed unanimously, as governor of Wisconsin Territory. He having great merits as a

Whig, and having voted for Texas on all occasions, was allowed to pass.

The nominations of Chancellor Walworth, of New York, and Mr. King, of Pennsylvania, as judges of the U. S. Supreme Court, were laid on the table. The latter, we suppose, was a proper disposal of what appears too much like one of Robert Tyler's dinner arrangements. The former, in connection with the previous refusal to confirm John C. Spencer, ought to awaken a deep indignation in the State of New York. Only think that the whole central portion of the Union, including the two principal cities, is thus to be deprived of the benefits of the U. S. Circuit Court for two full years, in hopes to secure to Henry Clay the opportunity to appoint a slaveholder, or to reward some servile partisan.

The post-office reform sleeps on the table of the House, like a northern threshing machine on a Virginia plantation, laid aside because the overseer does not know enough to put it in operation.

It is said that the President has determined to call an extra session of Congress, to meet early in September, when he will again bring forward the subject of the annexation of Texas.

On the day of adjournment, Judge Walworth's name was withdrawn, and John C. Spencer nominated for the U. S. Court. The Senate not taking action on this nomination, the President withdrew the name of Mr. Spencer, and again nominated Mr. Walworth; this nomination was laid on the table.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

Fifteen days later from Europe.—Statement of Daniel O'Connell—Disturbances in Switzerland—Arrival of the Emperor of Russia in England.

The Royal Mail Steamer ACADIA arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, bringing fifteen days later news from England and the Continent. The news is full of interest. Sentence has at length been pronounced against DANIEL O'CONNELL and his associate "travellers." The European Times which has strongly condemned the "Repeat" movement, has doubts about the policy of punishing O'Connell.

General Intelligence.

English Breweries.—Professor Wright has the following notice of the London Breweries: "But what is that dark murky building towering far above the sea of brick and mortar, with chimneys like church steeples? No uncommon thing; you see scores of such in London. The largest churches are but bird-cages beside them. They are comparable for size only to the cathedrals, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. They are cathedral breweries, vast, ancient, gloomy. If they are not honored with the sepulchres of the mighty dead, they are filled with awfully deep vats steaming with a liquid which will make a mighty number of the living as good as dead. Suppose this nation were to be conglomerated into one individual, with one pair of hands and one throat, then would one of these immense brewhouse vats be just a quart pot to him, which he would drink up and be a fool. The catarrh of malt liquor, not to speak of wine, gin and brandy, which goes down the throat of this nation is stupendous—oceanic. No wonder that in the shadow of such brew-houses the people are sunk into cellars! Yet the owners of these brewhouses are very pious men, great men, and men of renown. They not only own these cathedral breweries, consecrated to the gospel of brutality, but they own the houses where the liquid is drunk, and mark the said houses with their names in such large letters, that the widow and the fatherless may read them half a mile off.

IRELAND.

The Court refused the motion under the conviction that, as the laws stood, they had no power to grant it. At 4 o'clock, amid breathless anxiety Mr. Justice Burton, in an address in which he shed tears, passed sentence on the travellers.

Daniel O'Connell.—To be imprisoned for 12 calendar months; to pay a fine of £2,000, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for 7 years—himself in £5,000, and two guaranties of £3,500 each.

John O'Connell, John Gray, T. Steele, R. Barrett, C. G. Duffy and T. M. Ray.—To be imprisoned for 9 calendar months; to pay a fine of £50, and to enter into securities to keep the peace for 7 years—themselves respectively in £1,000, and two securities of £500 each.

Sentence having been passed, Mr. O'CONNELL immediately rose, and said that he wished to remind the Court, that he had never entered into conspiracy with the other travellers, or committed the crime with which he was charged. He had now only to say to his painful conviction that Justice had not been done.

A sudden and vociferous cheer from nearly all parts of the Court followed this result, and also it was accompanied by the clapping of hands amongst the junior bar, and was two or three times repeated, the Judges did not interfere, although evidently displeased. The Travellers immediately surrendered into the custody of the Sheriff. Within the Court-yard a large number of respectable persons, many of them his most intimate friends, were drawn up in two lines. They received Mr. O'Connell in silence and uncovered, and, as he walked up between the lines, he shook hands with many of them; his bearing was manly and undaunted. He thus entered the Governor's house, which, we understand, he and his other fellow-prisoners will be allowed to occupy. The Penitentiary is a vast pile of buildings in an airy and salubrious part of the suburbs of Dublin. The Governor's house is large, and has a garden attached, to which Mr. O'Connell, with his daughters, Mrs. Fitzsimon and Mrs. French, walked alone soon after his arrival.

The prisoners, as they must now be called, dined together about half past six. They were all cheerful. We are happy to state that there was not the slightest breach of the peace during the proceedings. The following address which had been prepared in anticipation of the sentence, was issued on Thursday: Address of O'Connell to the people of Ireland.

PEACE AND QUIET.

People of Ireland—Fellow countrymen—Beloved countrymen!—The sentence is passed. But there is another appeal from that sentence. The appeal lies with the House of Lords. I solemnly pledge myself to bring an appeal against that sentence, and I solemnly assure you that there is every prospect that it will be received. Peace then and quiet. Let there not be one particle of riot, tumult or violence. This is the crisis in which it will be shown whether the people of Ireland will obey me or not. And permit me to violate the law, or is guilty of any violence, insult or injury to person or property, violates my oath and shows himself an enemy to me and a bitter enemy to Ireland.

The people of Ireland—the sober, steady, honest, religious people of Ireland—have hitherto obeyed my commands and kept quiet. Let every man stay at home. Let the women and children stay at home—do not crowd the streets—and in particular let no man approach the precincts of the Four Courts.

Now people of Dublin, and people of Ireland generally, I shall know, and the world will know, whether you love and respect me or not. Show your love and regard for me, by your obedience to the law—your peaceable conduct, and the total avoidance of any riot or violence.

NOTE FOR BIRNEY AND MORRIS.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men to make a plow-share weighing 24 pounds.—Exchange Paper.

Wonder if that is not the reason why there are so many hard hearted men?

Rights of Married Women.—A bill before the Connecticut Legislature provides for the security of the wife's real estate against attachments on account of the husband's debts. It passed the Senate 11 to 8, but was yet to be acted upon in the House.

Peace, order, quiet, tranquility.

Preserve the peace, and the Repeal cause will necessarily be triumphant. Peace and quiet I ask for in my name, and as you regard me—Peace and quiet I ask in the name of Ireland, and as you love your native land. Peace, quiet, order, I call for under the solemn sanction of religion. I conjure you to observe quiet, and I ask it in the adorable name of the everlasting God. Graciously meet your friends by being quiet and peaceable.

The enemies of Ireland would be delighted at your violating the peace, or being guilty of any disorder. Disappoint them—graciously and delight by peace, order and quiet.

Your faithful friend, DANIEL O'CONNELL. Corn Exchange-rooms, 23th May, 1844.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland has been the scene of a short, though sanguinary civil war. The cause of disorder is accounted for thus: Every two years the German and High church party of the Upper Valais have a contention with their French and Latinian compatriots of the lower portion of the Canton. Last time the Upper Valais were beaten. This year, however, having a Vorort, or Executive Canton, Lucerne, favorable to ultra Catholic ideas, they grew more bold. Disputes threatened, and the interference of the Vorort was obtained. This maddened the Lower Valais, and actual hostilities commenced.—After some sharp fighting, the struggle is brought to a close for the present, in consequence of the dispersion of the militia of the Lower Valais.

General Intelligence.

English Breweries.—Professor Wright has the following notice of the London Breweries: "But what is that dark murky building towering far above the sea of brick and mortar, with chimneys like church steeples? No uncommon thing; you see scores of such in London. The largest churches are but bird-cages beside them. They are comparable for size only to the cathedrals, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey. They are cathedral breweries, vast, ancient, gloomy. If they are not honored with the sepulchres of the mighty dead, they are filled with awfully deep vats steaming with a liquid which will make a mighty number of the living as good as dead. Suppose this nation were to be conglomerated into one individual, with one pair of hands and one throat, then would one of these immense brewhouse vats be just a quart pot to him, which he would drink up and be a fool. The catarrh of malt liquor, not to speak of wine, gin and brandy, which goes down the throat of this nation is stupendous—oceanic. No wonder that in the shadow of such brew-houses the people are sunk into cellars! Yet the owners of these brewhouses are very pious men, great men, and men of renown. They not only own these cathedral breweries, consecrated to the gospel of brutality, but they own the houses where the liquid is drunk, and mark the said houses with their names in such large letters, that the widow and the fatherless may read them half a mile off.

When I have inspected the largest brew-houses more particularly, I shall give you some measures and statistics. Suffice it to say now, they are a sad hindrance to the cause of abstinence. Indeed, real teetotalism is far, far behind in this country. The temperance societies are exceedingly feeble. By highly esteemed ministers of the gospel, I have been pitted for not drinking wine!"

Piracy and Murders.—The steward and cook of the bark Saladin, at St. Johns, N. B. have made a confession of their terrible crimes. It appears that the Saladin, Capt. McKenzie, sailed from Valparaiso, on the 3th of February, with 19 persons, including Capt. Fielding, a passenger. On the 10th of April, McKenzie and Fielding had a quarrel, after which Fielding laid a plan, in conjunction with 4 of the men, now in jail, to get possession of the ship, to accomplish which a series of the most deliberate and cold blooded butcheries were committed upon the remainder of the ship's company. A few days subsequent to these horrible murders, Fielding began to plot against his companions, which being discovered they threw him overboard.

The ship was steered for the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where they intended scuttling her, but were providentially thrown ashore, to receive the punishment due to their dreadful crime.

A Slaveholding Minister Rebuked.—During the Methodist General Conference in New York, the ministers in attendance were distributed among the various Methodist Societies in the city, to preach every Sunday. The Foreyth St. people requested their pastor, Heman Bangs, not to send them a slaveholder again. The request was disregarded, and when a slaveholder arose in his pulpit on Sunday, 9th, a large portion of the congregation arose and left the house immediately. Good. We wish all slaveholding ministers might be served in the same manner.—Morning Star.

What they will do.—The Whigs, if successful, intend to create a National Bank—a curse to the country for the benefit only of the planters, which no body wants but they and the speculators; and to which an overwhelming majority of the people are known to be opposed.

The Democrats, if successful, intend to annex Texas—war or no war—a curse to the country for the benefit only of the planters, and which no body wants but they—and the speculators; and to which an overwhelming majority of the people are known to be opposed.

The truest of the people of the United States, on the matters of public policy, which ostensibly divide the parties, is the Liberty party.

NOTE FOR BIRNEY AND MORRIS.

There is iron enough in the blood of 42 men to make a plow-share weighing 24 pounds.—Exchange Paper.

Wonder if that is not the reason why there are so many hard hearted men?

Rights of Married Women.—A bill before the Connecticut Legislature provides for the security of the wife's real estate against attachments on account of the husband's debts. It passed the Senate 11 to 8, but was yet to be acted upon in the House.

A Strange Duel Blocked.—The Picaresque

of the 31st ult. says, two girls of the town, with their seconds who were also girls were arrested by the police when about to fight a duel, with pistols and bowie knives, near Bayou, St. John. Finding that they would not be allowed to endanger each other's lives according to approved and fashionable rules, the belligerents had flight *ad naturam*—or in other words, set to and tore each other's hair and face in regular cat and dog style. They are all in the calaboose.

"City of the Dead".—In Blake's Family Encyclopedia we find the following: "The Catacombs of Paris are supposed to be the largest in the world, exceeding in extent, those of Rome, Naples, Malta, and even those of Thebes. The excavations extend beneath the whole of the Southern half of the city, and under a small part of the northern division across the Rhine. They are quarries whence Paris was built: the stones is a soft calcareous aggregate, filled with organic remains, of which shells form the principal part. Here are vast quantities of human bones collected from the different cemeteries of Paris since 1786—(58 years)—and arranged according to the receptacles from which they were taken. Nothing can be conceived more solemn and affecting than a visit to these dreary abodes—this place of skulls. It is, as it were, Paris in the grave. Here lie millions of its once gay and busy people, ranged in their long home, and piled together without distinction of high or low, rich or poor, friend or enemy. One pile alone contains two millions and four hundred thousand skulls, and the different heaps extend a mile in length.—Here are chambers, and galleries connecting them, which are lined from the roof to the floor, with bones; in whatever direction the eye turns, it rests on rows of skulls.

How affecting the contrast between the solemn appearance of this 'city of the dead,' and the gaiety and dissipation of the city of the living, over which it is built.

About 235,000 hogs have been packed the past season at Cincinnati, the average weight of which the Gazette estimates at 210 pounds each. The prices range from \$3 00 to \$2 70 per 100 lbs. The expense of preparing them at \$2 per hog, which with the first cost, gives the sum of \$1,800,000 invested in the single article of pork.

The rate of taxation in Boston, last year was \$6 20 on 1000.

A Treaty for surrendering criminals has been made between France and the U. States.

The Bank Note Bill for June, says all the establishments for building cotton machinery have orders ahead for 12 to 14 months.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

REV. O. ACKLEY, of Geneva N. Y., will preach in the Universalist Church, on June 30th, at the usual hour.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church of Ann Arbor, give notice that a FAIR, will be held at

HAWKINS' SALOON,

on the 4th day of July next. The object of the proposed fair, is to raise the required sum to purchase an organ for the Church. Ice Creams, Custards, Lemonade, Cake, and other delicacies of the season, will be furnished in great abundance. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Ann Arbor, June 26th 1844.

CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will commence on the 11th day of July next, in the town of Salem, Washington Co., on the farm of J. B. Lapham; about twelve miles north-east of Ann Arbor and six miles west of Plymouth corners. It is earnestly hoped that the Preachers and members of our Church generally, and all who are friendly to such meetings will attend. M. SWIFT, S. BEBENS, W. P. ESLER.

CALHOUN COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty will meet in County Mass Convention at the School House near E. Root, in the township of Newton, on Thursday the 11th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate two Representatives for the State Legislature, and all County officers, to be supported at the next fall election. Turn out! Turn out! friends of Liberty, and let every town be well represented. By order of the Executive Committee. E. A. ATLEE, Chm'n. Battle Creek, June 19, 1844.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from June 14, to June 29, 1844.

L. Jordan \$1, E. W. Shaw \$7, M. Crane \$1, A. C. Parsons \$2, J. Cunningham \$2, P. M. at Mason \$1, S. L. Adair \$2, A. L. Armstrong (per Rail) \$4.25, D. Smith \$2, A. Stannard \$6, J. Beach \$5.

Dr. Maynard has just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Groceries, together with a consignment of Comstock's Medicines, Sherman's Lozenges and Osgood's Chocologues. They can now supply Physicians, Merchants and families with any quantity of all articles in their line as low as at any other Druggists in Michigan, and perhaps a little cheaper.

The Messrs. COMSTOCK & CO'S. Medicines are getting to be the most popular of the age: and we know a great many families, who, following the suggestions in their pamphlets, say out now for Medicines, shillings, where before they paid dollars, and physician's fee besides. They do not go on the humbug principle of "one disease, one cure," but have different medicines expressly prepared for different complaints, and under the eye of a regular physician. They have all been in use many years, and have always proved beneficial; and the only place to get them genuine in Ann Arbor, is at Maynard's.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 14th instant, EVELINE AMEDIA, daughter of M. W. and Elizabeth Quackinbush, aged 1 year, ten months and three days.

THRASHING MACHINES.

The Subscriber is now manufacturing HORSE POWERS and THRASHING MACHINES, constructed in the best and most durable manner. The power is a four horse power, but is also a first rate power for two horses when wanted for that purpose. It is entirely unlike any that have ever been offered to the public in this State or elsewhere; and is believed to possess important advantages over any other power. It will work easier, that is, with less strength of power (than other powers) is more compact and convenient to move, occupying only three feet by seven, and can be loaded into a common wagon box with the thrasher and drawn by one pair of horses. Economy, strength of material, and durability, are united in the construction of these Machines; hence they can and will be sold VERY LOW, lower than any Machines have ever been sold in this State. We are anxious to sell them for CASH, and those who can pay CASH are especially invited to call on us. The cylinders to the Thrashers are all iron. This is the best power in existence for Farmers to use, for thrashing their own grain, and has been got up with a view to their special accommodation. The facility with which it can be moved from one place to another, renders it very convenient for several joint owners. Whenever a power is wanted for two horses, a thrasher of suitable size will be constructed at very short notice. Two or three Farmers, having large crops to thresh, can purchase one of these Machines jointly, at less cost to each than the expense of job thrashing for one year. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west from Ann Arbor, on the Rail Road, on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER & CO. 917 Scio, June 7, 1844.

THE MISSES CLARK'S Young Ladies' Seminary,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN. MARY H. CLARK, Principal. CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal. MISS WEST, Teacher in Music. H. F. SCHOFF, Teacher in French. F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics. RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Dept.

This Institution has been in operation since November 15, 1837. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms comprising four terms each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The second quarter of the present term commences November 27. Terms of Tuition.—For the English branches, \$2.50 to \$5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument; \$2.00 French, 3.00 Drawing and Painting; 3.00 Fancy Work, 5.00 Board, including washing, lights, &c., \$1.75 per week if paid in advance, or \$2.00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly compositions. Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the term. Having purchased a healthy and commodious building in a pleasant and convenient part of the village of Ann Arbor, we intend to spare no pains to facilitate the studies and render the situation of the young ladies profitable and agreeable. Belonging to the school are a Library of between three and four hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c. Scientific lectures are delivered before the school at proper intervals. The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils, but will attend strictly to their moral development. With a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone to character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—able to duty but firm in principle. Among the books used in the school are, Abolition of the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Heaghe's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mr. Lincoln's Boyar's—Edwin's Manual of Botany—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Books of History—Mrs. Willard's Republic of America—Philo's Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davis's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy. The Misses Clark have taught a Young Ladies School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D., and John M. Grison, M. D., New York; Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y.; also, reference is made by permission, to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskey, D. D., Dr. Rufus May and L. B. Misner, Esq., of Rev. Isaac S. Ketchum, Centreville, N. Y., and Rev. J. C. H. Ketchum, Rev. J. P. Clark, and Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Wikan, Adrian; Daniel Dixon, Clinton; Gardiner Wisner, M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cummin, Grand Rapids; Rev. J. C. Colver, Rev. A. M. Pritch, S. Denon, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Lodi, F. Sawyer, Jr., late State Printer of Michigan, and Prof. A. M. Pritch, S. Denon, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Lodi, F. Sawyer, Jr., late State Printer of Michigan, and Prof. A. M. Pritch, S. Denon, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Lodi, F. Sawyer, Jr., late State Printer of Michigan, and Prof. A. M. Pritch, S. Denon, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq., John Allen Esq., Geo. W. Jewett, Esq., Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Lodi, F. Sawyer, Jr., late State Printer of Michigan, and Prof. A. M. Pritch, S. Denon, M. D., P. Brigham,

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ATTENTION CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot...

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public...

New Establishment. THRESHING MACHINES KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers...

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...

WOOL! WOOL! THE undersigned, having been repeatedly solicited to make some arrangements...

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, Cash or Wool, on the most reasonable terms.

SOMETHING NEW!! JAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers...

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, & C. & C.

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...

WANTED, CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given.

BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public...

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS. ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public...

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE, WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS, FIRE or water, and every other SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCHING...

JEWELRY. THE subscriber having just received a new assortment of Gold and Silver Jewelry...

A Farm for Sale, SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres...

WANTED, CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. J. FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

RAISIN INSTITUTION. THE public are hereby notified, that the RAISIN INSTITUTION, in Leapeau County, Michigan, is now in operation...

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL. For Colored People, and all others wishing to avail themselves of its advantages...

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of E. DORRANCE...

HALLOCK & RAYMOND, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Desnoyers' Block, 127 Jefferson Avenue.

WANTED--WOOL, all that we can get for which we will pay the highest price in CASH or if preferred, IN GOODS AT CASH PRICES.

NOTICE. RAN away from the subscriber, the forepart of March last, Levi Wait, a bound boy...

NOTICE. CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

DISSOLUTION. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of E. DORRANCE...

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DETROIT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BEECHER, Corner of Bates street, Detroit.