

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1844.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

Last week we stated as briefly as possible the different plans for the arrangement of Letter Postage that had been proposed; and we expressed our preference for a uniform rate of TWO CENTS, to be pre-paid on all letters weighing less than half an ounce, for all distances. We preferred this plan, because it would supersede all opposition by private mails—because it would open the Post Office facilities to a greater number of persons—because it would highly promote intelligence and good morals—because, by rating the letters by weight, all kinds of seeds, samples of goods, and other articles could be forwarded at a little expense—because experience had shown a similar plan to work well in England, and because the rate of Two Cents, when once adopted, would place the Post Office system on a permanent basis. We were slow in coming to the support of a position so entirely radical in its nature; but our reflections have more fully convinced us that the Two Cents postage is just the thing that is needed. We now proceed to the consideration of the

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

The first thought that strikes the mind is, that Letters and Newspapers should pay each their own expenses, as much as though they were carried by different mails. We have no exact data by which to measure the relative cost of transporting letters and papers; but the general impression is, that at the present rates, letters pay more than their just proportion of the whole expenses. The receipts for postage on Letters, in 1843, were \$3,712,769 The receipts for postage on Newspapers, &c. in 1843, were \$336,338

Total receipts, \$4,049,107

Thus it will be seen that the postage on Newspapers amounts to only about one seventh of the whole, while the papers constitute at least nine-tenths of the entire bulk and weight of the mails. The rates of transporting each article should be proportioned to the cost of its transportation. It is not just to tax the letter-writer for the benefit of the newspaper subscriber, nor to assess the cost of transporting letters on the circulation of newspapers.

The law now provides that every newspaper carried out of the State shall pay one and a half cents; if delivered within the State, one cent. The inequality of this rule, in reference to distance, is obvious. The New York city papers, after being carried to the borders of the Lakes, a distance of five or six hundred miles, are taxed but one cent; while those which are carried but five or six miles, if into another State, pay one and a half cents. As the State lines make no difference in the cost of transporting or delivering a newspaper, we are unable to see any good reason for making them a standard for graduating the rate of postage.

Another inequality, which is obvious to every one, is found in the fact that the size of newspapers is not taken into account in fixing the rates of postage. A little sheet not much larger than your two hands, pays the same tax as one about the size of a blanket, the weight and bulk of which are ten or twelve times as great.

The propositions for the improvement of this branch of the Post Office business have been various. The Committee of the House of Representatives last winter reported a bill charging for every paper carried not over 50 miles, half a cent; not exceeding 150 miles, one cent; over 150 miles, one and a half cents. For larger papers, one quarter of a cent for each additional 250 superficial square inches. Publishers might send by the Government carriers, out of the mail, by paying half the preceding rates to the Postmaster General. Pamphlets of 16 pages, under 100 miles, one cent; over 100, two cents.

The minority of the same Committee reported a bill by which all newspapers containing less than 1,000 square inches, should be sent to subscribers in the county where they are published, free; if not sent out of the State, or over 100 miles, half a cent; not over 300 miles, one cent; over 300 miles, one and a half cents; provided that the postage be pre-paid; otherwise, half a cent more to be charged. If over 1,000 square inches, one quarter of a cent for each additional 250 inches.—Pamphlet postage to be two cents, and pre-paid in all cases. Printed circulars, hand-bills, &c. to be taxed two cents for all distances less than 300 miles; three cents for all greater distances.

The New York Tribune has proposed that all newspapers sent from a publishing office shall be rated by the pound, as weight is the principal item of expense. The publisher is to pre-pay the postage on his own papers before mailing, and he must charge enough more for the price of his paper to reimburse himself from the subscribers. All papers are mailed from the printing offices near, and it is argued that if the postage were rated by weight, publishers would dry their papers, and thus reduce their weight of the mails about one third. This proposal appears feasible and equitable to us; and would save much labor in the collection of postage bills, from individuals, and much loss to the Government; for it is well known that in many of the country offices, but little, and sometimes nothing is realized for the newspapers that pass thro' the office.

The conclusion to which we arrive, is that each newspaper and pamphlet should pay the cost of its own transportation and delivery, discriminating according to the distance, and the size or weight of the sheets. Some of the minor details of the law respecting newspapers may doubtless be corrected by national legislation, and the proper discrimination made in the cost of transporting large and small papers. Beyond this, there seems to be but little occasion for the interference of Con-

gress, unless it be deemed just and equitable that newspapers should be made to contribute a larger share towards the transportation of the whole mails.

We would not, however, wish the Government to prohibit the transportation of newspapers by individuals out of this mail. We would let every one consult his own convenience, to send by mail, or otherwise. If individuals monopolized the whole business of carrying the entire amount of newspapers published, the mails would be proportionately lightened, and with no loss sustained. In all ordinary cases, the Government can carry papers and letters cheaper than individuals, and if they do not do it, the people should be left free to select any other mode of conveyance that they might deem eligible.

MR. BIRNEY'S MEETINGS.

Mr. Birney spoke to a large assembly in Tremont Temple at Boston. The Whigs were rather noisy and boisterous, and interrupted him several times, and gave three cheers for Henry Clay. Their conduct was liberal and gentlemanlike.

At Albany, Mr. Birney addressed a large meeting in the City Hall, for about two hours. We have not room for the report of his remarks which appear in the Patriot. Mr. B. referred to the different "Roarback" stories which had been put in circulation, and stated his true position in reference to his nomination at Saginaw. With the particulars of this our readers are already acquainted. He said he had never sought any nomination, nor had he expected to be nominated by either party; but his name had been mentioned by many persons of both parties, after he had taken a prominent part in their local affairs. He then characterized the Democratic and Whig parties. The former he compared to the Harpies mentioned by Virgil, who gulped down every thing they could, and then trampled on and destroyed what they could not devour. He denied their claim to the title of Democrats. He then took up the doings of the Whig party, and of Henry Clay. Some of the Whigs were quite disorderly and uproarious.

When the audience had nearly dispersed about fifteen Whigs tarried and organized another meeting, which they baptized as an "Abolition Meeting," and passed sundry resolutions, disapproving of the anti-whig portions of Mr. Birney's remarks. The actors in this farce were all Whigs. It was a most contemptible manoeuvre.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

We invite attention to the article, to be found on our first page, briefly advertent to the decision of Judge SHAW, of Massachusetts, relating to the relative rights of master and slave—a decision which cannot fail to give this eminent jurist a high position in the eyes of all sincere lovers of Constitutional freedom throughout the Union. This decision carries out judicially the great and salutary doctrine of State Rights to the letter.—The institution of Slavery (if indeed it be an institution) is decided to be of an entirely domestic character—no State having a right to impose it upon the citizens or subjects of another State—or to carry it practically into their borders, in contravention of the fundamental laws and regulations of the free sovereignties; and we rejoice that there is one Judicial functionary to be found who will not suffer the Constitution of an independent sovereignty to be trampled upon with impunity, even in the case of an unprotected and oppressed Ethiopian.—Const. Dem.

The style of the following letter presents a striking contrast to the dignified replies of Mr. BIRNEY to the insulting attacks that have recently been made upon him in the newspapers.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

New York City, Oct. 21, 1844. MR. GREENEY—Sir—In an article in the Albany Argus of the 19th October, headed "C. M. Clay and the * * * Central Committee," there are three or four lies which might be well to notice in passing. These gentry may ROB me of my letters; I care not for that—but my fair fame they shall not attack with impunity. 1. It is false, then, that I persuaded (as is alleged) Mr. Gerrit Smith to refuse meeting me in debate at my appointment at Utica; Mr. S. wrote his declaration before I saw him, and handed it to me on sight. 2. It is false that the Albany Clay Club or Committee have any control (as is alleged in the Argus) over my movements; the appointments were made at my own request. 3. It is false that I am under pay for my services; none but a base and infamous time-server like the Argus, would insinuate that other men were as traitorous and destitute of patriotism as himself. I have never received one cent for my services from any man or set men, but I have spent many hundred dollars and my time in the service of my country, to persuade my countrymen to save themselves from this felon crew of office-seekers, who would shed our blood and expend all our treasure, if they may but fatten at the public crib! 4th. It is false and calumnious that I am here at the suggestion of Mr. Henry Clay, or any other man. I only am responsible for myself. Yours, C. M. CLAY.

The Liberty vote in New Jersey on Congressmen, &c. is stated to be 115. Only four or five counties had any organization whatever.

THE ELECTION.

The days of election are past, and the Liberty party in Michigan is still in existence, and possesses all the elements of stability and augmenting strength and vigor, as we believe the full returns will demonstrate. Our reports thus far are meagre enough. We shall now merely mention what we have heard, and next week give the result more in detail.

In Ann Arbor, Birney received 96 votes—last year, for Birney for Governor, 32. The whole vote of the town was 319. The days of election were pleasant, and the travelling good, and people being thereby disposed to good nature, there was less wrangling than usual. In Ypsilanti, the Liberty vote was 25; notwithstanding certain Whigs peddled and vouched for the Garland forgery, as we are informed. Not a Liberty man was caught! Northfield gave 10 Liberty votes, last year 4—Pittsfield 25, last year 13—Scio 25, last year, 19—Salem 65, Webster 14, Lodi 9—Saline 24, last year 18. Mr. Edmunds and four others of the "Twenty-nine" seceders reside here, and great hopes were entertained by the Whigs that the party would be about annihilated in that town. They were mistaken! Ten towns in the county give just 300 votes for Birney. Last year the twenty towns in the county gave him 311 votes. We presume our vote in the county will be about 350 or 360. This is as well as we could expect, considering that the Whigs claim to have gained 29 from the Liberty party, who signed the circular. Of these, however, not more than 6 or 7 would have voted for Birney under any circumstances. The Whigs were untiring in personal efforts with the Liberty men. As an instance, we may mention that a prominent Whig pleaded three hours with one of the 29, before he could prevail on him to sign the circular; and then he was only induced to do it by fraudulent representations; and the Liberty man, finding afterwards that he had been deceived, indignantly refused all connection with the Whigs, and openly avowed his intention to vote for Birney and Liberty.—We have seen his written statement to this effect, and have no doubt he kept his word at the polls.

Jackson County is reported at 440—last year 391. Town of Jackson, 76. In Livingston we are promised about 100 votes, being nearly double that of last year. Hamburg gave 15 votes.—Green Oak stands Dem. 35 Whig 49, Lib. 37—last year, 21, in 1840, 4. Very few in this vicinity were deceived by Whig stories. This exciting contest will strengthen our faith in our principles, in our candidates, and in each other. Having been thoroughly tried in this Presidential ordeal, we have just grounds for mutual confidence and esteem.

As to the other parties, we need only say at present, that the State has gone Democratic entirely as far as heard from, by larger majorities than we anticipated, amounting to about 3,000 in all. Washenaw gives about 250, Jackson 100, Calhoun 150, Oakland 600, Monroe 500, Lenawee 100, Livingston 300, Macomb 400, &c.—Detroit gave 55 Democratic majority, and 400 in the County. Next week we shall publish a list with further particulars. The Democrats have elected the three Representatives in Congress, all the State Senate, and 31 out of 53 Representatives. No Whig elected to the Legislature as far as heard from.

OHIO.

It is conceded that this State has gone for Clay; 45 counties give a net Whig gain of 3,152 upon the Whig vote for Governor.

ARKANSAS.

The latest news from this State is, that the Whig candidate for Governor was not elected, but his competitor, (Drew) by a majority of 2,500. The Legislature is said to be Democratic, 4 to 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns from this State, as far as heard, preponderate in favor of Polk. The accounts hitherto received are not sufficient to determine the political cast of the State with certainty.

The counties of Crawford and Butler, Pa. were organized for Liberty this year for the first time. The former county gave the Liberty candidate for Governor 164 votes, and the latter, 103. This was a fair beginning.

James Gordon, the murderer of Amasa Sprague, has been sentenced by the Supreme Court of Rhode Island to be hanged on the 14th of February.

The papers contain a story from the Cleveland Plaindealer, to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Fairbank, an Abolition minister of Ohio, and Miss Webster, a niece of Daniel Webster, have been indicted by the Grand Jury of Fayette County, Ohio, and are now in jail awaiting trial. They are charged with enticing negroes from their masters. The certificate of the jailer is annexed to the statements; but it looks somewhat like a "Roarback" story. Mr. Fairbank is said to be in irons. The jail is in Lexington, the residence of Henry and Cassius M. Clay.

The following extract from the Cincinnati Chronicle exhibits a specimen of the untiring efforts put forth by the Whigs to seduce Liberty men:

In Logan county, as we are told by a respectable citizen of that county, the Whigs appointed a committee of one for each anti-slavery voter, whose business it was to wait on the anti-slavery man committed to his charge, and prevail on him to vote the Whig ticket. If successful or otherwise, each committee man was to report accordingly; and if unsuccessful, was to be discharged and a new committee appointed for the unconvinced voter. This plan was carried out, and it is said some twenty votes were gained by it.

Mr. Giddings addressed the people on Abolition in six towns in Turnball County, Ohio, and the result was an increase of the Liberty vote for Congress over the previous year of 102!

Gen. Thompson, our late minister, to Mexico, gives a far more favorable account of the abilities and character of President Santa Anna, and of the Mexicans generally, than has hitherto prevailed in this country.

THE MILLERITE EXCITEMENT.

The latest period agreed upon for the End of the World by the believers in Mr. Miller's doctrine, was the 23d of October, supposed to be the seventh day of the tenth month, according to the Jewish reckoning of time. But the papers state that an aged and learned Jewish teacher in one of the Jewish synagogues at New York, says the tenth day of the seventh month, according to Jewish computation, was the 23rd of September last, and was celebrated by the Jews throughout the world, as the great day of atonement, one of their high festivals.

The excitement in many places was great. The Midnight Cry Extra was issued, we are told; with the following announcement in capitals:

"AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING, 22d OCTOBER, HE WILL COME. CHILD BELIEVE IT. AT THE 9TH HOUR OF THE NIGHT, JEWISH TIME."

In New Hampshire, two Justices of the Peace returned their commissions to the Secretary of State, believing that the world would have no need of human ministers of Justice after the 22d.

The following is an extract of a letter from New York to the Boston Courier by Mrs. L. M. Child:

"Yesterday was the day that many among us believed to be appointed for the burning of the world; not 'positively for the last time this season,' however, for a majority suppose it will occur on the 22d. Their system of theological navigation is supplied with elaborately prepared charts from which they learn that the Lord will certainly leave the mercy seat on the 13th of this present October, and appear visibly in the clouds of heaven on the 22d. Alas for every one of us, sinners or saints, if our Father should leave the mercy seat, even for so brief an interval!

It was stated some time ago, in the papers, that Mr. Miller had given it as his opinion, that if the prophecy was not fulfilled, as expected last spring, it would occur soon after the autumnal equinox.—Meanwhile, even the memory of this excitement seemed to have passed away from the ever busy crowd. But with the autumnal equinox, it returned with renewed fervor. Mrs. Higgins, a young woman from Boston, I believe, is here preaching with that enthusiasm and earnestness of conviction, which always impart a degree of eloquence. She and her zealous coadjutors are creating a prodigious ferment, and making many proselytes; all of whom are welcomed to their ranks as brands plucked from the intermediate burning.

A man who has tended an apple-stall, near the Park, went to hear her, and straightway gave away all his fruits and cakes; to the great delight of the children, who became warmly interested to have this faith spread through all the cake shops and apple stalls. A vender of stoves, near by, has shut up his shop, with the announcement that no more stoves will be needed on this earth. A shoemaker, in Division-street, began to give away all his stock; but his son came in during the process; and caused him to be sent to an insane asylum till the excitement of his mind abated. A shop in the Bowery mounted a placard, on which was inscribed in large letters, "MUSLIN FOR ASCENSION ROBES!" I know not whether this was done for waggery, or from that spirit of trade, which is ever willing to turn a penny on war, pestilence, or conflagration.

Some of the disciples of this creed have written glowing letters, entreating me to make haste to escape from the wrath that is impending over all unbelievers. One of them has seen me in a vision, radiating light, and considered this a special indication that I was to be summoned to ascend with the saints. I feel sincerely grateful to these kind, well-meaning persons for their anxiety to save me. But if there has been no preparation in my previous life, the effort to make ready in a few days could avail but little. Even if I thought the end of all things was so very near, I could see no better way of preparing for it, than by purity of life and conversation, a heart at peace with all men, and diligent efforts to do all in my power to save and bless. And if the earth is to revolve on its axis for millions of years, still in that direction only lies the spirit's ascending path.

I am sorry that the Millerites have attracted the notice of those of our population, who delight to molest them, though it is more from mirth than malice. All sincere convictions should be treated respectfully. Neither ridicule nor violence can overcome delusions of this sort, or diminish their power to injure. Such crowds are continually about the doors of the Millerite meetings, that it is most dangerous to life and limb to effect an entrance. Stones and bricks are thrown in, and crackers and torpedoes exploded under their feet. The other night, while Mrs. Higgins was exhorting and prophesying, with tempestuous zeal, some boys fired a pile of shavings outside the window near which she was standing, and at the same time kindled several Roman candles.—The blue, unearthly light of these fireworks illuminated the whole interior of the building with intense brilliancy, for a moment.

The effect on a highly excited congregation was terrible. Some fainted, and some screamed. Several serious accidents happened amid the general rush; and one man, it is said, was so deranged with nervous terror, that he went home and attempted to cut his throat. The Mayor and a strong array of constables, now attend these meetings, to prevent a repetition of these dangerous tricks.—But the preachers say that no protection is needed; for four angels are stationed at the four corners of the earth, and they have sealed the foreheads of all the saints, so that no harm can come to them."

From the Boston Times. MELANCHOLY DELUSIONS AT CAMBRIDGE. A case of lunacy, arising out of the pernicious doctrines of Millerism, occurred last evening, at the residence of a leading Millerite in Cambridgeport; and my only motive in giving it publicity through your columns is, that the community may be apprised of some of the evil results of Mr. Himes's excitement in this city, and consider what may be proper for them to do to arrest the further progress of such an abominable and dangerous delusion.

Several Miller meetings have of late been held at Mr. ———'s house, which is upon the Watertown road, in Cambridgeport, and as I was in the neighborhood last evening, I was induced to enter it, from the noise and confusion that reigned within. Shouts were heard at the distance of half a mile, and many neighbors came to learn the cause of the uproar. I entered, and found about thirty people present, and a man of about 30 years, seated in the middle of the room, a perfect lunatic. He was making violent contortions with his body, and swelling himself up, as he pretended, to inhale the divine spirit of the Lord.—Then in a few minutes he uttered loud, vociferous cries of—"The Lord has come! the Lord has come! he's in the room! he's in the room!" and shouts of "Glory! Glory!" ascended from the devout Millerites.

The poor man sunk down exhausted, and fancied that the sins of the people present were concentrated in him, and that the load of such a mass of iniquity was burning him to death. He howled piteously, and groaned forth that he was to be expiatory, and entreated the brethren to pray for him; and while the faithful were praying, the poor unhappy man would shout as he pointed to this one and that one—"There's the Devil, the Devil! put him out! put him out!" and those thus singled out were obliged to retire and thus appease the man. When the prayers were finished, the man was happy, and gave vent to his joy in loud exclamations of "Glory to God!" amid the sympathetic responses of "Amen! Amen!" from the Millerites.

Again, the man would get calm, and after musing awhile, would begin in a low, calm tone, and slapping his hand upon his knee, cry, "Sit down, sit down, sit down," repeating it thirty or forty times, till he was exhausted. The company obeyed; for, from the low and calm manner of the beginning, his voice swelled and rose to furious howlings, and his hands kept pace with all the frantic sway of a maniac.

Then, all was hushed, and in a few moments the cry of the faithful Millerites arose, of "Glory to God! Amen! Amen!" I looked round with astonishment upon such doings, when my ear was caught by the same low tones of the man, who began with, "Don't you doubt, don't you doubt, don't you doubt," and I saw him slapping his knee and heard him repeat it twenty or thirty times, increasing his voice and gestures till he had got to the utmost pitch of the one and the extent of his muscular powers in the other, when he drooped from exhaustion.

Then sobs were heard from the women, and the belief went round the room that God has just spoken to them, commanding them to be faithful to the end. Some of the women said they discerned a supernatural change in the man—that when he rose from his calm and easy tones, up to the violent workings of a drunkard in delirium tremens, it was the awful manifestation of God to try the faith of the faithful, and that he appeared of large size, and his face shot forth a glowing radiance. The brethren said, 'it was a sensible demonstration of the presence of God,' and ordered the doors to be closed, to keep him in the room.

Just as the doors were closed, he began again in his low tone of voice, 'I believe, I believe, I believe,' and continued it with the swell of his voice, till it was lost in the demoniac ravings of the madman, and he sunk exhausted to the floor. There he lay for some minutes, till some of the faithful Millerites thronged around, and attempted to raise him. But the maniac recovered his strength, and fancying himself beset by his enemies, beat tattoo with his legs and hands upon the shins of his more faithful brethren, till he had frightened many of them away from the

room. I was borne off in the crowd, and as I left the house, I heard one Millerite say, 'The man must be crazy!' This is a correct narrative, Mr. Editor, of what took place last evening, at Cambridgeport, and the fruits of Millerism do not end here.

Since writing the above, I have met a brother to this poor maniac, of last evening, and I am informed by him, that his brother is a painter by trade, and gave up his business, turning wholly to the recent light of Millerism about three weeks ago; also, that another brother of his embraced Millerism in 1843, and died a maniac last July.

If any of your readers require any vouchment to this account, you will know the proper quarter to direct them. AN EYE WITNESS. Oct. 16, 1844.

THE MILLERITES.

We learn that a body of Millerites encamped on Monday, in the vicinity of Phoenixville, and remained there during the nights of Monday and Tuesday, exposed to all the inclemency of the weather. The scene at times was frightful.—The shouts and screams of the women and children, together with the groans, lamentations, and exclamations of the men—were calculated to excite feelings of deep commiseration for the wretched objects of delusion. On Wednesday morning, two little children were found in the encampment, perfectly cold, stiff, and dead. Many grown persons were also suffering severely, and the persons who reside in the neighborhood, absolutely forced some of the females into their houses, with the object of saving their lives. Much misery and poverty will no doubt be the result of this delusion.

We learn also that large parties of these insane people were, during Monday and Tuesday, encamped in a field on the Darby Road—at several points on the shores of the Schuylkill, on the banks of the Wissahiccon, and at other places near the city. In some cases they were without adequate provisions, while in most, they were without sufficient clothing.—We are glad to learn, however, that in a number of instances, the delusion has partially subsided, and that the misguided victims have returned to their homes and places of business. It is hoped that any new attempt to mislead and deceive them, will be promptly checked by the authorities. The great body are no doubt sincere—but it is not possible that some rogues may have been among them, taking advantage of their weakness?

A Millerite named Culp, committed suicide at Niagara, a few days since, by drowning. It is said that there are a thousand Millerites in Wallingford, Conn.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The following are the announcements respecting this grand consummation of all things, as put forth within a few weeks by four of the principal leaders of the sect. As the appointed day is now past, once and again, we trust that those who have been mistaken in their calculations, while they "use all diligence" to be ready for "the coming of the Son of Man," will also remember the injunction to "occupy till he come."

OPINION OF MR. HIMES.

As the date of the present number of the Herald is our last day of publication before the tenth day of the seventh month, we shall make no provision for issuing a paper for the week following. And as we are shut up to this faith, by the sounding of this cry at midnight, during the tarrying of the vision, when we had all slumbered and slept, and at the very point when all the periods, according to our chronology and date of their commencement, terminate—we feel called upon to suspend our labors and await the result. Behold the Bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him! is the cry that is being sounded in our ears; and may we all, with our lamps trimmed and burning, be prepared for His glorious coming. J. V. HIMES.

OPINION OF MR. LITCH.

I wish to say to my dear brethren and sisters who are looking for the coming of the Lord on the tenth day of the seventh month, but especially to those who have hesitated on the question, that the strong objections which have existed in my mind against it, are passed away, and I am now convinced that the types, together with the signs of the times, are sufficient authority for believing in the Lord's coming at that time; and henceforth I shall look to that day with the expectation of beholding the King in his beauty. I bless the name of the Lord, for sending this midnight cry to arouse me, to go out to meet the Bridegroom. May the Lord make us meet for the inheritance of the saints. J. LITCH.

OPINION OF MR. STORRS.

I take up my pen with feelings such as I never before experienced. Beyond a doubt, in my mind, the tenth day of the seventh month will witness the revelation of our Lord Jesus Christ in the clouds of heaven. We are then within a few days of that event. * * * Now comes the True Midnight Cry. The previous was but the alarm. Now the real one is sounding. GEORGE STORRS.

OPINION OF MR. MILLER. I see a glory in the seventh month which I never saw before. Although the Lord had shown me the typical bearing of the seventh month, one year and a half ago, yet I did not realize the force of the types. Now, blessed be the name of the Lord, I see a beauty, a harmony and an agreement in the Scriptures, for which I have long prayed, but did not see until today. * * * I now do not know of a single text which disproves Christ's coming, this seventh month; and I have no drawback in my mind. If he does not come within 20 or 25 days, I shall feel twice the disappointment I did this spring. * * * I am strong in my opinion that the next will be the last Lord's day sinners will ever have in probation; and within ten or fifteen days from thence, they will see Him whom they have hated and despised, to their shame and everlasting contempt. O what will then become of nominal, cold-hearted scoffers and professors. Have mercy, O God, have mercy upon them. I can be of no use in Boston; in twenty days or less I shall see all that love Jesus. My health is such that I cannot be present at your Conference. The Lord bless and save you all when he comes. Amen and Amen. Wm. MILLER.

Low Hampton, Oct. 6, 1844.

We meet the following form of Petition at the request of a subscriber: To the Honorable the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan:

Thy undersigned citizens of _____ township, _____ County of _____ in said State, respectfully request of your honorable bodies, to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing capital punishment in the State; and substitute therefor, a penalty which may seem best in your combined wisdom, and humane feelings.

We believe, that no Legislative body can have power which is not granted unto them, by the people. And, as no individual has the right to take his own life, therefore, he cannot delegate to any association this power; from the fact that he cannot yield up to another, that which does not belong to him. Again, many times innocent persons are executed, and guilty are set at liberty. Whereas, the former could be restored to society and friends, if it had not been for the law, and the latter justly punished for his crime. In the one case, society and friends would be made to rejoice, and in the other, a reformation effected. Believing that reformation and happiness should be the main objects in all punishments, we submit this to your wisdom, kindness and charity; in view of this benign and holy principle, we feel in duty bound, ever to pray.

All friends to this petition, will cut it out and circulate it throughout the country, and after the legislature is convened, forward them on.

A STRAY LEAF FROM A MODERN DICTIONARY.

The soul and embodiment of Democracy—A man who take a hundred of his brother Democrats, born free and equal, and claims them as his property—making them work without wages, and selling them at auction when he has done with them.

A Democratic Republic—A form of social and civil organization, in which all are born free and equal, and 2 1/2 millions of Democrats are owned by 250,000 other Democrats, the latter whipping them at discretion, making them work without wages, and selling them and their babies with other cattle in the shambles.

Love for the Dear People—To make 2 1/2 millions of them work without wages.

Free and Equal—For one Democrat to own another.

Distribution—To tax the Northern Democrats, and distribute the proceeds to Southern Democrats, to pay for brother Democrats who have succeeded in gaining that liberty to which all men have an inalienable right.

A Glorious War—A war made with Northern troops on a few poor Indians, for the purpose of catching a few free and equal, liberty-loving, runaway Democrats.

Economy—To spend 50 Millions in such a war.

Liberty—Liberty to hold slaves.

Rights of a Majority—Obedience to a small minority of Southern dictators.

The Powers that be—A few slaveholders.

Democratic Principles—Texas and eternal slavery.—Ch. Freeman.

The Editors of the Anti-slavery Standard at New York, the Emancipator and Liberator in Boston, and the Pennsylvania Freeman and the Liberty Herald at Philadelphia, are filing several columns a week with disputes and quarrels about "Old Organization," and its incidentals. It is none of our concerns, but we respectfully suggest to them whether their talents, time, and means might not be used to better advantage in the anti-slavery cause. Their contentions look quite unnecessary and unprofitable to us who live in the West.

Fourteen Counties in Pennsylvania last year gave 1,737 Liberty votes: this year, 3,470 for Governor—being more than double.

Mr. Birney has inserted a notice in the Free Press, denying the forged letter attributed to him, and stating his expectation of being able to track out the forgery to its source.

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye stuff, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and selected stock of goods...

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS

THESE PILLS are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio. Dr. Smith would say to the public, that in offering them this Pill, he presents no quack nostrum...

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. WM. M. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LANDON. Moscow, Michigan, June 12, 1844. DR. SMITH—Dear Sir, I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable UNIVERSITY PILLS...

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, Tugsan and Shaw Bonnets, Flannels, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan.

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.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

all of which will be offered to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

Notice to Merchants.

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

NEW HAT STORE.

JAMES G. CRANE would respectfully inform the Public, that he has opened a fine stock of Hats, Caps, Stocks, Cravats, Scarfs, Collars, Umbrellas and Gloves, at No. 105, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, nearly opposite the U. S. Court Room and Post Office, where he will be happy to see his friends and supply them with his good articles in his line as can be procured, either here or at the east.

ANN ARBOR OIL MILL.

The subscribers would give notice that they are engaged in manufacturing LINSEED OIL, and are prepared to furnish oil of the best quality to merchants and painters, cheap as it can be obtained from the East. Oil exchanged for Flax seed at the rate of a gallon of oil for a bushel of Flax seed. Cash at all times paid for Flax seed.

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE.

The Subscribers take this method of informing all who are engaged in the Milling business in the State of Michigan, that they have manufactured in Ann Arbor, Washenau County, Michigan, L. B. Walker's Patent Smut Machine, which they would recommend to take the Smut off of wheat, or better than any other machine. This machine is a horizontal machine, it retains all the friction of the wheel, and uniting simplicity with durability, it combines the best of both, and blowing principles, discharging the dust and smut as fast as separated from the wheat. This machine is perfectly adapted for use in the mill, and is much lighter than any other machine in use. For further information, send large bills. Shop in Lower Town. Price to agree with the times. All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to.

CAN'T BE BEAT! NEW BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER STORE.

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

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good FULLED CLOTH, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following TERMS.

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread for immediate use.

PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. In slight ailments, or where the patient prefers a less expensive article than the "Anti-inflammatory and Rheumatic Plaster," these will be found highly beneficial. Being already spread for immediate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain or Weakness in the Side, Breast, Stomach, between the Shoulders, or wherever there is Pain, or where a Plaster is needed. They may be rendered more serviceable by pasting a piece of cloth on the back of them before they are applied. Multitudes have been relieved of pain and suffering by these Cheap Plasters.

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

(OFFICE, LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR.) Will tend to all business in their profession with fidelity and dispatch. Particular attention will be given to collecting, and to the management of the business of others.

WANTED by BECKLEY & HICKS.

Black Salts, Ashes, Ashes! To any amount wanted by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Grass Seed! WANTED by BECKLEY & HICKS.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

SUGAR COATED, OR Improved Indian Vegetable PILLS.

For Intermittent Remittent, Bilious and Tremulous Fevers; Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia; Heartburn; Perverted Appetite; Constipation; Diarrhoea; Dysentery; Bilious Colic; Worms; Pain in the Head, Side, Back, Foul Stomach; Scour, Secum, and other Impurities of the Blood; Obstructions; and Female Complaints generally.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

THESE PILLS have never appeared a medicine so official and so safe, as this, is calculated to do much good. They excite a healthy perspiration, and restore the natural diuresis of the system. The obstruction of the passages of the arteries is the cause of a great proportion of human sufferings. These pills produce the perspiration in an extraordinary degree, of removing all obstructions, and restoring a healthy circulation.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS!

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure them of their diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

"WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of them is to them in the form of a great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES"

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

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, a sovereign remedy for pains and all weakness in the back, Loins, 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 quantity or charge.

WANTED--WOOL, IN GOODS AT CASH PRICES.

all that we can get for which we will pay the highest price in CASH or if preferred, May 27, 1844.

DETROIT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTTY & BENCHER.

At No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner of Bates street, Detroit.

5000 boxes window Glass, 5 tons sashers, 5000 boxes window Glass, 5 tons sashers, 5000 boxes window Glass, 5 tons sashers.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS

THESE PILLS are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M. D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio. Dr. Smith would say to the public, that in offering them this Pill, he presents no quack nostrum...

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. WM. M. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LANDON. Moscow, Michigan, June 12, 1844. DR. SMITH—Dear Sir, I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable UNIVERSITY PILLS...

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. TELLER.

MASSELON, Ohio, May 1st, 1844. DR. SMITH—Dear Sir, I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Pills in removing bile from the stomach, deterring the Liver, and in all complaints emanating from that source.

TESTIMONIAL OF F. L. WELLS.

WATERLOO, Mich., March 10, 1844. DR. SMITH—Dear Sir, For upwards of six months I was afflicted with Fever and Ague, and during that time could find nothing that gave me permanent relief, at length however your University Pills were recommended to me by one of the best Physicians in these parts, and I am happy to say, that from the use of one box I was permanently cured of my ague, since then a number of my family have been as signally benefited.

TESTIMONIAL OF DANIEL GOODNOW.

MONROE, Mich., June 1, 1844. I hereby certify that Dr. Wm. M. Smith has been my Family Physician for four years last past, that he has used his University Pills in his practice in my family with unparalleled success, and I think them preferable to any pill for bilious affection in the world.

TESTIMONIAL OF MRS. ABIGAIL C. WRIGHT.

Shiawassee Town, Mich. June 1st, 1844. This I certify, that three years ago I was attacked with Liver Complaint so severely that I could scarcely turn myself in bed; I used many specifics and remedies, such as Brandreth's, Resurrection, Oriental, and other pills, but with little or no effect. One year ago, my friend Dr. Smith called on me on his way to Boston, when he gave me a box of his University Pills, which perfectly restored me, and my health has not again suffered from like cause.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., No. 13, Franklin Street, June 25, 1844. DEAR DOCTOR—Justly requires me to state, that I have sold your University Pills for one and a half years last past, and that I can sell no others while I have them on hand. They have superseded the sale of all others—their effect is truly wonderful.

MONROE, Mich., June 12, 1844. For Sale by J. H. LUND, Lower Town, and WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper Town, Ann Arbor.

Wanted by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Wanted by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Wanted by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Wanted by BECKLEY & HICKS, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.