

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1844.

VOL. 4, NO. 31.
WHOLE NO. 187.

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY
Will be published every Monday morning, in
Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

BECKLEY & FOSTER,

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance; if not paid
in advance, TWO DOLLARS will be invariably
required.
Old subscribers can have their papers at
One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount
and paying arrearages.
All subscribers will be expected to pay within
the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For each line of breviter, (the smallest type),
for the first insertion, 3 cents.
For each subsequent insertion, 1 cent.
For three months, 7 cents.
For six months, 10 cents.
For one year, 15 cents.
Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
Legal Advertising by the job.

Manufacturers, Booksellers, Mechanists,
Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an
extensive business, who wish to advertise, will
find the Signal the best possible medium of com-
munication in the State.

All Remittances and Communications
should be addressed, Post paid,
SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY

For the Signal of Liberty.
OUR CAUSE.

Our father's words are dark with rust,
They hang suspended by the wall,
In them we do not put our trust,
For right is strong, or than them all,
And, knowing that our cause is just,
We do not fear that it will fall.

We feel his just because we know
"That all men are created free,"
And have the right to come and go,
And think and speak as well as we,
And God says, "do to others so,
As thou wouldst have them do to thee."

All men are but one brotherhood,
Descend'd from our common sire,
So should each seek the common good
For to no other end aspire;
For this was our fathers' creed
The rapid charge—the deadly fire.

Our brother we would not deprive
Of rights which God to all has given,
And to restore his rights we'll strive
Until his iron bonds are riven,
And he, with ecstasy alive,
Breathes, free, the balmy air of Heaven.
D. W. C. L.
Mundy, Genesee County.

MISCELLANY.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT'S LETTERS
FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 24, 1844.

There is, not far from St. Paul's Cathedral, a dingy, forbidding pile of stone buildings, embracing under the same *coup d'aileil* two spots, the names of which are familiar to all who understand English, Newgate and the old Bailey. In the latter sit the courts of criminal law, or as they are perhaps more appropriately called, the criminal courts. The two structures are scarcely separable by the unassisted eye, and I think it likely there is some direct communication by means of which prisoners may be transferred from one to the other, without danger of interference by the mob. Determined to see an English criminal court, I selected a day when it seemed about as difficult to get into the old Bailey as it would be for a prisoner to get out of Newgate. It was the last day of the trial of Dr. Belamy for the murder of his wife. The vestibules, stairways and corridors of the court room were all crammed, so that it was not the easiest matter to reach the doors; and when I had reached a door, I found it impossible to get in without the application of two small keys, viz: a shilling and a sixpence. The doorkeeper strongly recommended me to wet the keys in a "drop of beer," but, as a temperance man, I was determined they should work dry, or not at all. Somewhere about the building I afterwards saw it inscribed on a blackboard that the doorkeepers were not to take fees, but it must be something more than a black-board to convince an English doorkeeper that he is not to magnify his office as other higher functionaries do. Besides, it would be debasing theatricals too much to permit such a notice as this turned out to be, to be seen for a moment.

The room is a very plain one, and not quite so large as the Supreme Court room in Boston. Over the centre of the bench is a small plain sounding board or canopy, surmounted by the lion and that other beast going to fight for the crown of these realms, on which crown stands another little lion, looking as if he would bite. Underneath the sounding board, close to the wall, is hung, not the sword of Damocles, but a straight sword, properly laid in its scabbard, with the point upwards. The inquiry occurred to me, if a halberd with a slip knot, would not have been more expressive. When will the Christian world have done with the code

of Draco? I confess I do not dare to take the sword out of the hands of the magistrate when he stands to protect the law abiding from the assaults of the lawless; but that the sword or the halberd should be used in cold blood upon the poor captive culprit, no less outrages my reason than it revolts my feelings. It is gratuitous cruelty. To men in a state of mind to commit murder, death has no terrors. If proof of the folly of capital punishment were wanted, this very case of Dr. Belamy would furnish sufficient. Here were great and profound judges, and grave and acute lawyers sitting in their robes and wigs, and sheriffs in purple and fur, and the twelve pure disinterested men—the body-guard of British justice—in the jury box, and a solemn assembly of onlookers, that justice without fear or favor may be done. And what happens? A man is brought to the bar in regard to whom there is no reasonable doubt that he poisoned a young and lovely wife, while professing the greatest affection for her, developing a malignity and callousness of soul, seldom if ever equalled in the annals of Newgate, and yet a doubt is conjured up, and he is acquitted.

Why, if his own story was true, he is quite unfit to be abroad in society, on account of his utter recklessness, and yet he is turned loose again. I cannot conceive it possible that such a criminal could have escaped punishment, if the penalty had been imprisonment for life instead of death. The circumstances of this foul blot upon human nature, are these. Dr. Belamy married the only daughter of a widow lady in the north of England, having a property of about £6000. He had a peculiar passion for falconry, and wrote a book upon the sport. On his marriage, he relinquished his profession and undertook the management of the property of his bride and her mother. Her mother soon died and was buried, and Dr. Belamy had her death entered in the parish register as of bilious fever. Last June—he had been married a year and a half—he and his wife executed wills, by which each left their property to the other, in the event of death. Soon after, they came to see London. In a day or two after his arrival, he wrote to his agent at home, that his wife was so ill that he was obliged to remove her to lodgings, and have two medical men in attendance, when at the time nothing of the kind was true. He bought prussic acid and acetate of morphine, poisons which he had some four years before used medicinally in his own case. A day or two after he had written the above letter, one morning he called upon his landlady to see his wife, who was suddenly ill. She was in convulsions and directly died. The husband declared it was a fit, from a disease of the heart—that she would not come out of it, and that her mother had died of the same disease. But when urged to do something, he put her feet in warm water, and applied a mustard poultice! A physician was sent for, who arrived after her death. An inquest was held, and a *post-mortem* examination. After Dr. Belamy knew that the contents of the stomach were to be analyzed, then he disclosed to one of his friends that his wife died of prussic acid, which, he said, intending to take himself, he had procured, and while trying to open the phial, had broken the neck off and poured the acid in a tumbler to save it. This was in the bedroom where his wife was, and he left the acid in the tumbler, went into another room to get another phial, (where he knew there was not one) forgot himself, and sat down to write a letter to his friend. In the mean time, his wife, who had been taking salts, wanted some water, poured some into the tumbler of poison and drank it. His story is, moreover, that he was so much ashamed of his carelessness in leaving the poison exposed, that he did not state the true cause of death, but feigned another.

Yet the fatal fact is, that while he knew the cause, he did not apply the easy remedy, viz: cold water, which as a medical man, and one who had used the poison upon himself, he must have known, but did apply other remedies which he knew to be perfectly useless!

There were many other strong circumstances against him, but this seemed to prove beyond doubt, that he intended his wife should die. It was proved that the prisoner had always lived on terms of apparent affection with his wife, and she was not far from being a mother. But to judge by his looks, one would rather have been his hawk than his wife. He looked the picture of selfishness, like a cat that can "play, and after slay." Surely, the cause of justice is injured by leaving such a wretch escape because it is just possible for a weak-minded juror to conjure up the shadow of a doubt in his favor. The defence was said to be very able and eloquent. Unfortunately, I did not hear it, but only the summing up of the prosecution by a Mr. Bodkin, and a very dull

bodkin he was—just such a prosecutor as a murderer might like. The charge of the judge was very lucid, but delivered inaudibly.

MRS. WORKS'S LETTER.

THORPES, Ill. August 13, 1844.

Dear Sir:—I received your kind letter this afternoon, and I will improve the first opportunity to answer it, for I truly believe I have found a friend in a stranger; and a friend in need is a friend indeed. Many a stranger has sympathized with me whom I never saw, and never expect to see, this side of the grave; but I trust I shall meet them in Heaven where we shall tune our harps and sing hal-lalujah to the Lamb.

When my husband went away, I and my children were dependent upon him for our daily bread; and my health was not good when he went away. Myself and youngest child a little girl eighteen months old, were forty miles from home when he went, which was on Monday, and I got home next Friday, with my little girl sick in my arms, and found my youngest son quite sick. As soon as I got into the house, my eldest son of the age of nine years, said to me, "Mother, where is father? he went away on Monday and we have not seen him since." Judge what were my feelings at that moment. I was at home but a few moments before I heard he was in Palmyra jail, in Missouri. In two weeks I went over to see him, and saw him upon an average once a week while he was in jail, which was more than eight weeks. I do not know how they could live so long there, in so small a place. I have been to Jefferson twice, and expect to go (if the Lord spares my life, and gives me means) again next November when the legislature sits, & plead with them for the release of my husband. But I will drop this subject and write upon the one you wished me to.

We have a small house, which I have called our own, but how long I can do so I know not, for the sheriff came out yesterday morning and handed me a writ, to appear at the Court House the third Monday in September, to answer to a certain bill of complaint. Where it will end, I know not. It is for the "where he fell in Missouri. I am owing some cash debts; one, which is the most, (except the lawyer's fee,) is about twenty dollars: it was thirty nine, but some friends in Connecticut sent me some money some time ago, and I paid the other part. The man I owe it to lives somewhere in the eastern States; he has sent out twice to have it sued, but if he will have patience I will pay him all. If it had not been for kind friends I do not know where I should have been now. No living being but myself knows the troubles and trials I have passed through for the last three years. I am a woman of sorrow and acquainted with grief. My health has been a growing poorer and poorer ever since my husband went away, though I am able to attend to my work. I wash for three students and take in a little sewing. They pay me in work again, or let me have orders; but I cannot always get the most useful articles with them, such as groceries and flour. I am willing to do what I can to get a living, but my family requires a good deal of my time. I am troubled to get a sufficient amount of flour: we live mostly on the coarse article. Perhaps you do not know what that is: the superfine is taken out of the wheat, and then the fine, and this I use is the next. I do not say this to complain, for I should be glad to get enough even of that. I have had but a very little meat in my house for a good while. A friend sent me a few pounds of pork the other day, which I thankfully received. I have seen the time since my husband went away, that I would have been glad of bran to make bread of. It has got to be an old story his being in prison. There is but little story or done about it. It troubles me to think the press is so silent about it. You wish me to tell you what would make my family comfortable. It is hard for me to tell. I have learned to get along with little. My Master knows what we need, and has sent me help more than once when I was ready to despair. I must trust to the Lord for a supply (for he is kind—and your kindness shows it), for the remainder of the summer and the coming fall and winter. You may think I look a great ways ahead. I do not know that I shall live to that time, but I remember the winter that has gone by and what we suffered. I can bear cold and hunger much better than I can see my children starve. Many a time have we shivered over a few embers, and I have waded through the snow for wood, and to take care of my cow, till my clothes were frozen near a quarter of a yard deep. Many a time last winter did I travel miles through the snow to find my cow. For want of food she wandered off, and I do not know but she will have to do the same the coming winter. You may think I tell you a great deal, but the one half I have not told you.

If the friends can spare bed clothing, or winter clothes or shoes, or any such thing, or clothing of any kind, I should be very glad, for I think I could exchange some of them for food, and some of them I want. I know money is very scarce. One of the teachers has gone east, and I heard that himself or his agent was going to Vermont to get something if he could for the institution here. If you and the friends could, without robbing yourselves, send me a small box by this man, I think the Lord will reward you. It is a great favor to ask, and I will not urge it. If you shall see fit to send a box, will you put in a paper containing the names of the donors. It would be a comfort to me to read them over.

I am glad to hear you speak so much about Freedom. If you were as near a slave state as I am, you would want to give in two votes to

a man. I live two miles from the Mississippi River, which divides Illinois from Missouri. I have four children. I have buried one since my husband went to prison. I have a little son added to my family since he went away. His name is Alanson. He is in his third year. People that come here ask him where his father is. He tells them he is in the penitentiary. They ask him what they shall do to the men who put him in there. He says, say them about the penting of their sins; that is pray about their repenting of their sins. I think my husband being taken away was the cause of my little girl's death. She would lie in her cradle from morning till night and call for her father, till she pined away and died. The day but one before she died she called for paper, and said she wanted to write to father. The night before she died, (I was watching with her—it was past midnight—no one in the house but my children, and they asleep. It was a very cold night, and I had no wood out for a fire, and I was shivering with the cold,) she went into a fit, and I held her in my arms, I should think ten minutes that she did not breathe. I awakened my eldest child and sent for a neighbor. She did not breathe when the neighbor came. After she had been there awhile, Ellen came partly out of the fit, and went into another which she never came out of. Oh I thought if my husband had been here at the time what would I have given! But no, it could not be. There is a world which we are looking forward to, where sorrowing and sighing will be done away, and where the wicked will cease from troubling and the weary be at rest. Perhaps you have not been called to wade through the furnace of affliction; but with me I sometimes think it has been heated; on some seven times hotter than before. But the Lord's will, not mine, be done.

My husband wishes me to go into Missouri and circulate petitions. I have already been three times, and exposed life and health, and am willing to do it again if I can get my release; but my faith is weak.—Kind sir pray for me and mine.

Yours, truly,

AURELIA A. WORK.

AFFECTIONATE GIRL.

[The following singular case was brought, last spring, before the justice of the peace of the fourth district in Paris. The object of the dispute was two white roses, whose withered leaves had long since been dispersed to the winds.]

Madame Galien, (mantua-maker.) I demand thirty francs, (six dollars) damages, from Miss Flora (Minville), for causing me to lose an order worth 150 francs.

Judge.—Explain the facts.

Madame.—Yes, sir. About two months ago, Miss Leontine de Crillon was to be married to the Prince of Clermont-Tonnere; the marriage gifts were to be magnificent. I received an order to make a dress for the bride; it was to be a chef d'œuvre. Splendid lace, pearls, gimp—all the marvels of the art of dress-making were to be united. But something more rare at that time was wanting; it was a natural white rose—a rose at the end of February!

Judge.—And Miss Flora engaged to procure one for you?

Mad.—Yes sir; she cultivates flowers, and often sells them to the great milliners of the capital. I went to her, and she promised to let me have one of the two roses she then possessed, for twenty-five francs, which sum was to be paid on delivery. I depended on her promise, but she did not keep it faithfully; for I did not receive the rose, and for that reason they refused to take the wedding dress.

Judge.—(To Miss Flora.) Why did you not deliver the rose?

Miss Flora.—(with timidity.)—I was not my fault. The evening before the day of which I had promised the white rose to Madame Galien, a shower, which took place during my absence, made the flowers expand, and some hours afterwards nothing remained of it but the stem. What I tell you is the truth.

Judge.—I believe you, young girl.—But the second rose, could you not have delivered that?

Miss Flora.—(with tears in her eyes.)—Oh! as to that one, it was not promised. Madame Galien would certainly have accepted it, for it was the more beautiful of the two. But I could not give it. It was destined to my mother.

Judge.—Was it her birth day?

Miss Flora.—(sorrowfully.)—No, sir, it was the anniversary of her death.—(Profound sensation in the auditory.)—Every year I lay on her tomb one of those white roses which she so much loved. This year I did the same. I said to myself, the bride will be as handsome with a flower less, and my poor mother shall again to-day have her favorite rose.

Here Miss Flora shed abundant tears, and Madame Galien, endeavoring to console her, said to the judge—"Stop the cause sir; it is wrong for me to molest this poor girl for a good action; let us say no more about it; it is a misfortune that cannot be helped. All that I wish for compensation is, to have a daughter like Miss Flora."

The justice of the peace, much affected, sent away the parties without any further trial.—*Behcon.*

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1844.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Perhaps few men ever came prominently before the American public with brighter prospects of attaining high and honorable distinction as a political benefactor of his country than C. M. Clay; and we know of no man who ever more effectually used up his advantages in so short a time. He is allied to respected and influential families—he is possessed of wealth—he has had the advantages of a liberal education—he has considerable talents as a ready and eloquent writer—he became initiated into political affairs while young, and he is now in the prime of life, and extensively known by reputation throughout the nation. What a favorable opportunity was here to establish a solid and durable character, which might place him among the benefactors of his age and nation, and carry his name to posterity with those of Franklin and Washington! The reason why he has washed this golden opportunity, which will never return, may be stated in two words—he is a mere politician. Were nothing more severe to be said of him, it would be reason enough why the good and the noble-hearted should refuse to honor him, either while living or dead.—Their respect and admiration are commanded only by those whose ruling motive is the welfare of their fellow men.

But Cassius has forfeited the confidence of the better portion of his countrymen by acts either notoriously wicked, or directly inconsistent with his avowed principles. We will mention two or three.

1. In 1837, he was elected to the Legislature of Kentucky as an anti-slavery man—so he has often stated, and added that Henry Clay gave a *via voce* vote for him, knowing him to be such. During the session, he introduced a series of resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas. He was the first man that proposed the project in any State Legislature. Was this consistent in an anti-slavery man?

2. He has been concerned in one duel personally, and was the chosen friend of John Clay in another; and what is worst of all, he has come out in the public prints in defence of duelling in certain cases, as a practice which "God and nature vindicates!"

3. His apologies for Henry Clay's slaveholding dogmas and practices stand in direct antagonism to his professed anti-slavery principles. Of this our readers need no specifications.

4. His continued advocacy of Henry Clay's elevation after that gentleman had so pointedly rebuked him, demonstrates that anti-slavery was not his guiding principle. Had it been, he would have come out and said to Liberty men,

"I thought Henry Clay was an Abolitionist; I asked your support for him as such; he says he is not. I therefore no longer claim your support for him nor shall I give him mine."

This would have been manly and noble. But Cassius did not do so! He persevered in begging the votes of anti-slavery men, and his applications met the fate they deserved.

From these considerations we are unable to place any confidence in Cassius as an Abolitionist, believing him to be destitute of those principles of stern moral rectitude, which are the foundation of the anti-slavery character. We have never joined in the extravagant eulogies bestowed upon him by some of our cotemporaries. We regarded him as an inconsistent, though frank, honest-hearted philanthropist. We spoke of him as such.—Subsequent events have materially modified our views. We therefore present them. Our desire is, not to do Mr. Clay any injustice, but to represent him as he really is.

"THE CHRISTIAN POLITICIAN."—We have received the second number of a paper published in Cincinnati, with this title. It is edited by W. H. Brisbane and J. L. Batchelder. Its motto is, "Let your Politics be as it becomes the Gospel of Christ.—Philippians, 1: 27." It proposes to discuss every subject of interest to the intelligent Christian, especially Slavery, War, Missions, Temperance, &c. It is handsomely printed, and is offered at \$2,00 a year, in advance. From the character and ability of Dr. Brisbane, we anticipate a valuable paper.

The Whig Legislature of Vermont have re-elected Mr. Phelps Senator in Congress for six years more. Sundry things are laid to his charge by the papers—among others, the Green Mountain Freeman says that he is guilty of "base, immoralities."

THE HEAD OF THE AFRICAN.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Oct. 23, has an article on the color of the negro, which the writer attributes to the heat of the atmosphere, and the action of the sun's rays upon the body, connected with the laws of descent. The following is quoted from the Foreign Quarterly Review:

"According to the late researches of one of the ablest living anatomists, Prof. Tiedemann, who has with singular felicity been able to vindicate the uncivilized man's capacity for improvement, we learn that—1. The brain of the negro is, upon the whole, as large as that of the European and other races of men.—Its weight, its dimensions, and the capacity of the cranium, prove this fact.—Many anatomists have also incorrectly asserted that Europeans have larger brains than negroes. 2. The nerves of the negro, relatively to the size of brain, are not thicker than those of Europeans, as Scammer and his followers had said. 3. The outward form of the spinal chain, the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum and the cerebrum of the negro, show no important difference from those of the European. 4. Nor does the inward structure, the order of the cortical and medullary substance, nor the interior organization of the negro's brain, appear at all unlike the brain of the European. 5. The negro brain does not resemble that of the orang outang more than the European brain, except in the more symmetrical distribution of the gyra and sala. It is not even certain that this is always the case. We cannot, therefore, coincide with many naturalists, who say the negro has more resemblance to apes than to Europeans, in reference to the brain and nervous system."

And after a minute survey of proofs respecting the intellectual faculties of the negro, Prof. Tiedemann continues in the following words:

"The principal result of my researches on the brain of the negro is, that neither anatomy nor physiology can justify our placing them below Europeans in a moral and intellectual point of view. How is it possible, then, to deny that the Ethiopian race is capable of civilization? This is just as false as it would have been, in the time of Julius Caesar, to consider the Germans, Britons, Helvetians and Bata-vians incapable of civilization."

Some dispute having arisen in reference to a certificate of Rev. Dr. Bascomb, of Lexington, Ky., some 47 members of churches published a testimonial of the Doctor's worthy character. In referring to them, the Democratic paper in Lexington is quoted as saying—

"They are, doubtless, very good judges of bricklaying, carpentering, coffin, tape and pack-thread, buggies, wool, or fur hats, plank, cabinet ware, wagons, bale rope and bagging, coats and pantaloons, town pumps, line or coarse combs, trusses, chickens, and eggs and other edibles, groceries, crotchets and quavers, tin cups and pans, pukes and purges—but, in the name of Apollo, what do they know, what can they be expected to know—about 'burning eloquence' or 'high intellectual endowments.'"

Again—
"It is because the Rev. H. B. Bascomb has not and never will have, one particle of 'burning eloquence,' that the certificate of the aforesaid tinkers, tynners and tailors has become necessary."

We call attention to these expressions, as indicative of the state of feeling in a slaveholding community towards laboring men. It exists irrespective of party.—No northern paper could venture to publish articles of this character.

At a station in the East Indies, there is published a newspaper, started by the pupils of the Missionaries, called the Morning Star. It circulates extensively in the heathen villages, and has two or three thousand subscribers. All arguments in favor of heathenism are freely admitted, and the refutation placed along side of them. As this is something new among the heathen, it attracts their attention considerably. The authority for this statement, is Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Missionary to Ceylon.

It appears from the Niles Republican, that Mr. J. N. Chipman, Democratic candidate for Senator from that District, has been falsely accused by the Whigs as "an Abolitionist." The Republican repels this aspersion with becoming spirit, affirming that "no better or firmer Democrat can be found." So let every one take notice, that when Mr. Chipman gets to the Legislature, he will be a Democrat, but not "an Abolitionist."

Greely of the N. Y. Tribune lays down the rule, that no charge is to be believed against any candidate for office, which is made too late to allow him time to refute it. This is a good rule.

HEAR THE WHIG SLAVEHOLDERS!

These Northern men who are incredulous in respect to the statement of Liberty men as to the ascendancy of the SLAVE POWER, are respectfully invited to read the following extract from the Charleston Courier of October 30, 1844—one of the ablest whig papers of the South. It is a thorough anti-slavery document, emanating from the seat of slaveholding aristocracy:

"Furthermore, so long as the vote of the South shall be worth what it is in the Presidential game, and especially so long as the slaveholding interests shall enjoy the equality that it now does, or any approximation to it, in the Senate of the Union, it is little short of absurd to imagine that political abolitionism can acquire any sort of importance. Any candidate for the presidency, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ground in the canvass, would band the South in solid phalanx as one man against him, and ring the death knell of his hopes. The united South, with but a respectable party at the North, can always bestow the Presidency on the object of its choice and the representative of its principles.

Our past experience, too, has shown that the weight of the South has been heavily felt in the political balance, and has almost always monopolized high federal office. The Southern or slaveholding states have given six out of our ten Presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Tyler,) to the Union—the Northern or non-slaveholding States have given but four, namely, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and William Henry Harrison, and of these four, the two last named were chosen by a large majority of Southern votes, and the last named was a native Virginian, finally devoted to the rights and interests of the land of his birth—and even the two first named enlisted a strong southern support.

Again of the six southern Presidents, five were re-elected to their high office, and each occupied it for eight years, and only one, the present incumbent, will have occupied it but four years, giving in all to the slaveholding interest the possession and control of the presidency for forty-four years out of fifty-six; while of the four non-slaveholding Presidents, three occupied the Presidency but four years each, and one, the lamented Harrison, only a little more, giving in all to the non-slaveholding interest, the possession and control of the presidency for only twelve years out of fifty-six. So of the chief justices of the United States, the South has had three, (Rutledge, Marshall, and Taney,) and the North but two, (Jay and Ellsworth,) out of the five incumbents of that august judicial seat. At this moment, the Southern or non-slaveholding interest enjoys a monopoly of high federal office—executive, judicial, legislative, military and naval: John Tyler, a Virginian is President, and his cabinet consists of John C. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, secretary of state; George M. Bibb, a Kentuckian, secretary of the treasury; John Y. Mason, a Virginian, secretary of war; Charles A. Wickliffe, a Kentuckian, postmaster general; John Nelson a Marylander, attorney general; and William Wilkins, a Pennsylvanian, (the single exception on the list,) secretary of war; Roger B. Taney, a Marylander, is chief justice of the United States; Willie P. Mangum, a North Carolinian, is president of the Senate, and John W. Jones, a Virginian, speaker of the House of Representatives; and Southern men stand at the head of the most important committees of both branches of Congress: Winfield Scott, a Virginian, is major general of our army, and James B. Aron, a Virginian, senior officer of our navy; and, to crown all, Henry Clay, a Kentuckian, is the Whig, and James K. Polk, a Tennesseean, the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency, securing to us the future as well as the past. If this be not the lion's share of political power, words have lost their meaning—if this be not enough to satisfy the South, she must be insatiable indeed."

Great increase of Correspondence.—Effects of Cheap Postage.—We sent off yesterday by our special conductor, (who will attend to its safe delivery on board the steamer Caledonia) the largest letter and newspaper mail that ever left any office in this city for the Conard steamers. The increase in correspondence caused by our reducing the rate from 13-3-4 to 6 cents per letter is truly incredible. This branch of the post office business here has been almost abolished from want of patronage, while we receive and forward ten times as many letters for each packet as the post office used to receive. We calculate the increase at about ten fold, although we believe it is a little over. Now, look at the result. Had the postage reform bill been supported by the postmaster general and his man Friday, of this city, the Department would be receiving at this day a postage of six cents each on ten times as many letters as it received 13-3-4 cents each for; all this loss is the result of leaving in the post office department men who are unfit to carry out the principles of our form of Government.—*Boston Chronicle.*

The Vermont Legislature has already adjourned after a session of three weeks. The subject of Capital Punishment was disposed of by abolishing the act of 1842, thus leaving the law requiring men to be hanged, in full force.

Pennsylvania.—At the late election the question of selling the main line of Public works was submitted to the popular vote, and a majority of more than 22,000 decided in favor of the sale. The price we believe is fixed at 20 million dollars, and the State bonds to be taken in payment.—*State Jour.*

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Enslaved, will be held at the Presbyterian Church this (Monday) evening, at half past six, P. M.

NATIVE AMERICANISM IN MICHIGAN.

Let week we referred to the fact that a portion of the whigs were strongly disposed to go over to the Native American party.

Let week we referred to the fact that a portion of the whigs were strongly disposed to go over to the Native American party.

Let week we referred to the fact that a portion of the whigs were strongly disposed to go over to the Native American party.

Let week we referred to the fact that a portion of the whigs were strongly disposed to go over to the Native American party.

Let week we referred to the fact that a portion of the whigs were strongly disposed to go over to the Native American party.

Let week we referred to the fact that a portion of the whigs were strongly disposed to go over to the Native American party.

Let week we referred to the fact that a portion of the whigs were strongly disposed to go over to the Native American party.

MORE DEMOCRACY!

We copy the following as a specimen of Democratic electioneering. We find it in the Christian Politician, a Cincinnati paper.

BARGAIN AND SALE!

Such is the startling fact! The most detestable coalition that ever disgraced an enlightened people, has been formed!

SECOND COALITION OF CLAY AND ADAMS,

James G. Birney withdrawn in favor of Henry Clay!!!

Such is the startling fact! The most detestable coalition that ever disgraced an enlightened people, has been formed!

can govern America, there probably will be no difference of opinion among the people when the question is rightly understood.

WHIG PREDICTIONS.

The conductors of the whig Press in this State have been very unwilling to acknowledge what every body has known—that their party in Michigan for three years past, has been in an established and uniform minority.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Now that the presidential election is over the cloven foot of popery begins to exhibit itself in the public streets.

RUMORS ARE ALREADY RIFE THAT THE PAPAL THRONE IS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO AMERICA.

Our Protestant Republic is to fall a prey to the Roman Priesthood. Heretofore the foreign Catholics have used the Democratic party.

MORE DEMOCRACY!

We copy the following as a specimen of Democratic electioneering. We find it in the Christian Politician, a Cincinnati paper.

BARGAIN AND SALE!

Such is the startling fact! The most detestable coalition that ever disgraced an enlightened people, has been formed!

SECOND COALITION OF CLAY AND ADAMS,

James G. Birney withdrawn in favor of Henry Clay!!!

MORE DEMOCRACY!

We copy the following as a specimen of Democratic electioneering. We find it in the Christian Politician, a Cincinnati paper.

BARGAIN AND SALE!

Such is the startling fact! The most detestable coalition that ever disgraced an enlightened people, has been formed!

SECOND COALITION OF CLAY AND ADAMS,

James G. Birney withdrawn in favor of Henry Clay!!!

MORE DEMOCRACY!

We copy the following as a specimen of Democratic electioneering. We find it in the Christian Politician, a Cincinnati paper.

BARGAIN AND SALE!

Such is the startling fact! The most detestable coalition that ever disgraced an enlightened people, has been formed!

he is consistent in voting for a party that will carry out his views. But why should a professed Liberty man vote for a slaveholder or his supporters?

THE LEXINGTON PRISONERS.

Miss Delia A. Webster, who has been arrested and is now confined in jail at Lexington, Ky., charged with breaking the slave laws of that State, is a daughter of Mr. Benajah Webster, of Ferrisburgh, Vt.

THE ELECTIONS.

MICHIGAN.

GENESEE COUNTY.—The Liberty vote for Electors was 183: last year for Governor, 117.

OAKLAND COUNTY.—The Whig vote for Wisner was 2,314: for Hunt, 2811: for Canfield, 282.

INDIANA.

Has gone for Polk by about 2,000 majority.—The Liberty vote is said to be 5,000 or upwards.

DELAWARE.

Is reported to have gone for Polk.

OHIO.

According to the Ohio Statesman, the official vote stands thus:

Presidential.—For Clay, 155,118; "Polk, 149,061.

Clay's majority, 6,052.

Birney's vote, 80,50.

For Governor.—For Bartley, 147,728; "Tod, 146,481.

Whig majority, 1,277.

The Liberty vote for King was 8,411.

Harrison's majority in 1840 was 23,575.

MARYLAND.

Clay's majority is 3,232, being a gain of 2,736 since the election for Governor.

CONNECTICUT.

The Christian Freeman reports the Liberty vote as far as heard at 1,944; last spring for Governor, at 1,981. The whole vote will be about 2,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

All the States have been heard from but two—Louisiana and Tennessee; and the electoral tickets of each party have succeeded in the following States:

CLAY. POLK.

Massachusetts 12 Maine 9

Rhode Island 4 New Hampshire 6

Connecticut 6 New York 36

Vermont 6 Pennsylvania 26

New Jersey 7 Virginia 17

Maryland 8 South Carolina 9

North Carolina 11 Georgia 10

Ohio 23 Alabama 10

Kentucky 12 Mississippi 6

Delaware 3 Michigan 9

Illinois 9

Missouri 7

Arkansas 5

Indiana 12

92 164

TO LIBERTY MEN!—HEAR A SLAVEHOLDER!

If they shall be induced now to desert own colors, they can never rally again, and there is great comfort in this thought.

SHAWANEE COUNTY.—The Electoral vote of this County stands thus:

Polk, 269; Clay, 300; Birney, 96.

The Liberty vote of last year was 37.

A friend writes from Owosso: "This is the banner town of the County. The Democratic vote of Owosso was 24, Liberty 23, Whig 22. If all the voters had been out, we should have stood at the head of our vote."

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—The Liberty vote is reported at about one hundred.

LENAWEE COUNTY.—In Palmyra the Liberty vote was 14—last year 11.

SAGINAW COUNTY.—Clay's majority, 8; Hunt over Wisner (Whig) 1.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—The Liberty vote for Representatives, was follows:

Montague, Duncan.

Alamo, 1 1

Brady, 7 7

Charleston, 25 25

Climax, 9 9

THE ELECTIONS.

MICHIGAN.

GENESEE COUNTY.—The Liberty vote for Electors was 183: last year for Governor, 117.

OAKLAND COUNTY.—The Whig vote for Wisner was 2,314: for Hunt, 2811: for Canfield, 282.

INDIANA.

Has gone for Polk by about 2,000 majority.—The Liberty vote is said to be 5,000 or upwards.

DELAWARE.

Is reported to have gone for Polk.

OHIO.

According to the Ohio Statesman, the official vote stands thus:

Presidential.—For Clay, 155,118; "Polk, 149,061.

Clay's majority, 6,052.

Birney's vote, 80,50.

For Governor.—For Bartley, 147,728; "Tod, 146,481.

Whig majority, 1,277.

The Liberty vote for King was 8,411.

Harrison's majority in 1840 was 23,575.

MARYLAND.

Clay's majority is 3,232, being a gain of 2,736 since the election for Governor.

CONNECTICUT.

The Christian Freeman reports the Liberty vote as far as heard at 1,944; last spring for Governor, at 1,981. The whole vote will be about 2,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

All the States have been heard from but two—Louisiana and Tennessee; and the electoral tickets of each party have succeeded in the following States:

CLAY. POLK.

Massachusetts 12 Maine 9

Rhode Island 4 New Hampshire 6

Connecticut 6 New York 36

Vermont 6 Pennsylvania 26

New Jersey 7 Virginia 17

Maryland 8 South Carolina 9

North Carolina 11 Georgia 10

Ohio 23 Alabama 10

Kentucky 12 Mississippi 6

Delaware 3 Michigan 9

Illinois 9

Missouri 7

Arkansas 5

Indiana 12

92 164

TO LIBERTY MEN!—HEAR A SLAVEHOLDER!

If they shall be induced now to desert own colors, they can never rally again, and there is great comfort in this thought.

SHAWANEE COUNTY.—The Electoral vote of this County stands thus:

Polk, 269; Clay, 300; Birney, 96.

The Liberty vote of last year was 37.

A friend writes from Owosso: "This is the banner town of the County. The Democratic vote of Owosso was 24, Liberty 23, Whig 22. If all the voters had been out, we should have stood at the head of our vote."

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—The Liberty vote is reported at about one hundred.

LENAWEE COUNTY.—In Palmyra the Liberty vote was 14—last year 11.

SAGINAW COUNTY.—Clay's majority, 8; Hunt over Wisner (Whig) 1.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—The Liberty vote for Representatives, was follows:

Montague, Duncan.

Alamo, 1 1

Brady, 7 7

Charleston, 25 25

Climax, 9 9

Comstock, 39 39

Cooper, 10 10

Kalamazoo, 21 19

Oshitemo, 5 4

Pavilion, 14 4

Portage, 29 18

Prairie Ronde, 5 30

Richland, 27 27

Ross, 8 3

Schoolcraft, 57 44

Texas, 5 6

Total, 243 252

The Whig candidates received 922 and 923; the Democratic, 833 and 823.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For Gov., whole number of votes, 121,278

George N. Briggs had, 57,879

Marcus Morton, 64,242

Samuel E. Sewall, 8,911

Scattering, 246

For President, 151,124

Henry Clay, 67,418

James K. Polk, 52,846

James G. Birney, 10,860

Six Whig members of Congress elected: four districts, no choice. The Liberty vote last year was 9,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Liberty vote of Philadelphia city and county has more than doubled since the October election. It was then 107, now nearly 250.

THE ELECTIONS.

MICHIGAN.

GENESEE COUNTY.—The Liberty vote for Electors was 183: last year for Governor, 117.

OAKLAND COUNTY.—The Whig vote for Wisner was 2,314: for Hunt, 2811: for Canfield, 282.

INDIANA.

Has gone for Polk by about 2,000 majority.—The Liberty vote is said to be 5,000 or upwards.

DELAWARE.

Is reported to have gone for Polk.

OHIO.

According to the Ohio Statesman, the official vote stands thus:

Presidential.—For Clay, 155,118; "Polk, 149,061.

Clay's majority, 6,052.

Birney's vote, 80,50.

For Governor.—For Bartley, 147,728; "Tod, 146,481.

Whig majority, 1,277.

The Liberty vote for King was 8,411.

Harrison's majority in 1840 was 23,575.

MARYLAND.

Clay's majority is 3,232, being a gain of 2,736 since the election for Governor.

CONNECTICUT.

The Christian Freeman reports the Liberty vote as far as heard at 1,944; last spring for Governor, at 1,981. The whole vote will be about 2,000.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

All the States have been heard from but two—Louisiana and Tennessee; and the electoral tickets of each party have succeeded in the following States:

CLAY. POLK.

Massachusetts 12 Maine 9

Rhode Island 4 New Hampshire 6

Connecticut 6 New York 36

Vermont 6 Pennsylvania 26

New Jersey 7 Virginia 17

Maryland 8 South Carolina 9

North Carolina 11 Georgia 10

Ohio 23 Alabama 10

Kentucky 12 Mississippi 6

Delaware 3 Michigan 9

Illinois 9

Missouri 7

Arkansas 5

Indiana 12

92 164

TO LIBERTY MEN!—HEAR A SLAVEHOLDER!

If they shall be induced now to desert own colors, they can never rally again, and there is great comfort in this thought.

SHAWANEE COUNTY.—The Electoral vote of this County stands thus:

Polk, 269; Clay, 300; Birney, 96.

The Liberty vote of last year was 37.

A friend writes from Owosso: "This is the banner town of the County. The Democratic vote of Owosso was 24, Liberty 23, Whig 22. If all the voters had been out, we should have stood at the head of our vote."

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—The Liberty vote is reported at about one hundred.

LENAWEE COUNTY.—In Palmyra the Liberty vote was 14—last year 11.

SAGINAW COUNTY.—Clay's majority, 8; Hunt over Wisner (Whig) 1.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.—The Liberty vote for Representatives, was follows:

Montague, Duncan.

Alamo, 1 1

Brady, 7 7

Charleston, 25 25

Climax, 9 9

Comstock, 39 39

Cooper, 10 10

Kalamazoo, 21 19

Oshitemo, 5 4

Pavilion, 14 4

Portage, 29 18

Prairie Ronde, 5 30

Richland, 27 27

Ross, 8 3

Schoolcraft, 57 44

Texas, 5 6

Total, 243 252

The Whig candidates received 922 and 923; the Democratic, 833 and 823.

MASSACHUSETTS.

For Gov., whole number of votes, 121,278

George N. Briggs had, 57,879

Marcus Morton, 64,242

Samuel E. Sewall, 8,911

Scattering, 246

For President, 151,124

Henry Clay, 67,418

James K. Polk, 52,846

James G. Birney, 10,860

Six Whig members of Congress elected: four districts, no choice. The Liberty vote last year was 9,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Liberty vote of Philadelphia city and county has more

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothing, Stays, Machinery, Dye...

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.

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

TESTIMONIAL OF DR. LANDON. 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.

DRY GOODS

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

Notice to Merchants

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

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

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at Messrs. Druggists Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeits are ever offered, patent medicine invariably procured of the original inventor or his regular successor.

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread for immediate use.

PRICE ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL.

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread for immediate use.

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.

WRIGHT'S Medicated Plaster, spread for immediate use.

PRICE ONE SHILLING, IN ORDER TO PLACE THEM WITHIN THE MEANS OF ALL.

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good FULLED CLOTH,

Until the first day of November, A. D. 1844, the price will be 37 1/2 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make.

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

Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

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

WANTED, Cash and Hides, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given.

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.

PULPHER & JUDSON. Ann Arbor, (Lower Village,) Sept. 6, 1844.

SUGAR COATED, OR "Improved Indian Vegetable" PILLS.

For Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers; Headache; Indigestion; Dyspepsia; Heartburn; Peevish Appetite; Costiveness; Dropsical Swellings; Bilious Colic; Worms; Pain in the Head, Side, Back; Puff Swellings; Scrofula, Scurvy, or any Impurities of the Blood; Obstructions, and Female Complaints generally.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

THESE Pills have never appeared a medicine, which, while it can do no harm, is calculated to do much good.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "PUPULAR MEDICINES" have been before the public, claiming to give relief and cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

"COUGH LOZENGES"

These are the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine.

"WORM LOZENGES"

These have proved more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES"

relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and other ailments in a very few minutes.

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of Dry Goods, DYE STUFFS and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

- 50 tons Fusate, Cuba, Tobacco, Tampico and Carthage.
- 10 tons Logwood, Campech, St Domingo and Honduras.
- 6 tons Nicaragua, Bonair, Coro, Hache and Lima.
- 3 tons Camwood, very choice.
- 180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground.
- 100 " Fustic, "
- 100 " Red Woods, "
- 100 " Camwood, "
- 100 " Quercitron Bark, "
- 45 " Alum, "
- 42 " Coppers, "
- 30 " Blue Vitriol, "
- 25 " Madder, Ombre, and Dutch crop, "
- 20 " Cream Tartar, "
- 15 " Soda, "
- 8 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manila and Guatimala.
- 20 " Lac-Dye, "
- 20 " ext. Logwood, "
- 20 " Grain Tin, "
- 200 pounds Verdigris, "
- 15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid.

Also, Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Wearing Shirts, Nippers and Buttons, Irons, Comb-plates, Pickers and Bobbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Paper, Hand Looms and Fly Shuttles, Steel and Copper Nails, Emery, &c.

Persons Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades. All's a double and single Carding Machines. Machine Cards, Leicester.

The above goods have been recently purchased directly from the importers and manufacturers, exclusively for cash, and will be sold at the New York jobbing prices, adding transportation only, and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles, will, in many cases, be sold at FIFTEEN PER CENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.

THEO. H. FATON. Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

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, IN GOODS AT CASH PRICES.

50 bales brown shagwags, 5 bales black shagwags, 100 pieces fine printed goods, 1000 pieces dress materials, 1000 yards double width bagging, 8000 yards light cloths and satins, 5000 yards super assorted broad cloths, 200 pieces French and English Cassimere, 300 yards Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, 100 doz. handkerchiefs, 75 pieces fine shirt material, 1000 boxes window glass, 5000 yards red and blue paper, 10000 boxes window glass, 5000 yards red and blue paper, 10000 boxes window glass, 5000 yards red and blue paper.

May be found a large and complete Spring Stock of Dry Goods, and Dry Groceries and daily additions made from New York and Boston markets, consisting in part of the following:

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

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.

DETTROT CHEAP CASH STORE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY ABBOTT & BECHER.