

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, & Editors.
G. BECKLEY,

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

VOL. 4, NO. 44.
WHOLE NO. 200.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in
Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

BECKLEY & FOSTER,

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

HYMN OF THE CITY.

BY W. C. BRYANT.

Not in the solitude
Alone, may Man commune with heaven.
Only in savage wood
And sunny vale, the present Deity;
Or only hear his voice
Where the winds whisper and the waves re-
joice.

Even here do I behold

They steps, Almighty—here amidst the crowds
Through the great city rolled,
With everlasting murmur, deep and loud—
Choking the ways that wind
'Mongst the proud piles, the work of human
kind.

Thy golden sunshine comes

From the round heaven, and on their dwelling
lives,
And lights their inner homes—
For them thou fill'st with air the unbounded
skies,
And giv'st them stores
Of Ocean, and the harvest of its shores.

They spirit is around,

Quenching the reckless mass that sweeps
along;

And the eternal sound—

Voices and footfalls of the numberless throng,
Like the resounding sea.

Or the rainy tempest, speaks of Thee.

And when the hour of rest
Comes, like a calm upon the mid-sea brine,
Hushing its billowy breast—

The quiet of that moment, too, is thine;

If breathes of him who keeps
The vast and helpless city while it sleeps.

MISCELLANY.

SWALLOWING OYSTERS ALIVE.

At a late hour, the other night, the
door of an oyster house in our city was
thrust open, and in stalked a hero from
the Sucker State. He was quite six feet
high, spare, somewhat stooped, with a
hungry, anxious countenance, and his
hands pushed clear down to the bottom of
his breeches pockets. His outer covering
was hard to define; but after surveying
it minutely, we came to the conclusion
that his suit had been made in his boy-
hood, of a dingy, yellow linsey-woolsey,
and that, having sprouted up with aston-
ishing rapidity, he had been forced to
piece it with all colors, in order to keep
pace with his body. In spite of his ex-
pressions, however, he had fallen in arrears
about a foot of the necessary length, and
consequently, stuck that far through his
inexpressibles. His crop of hair was
surmounted by the funniest little seal-skin
cap imaginable. After taking a position,
he indulged in a long stare at the man
opening the *bivalves*, and slowly ejacu-
lated—“Istors?”

“Yes, sir,” responded the attentive op-
erator; “and fine ones they are, too.”

“Well, I’ve heard tell of istors afore,
says he, ‘but this is the first time I’ve seen
‘em, and perhaps I’ll know what that
made of afore I git out of town.’”

Having expressed this deprecatory inten-
tion, he cautiously approached a plate,
and scrutinized the uncased shell-fish with
a gravity and interest which would have
done honor to the most illustrious search-
er into the hidden mysteries of nature.—
At length he began to soliloquise on the
difficulty of getting them out, and how
queer they looked when out.

“I never seed any thing hold on so—
takes an amazin’ site of screwin’, hoss,
to get um out, and aint they slick and
slip’ry when they does come? Smooth
as an eel! I’ve a good mind to give that
fellor lodgings, jest to realize the effects,
as uncle Jess used to say about spekula-
tion.”

“Well, sir, was the reply, ‘down with
the two bits, and you can have a dozen,’

“Two bits!” exclaimed the *Sucker*, now
come, that’s stickin’ it on rite strong, hoss,
for istors. A dozen on ‘em ain nothin
to a chicken, and there’s no gittin’ more’n
a picayune a piece for them. I’ve
only re-alized forty picayunes on my first
ventur’ to St. Louis. I’ll tell you what
I’ll gin you two chickens for a dozen, if
you’ll conclude to deal.”

A wag standing by and indulging in a
dozen, winked to the attendant to *shell*
out, and the offer was accepted.

“Now, mind,” repeated the *Sucker*, all fair—
two chickens for a dozen—you’re
witness, mister,” turning at the same
time to the wag; “none of your tricks,
for I’ve hearn tell you city sellers are
mighty slip’ry coons.”

The bargain being fairly understood,
our *Sucker* squared himself for the onset
—deliberately put off his seal skin, tucked
up his sleeves, and fork in hand, awaited
the appearance of No. 1. It came—he
said, “I can be kind too.” The sheep never
again trespassed on my lot. “And my friends,”
he would continue, addressing the audience,
“remember that when you talk of injuring your
neighbors, they will talk of injuring you.”
When nations threaten to fight, other nations
will be ready too. Love will beget love; a
wish to be at peace will keep you in peace.
You can overcome evil with good. There is
no other way.”

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.
FEMALE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIA-
TION.

The Detroit Female Benevolent Association
held their third annual meeting on Friday even-
ing, Jan. 17th, at 7 o’clock, in the colored
Methodist Church, pursuant to a public notice.
The President having taken Chair, called the
House to order, and the meeting was opened
with singing and prayer, by Mrs. Hybird.
Then proceeded to business; the object of the
meeting was stated by the president, the con-
stitution was read after which a hymn was
sung to the occasion. The secretary then
gave the full proceedings of the Society from
Jan. 17th 1844, up to Jan. 17th, 1845. The
relief committee reports were numerous of
what they had given out for charitable objects.
The Treasurer then made a report of what
had been taken from the treasury during the
past year which was eighty-one dollars fifty-
three cents. Received in, seventy dollars
three cents. Remaining, \$64.12. Goods on
hand \$24.83 cts. The amount taken in from
the first organization of the Society was two
hundred and fifty dollars; the whole paid out
one hundred and eighty-six dollars up to the
present time.

The business then being through with, the
president, Mrs. Hall, and the Treasurer Mrs.
Banks, addressed the society in a very appro-
priate manner, and also agreeable to a previ-
ous solicitation from the Society, Mr. J. M.
Brown delivered an address. Several other
gentlemen spoke for the encouragement of
the society. A collection was taken up.

On motion it was Resolved, That the pro-
ceedings of this meeting be published in the
Signal of Liberty and the Mystery.

The meeting then adjourned with prayer,
by the Rev. Mr. Hargrave.

MRS. LOUISA HALL, Pres.
SARAH B. TUCKER, Secy.

For the Signal of Liberty.
REVIVAL IN MILFORD.

MESSRS. BECKLEY & FOSTER:

As most of your readers are alike inter-
ested in revivals and abolition, and rejoice
to hear of the prosperity of Zion, I think it
would be gratifying to the friends of religion
to learn, that amidst all the darkness which
surrounds the churches, and the deep sleep
into which so many of their members have
fallen, that Milford has been visited by a re-
freshing from the presence of the Lord. Al-
though the work has not been as extensive at
present as could be expected or desired, yet
the series of meetings which have been held
there in which all denominations have shared,
have resulted in great good to each church.—

The Baptists and Methodists have received
quite a number into their churches. The
Presbyterian and Congregational churches,
which have long been hostile to each other’s
interest and greatly at variance with each
other, have amicably settled their church and
private difficulties; and these hostile churches
are now harmoniously blended in one upon
terms highly satisfactory to all parties. There
will soon be an addition of young converts to
their number.

Yours &c., O. PARKER.

Flint, Feb. 12, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.
THE “MARTYR FUND.”

MESSRS. BECKLEY & FOSTER:

I have just this moment seen the letter of
James Canning Fuller, in the Encumbered
making the inquiry—“Are there three hundred
and sixty-four dollars a year to sustain the
wives and children of Walker and Torrey until
the husbands and fathers once more
shall unfettered breathe heaven’s pure air.”—
I will be one of that number, and give my
pledge for 4 others, and my name may be put
upon the list of the friends of those outraged,
insulted and robbed families, and when due
conviction thereof before any competent court,
shall be sentenced to pay, for the first offence,
a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and
be imprisoned not exceeding one year; and
for the second offence, he shall be im-
prisoned for seven years, and pay a fine of not
less than one thousand dollars, or be banished
from the State as the court may see fit.

That the governor, for the time being,
may require any person or persons who shall
or may have come within the limits of this
State, on his, her, or their own behalf, or un-

der color, or in virtue of any commission or
authority from any State in this Union, or from
any foreign power, having relation to the laws
or regulations of this State on the subject of
slaves or free persons of color, to depart from
the limits of this State within forty-eight
hours after such notice, and such person shall

thereupon be bound to depart; and in case of
his neglect or refusal so to depart, as aforesaid,

the said person shall be deemed guilty of a
high misdemeanor, and shall be committed by
the same authority hereinbefore stated, for

trial, to the common jail of the district, unless
admitted to bail as hereinbefore stated; and
upon due conviction before any court of com-
petent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to be
imprisoned for a term not less than seven years,
and shall pay a fine not less than one thousand
dollars, and shall be banished from the State,
and to such fine and imprisonment as the court
shall think expedient.

Your Brother in Christ,
O. PARKER.

Flint, Feb. 12, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

At a regular meeting of the first Congre-
gational Church of Litchfield, the follow-
ing preamble and resolutions were
unanimously adopted:

Whereas Slavery, as it exists and is
tolerated in this our Christian land, we
believe to be a moral evil and a great sin
in the sight of God, and whereas, by the
blessing of heaven we have Liberty, light,
and knowledge with the golden rule

in our hands which instructs us that “what-
soever ye would that men should do unto
you, do even so to them;” and whereas
slavery does violate this rule, therefore
we feel it our duty, as the professed fol-
lowers of the Lord Jesus Christ, to publicly
disown this sin.

Therefore, Resolved, That viewing
Slavery to be a great sin in the sight of
God, and a deep stain upon our Christian
land, we cannot invite to our pulpit,
church fellowship or communion, any
person who traffics in human blood, or
who in any way, voluntarily coun-
teracts or sustains the institution of Slavery.

Also, at the same meeting, the follow-
ing preamble and resolutions were unani-
mously adopted:

Whereas Intemperance is making in-
roads and ravages in communities, de-
stroying the peace and happiness of families,
and dooming to eternal death its vic-
tims, deserves a severe rebuke at our
hands as the professed followers of the
Lord Jesus Christ:

Therefore, Resolved, That we as a church
will wholly abstain from all intoxicating
drinks, and that we will use all laudable
means to discontinue its use as a bever-
age. And further Resolved, That to be
consistent in the cause of temperance,
and that its principles may be fully car-
ried out, we, as a church, will banish all
alcoholic wines from our communion ta-
ble.

Resolved, That the above preamble &
resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk and
published in the Signal of Liberty.

LEMUEL LONG.

Church Clerk.

J. J. BLISS, Pastor.

February 1, 1845.

SELECTIONS.

ROYAL EDICT.

The kingdom of South Carolina has published
the following edict, passed at the session of
the legislature of 1844. All the repub-
lics in this blessed Union had better look
out.

An Act to provide for the punishment of per-
sons disturbing the peace of this State, in
relation to slaves and free persons of col-
or.

1. Be it enacted, by the Senate and House
of Representatives, now met and sitting in
general assembly, and by the authority of the
same, That any person or persons who shall

kill on his or their own behalf, or under color,
or in virtue of any commission or authority
from any State or public authority of any
State in this Union, or of any foreign power,
come within the limits of this State for the
purpose or with the intent to disturb, counter-
act, or hinder the operation of such laws and
regulations as have been or shall be made by
the public authorities of this State, in relation to
slaves or free persons of color, such person or
persons shall be deemed guilty of a high
misdemeanor, and shall be committed for trial
to the common jail of the district, by any one
of the judges of the courts of law or equity,
or the recorder of the city of Charleston, un-
less admitted to bail; by the said judge or re-
corder; and, upon conviction thereof by any
court of competent jurisdiction, shall be senten-
ced to banishment from the State, and to

its constitutional limits in the United States.

Born a Kentuckian and a Slaveholder,
I have no prejudices nor enmities to gratify;
but impelled by a sense of self-respect,
love and justice, and the highest expediency,
I shall ever maintain that

Liberty is our only safety.

For the freedom of speech and of the
press, I never shall cease to battle while
life lasts. If there is any Kentuckian so
base as to yield these Constitutional and
glorious privileges, without which it is

the veriest mockery to talk of being a
free people, I envy him not: A slave
to slaves, let him sodden in his infamy.—

With such I hold no fellowship—from
such I ask no quarter. All I ask is an
open field and a fair fight.

Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 8, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.

A Slight Mistake.—It turns out that

Miss Irene Nichols, the Kennebec factory
girl, instead of marrying Gen. Her-
rara, the new Executive of Mexico, as
has been stated, married quite a different
personage, by the name of Hassington or
Hanschild, a book keeper in some Mexi-
can establishment. So that instead of

“revelling in the Halls of Montezuma,”

Miss Nichols probably reigns supreme</

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

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

FALSE DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats, as a party, profess to be guided by the broad principles of natural right. They are for universal liberty in its fullest extent: they are for equal rights, and exact justice to all men; and they claim to be the especial advocates of the ignorant, the poor, and the oppressed against the injurious attempts of the intellectual, the rich, and the powerful. It is obvious that this continued proclamation of fundamental principles establishes a standard by which the acts of the party can be properly judged. The Democratic party claims support on the ground of its adherence to these principles; and just so far as it departs from them—just so far as its acts contravene its own acknowledged standard of rectitude—to just that extent must its adherents confess that it is unworthy of support.—How, then, stands the case with the party? Has their action coincided with their profession, or have practice and precept been direct antagonists to each other?—We think it would not be difficult to show, that in reference to one sixth portion of their countrymen, the Democrats, as a party, have violated, and propose in future to violate every one of their professed fundamental principles. We do not assert this as mere declamation, but as a sober fact, which can be demonstrated by the most ample proofs. We will to-day enumerate a few instances of legislative tyranny and injustice, that are perpetrated, sanctioned, and sustained by the Democratic party, and pursue the subject in future numbers.

1. The Democrats, as a party, are for continuing the legal disabilities of the free colored people in the States where they now exist. We do not know of an instance in the 26 States in which the removal of these disabilities has been taken up as a measure of the party. In the States where the Democrats have had a permanent majority for many years, they remain in full force. Take, for instance, the State of Illinois, which we believe has been a Democratic State for a dozen years or more in succession. According to the statute of that State, a colored man may be arrested on suspicion of being a runaway slave, and detained in prison until his white lord and master shall reclaim him; and if he be not claimed and proved to be a runaway slave, the sheriff is authorized to sell the FREE MAN into temporary bondage to pay the expenses of his arrest and imprisonment!—What Democracy is this! To arrest a man on mere suspicion of being a slave, and after trial, when he has been legally declared to be free, to sell him to defray the expenses of the outrageous wrongs he has endured! Would white Democrats, who pride about "equal rights," endure such Democracy in their own persons? This act is not a mere dead letter. Our last exchanges inform us that the Sheriff of Kendall county advertises that he has in his custody a black man, supposed to be a runaway slave; and he gives notice that any person having a right to said black must call, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away; or he will be disposed of as the law directs. Neither does the statute remain through ignorance of its existence, on the part of the people. The fact is notorious to all; and the Democratic Legislature have been besieged upon the subject year after year, but all in vain.

In all the States where legal disabilities of the colored people exist in any shape, it is not too much to say that the Democratic party is chargeable with their continuance, because in every State, they have been enacted by Democratic Legislators, advocated by democratic papers, approved by the action of their party conventions, or suffered to remain silently on the Statute book, when the continued and cordial action of the Democratic party of that State would have been amply sufficient for their removal.

2. This party, which professes to advocate universal freedom and equality, sustains slavery as it is, in every part of the Union—in the States in the Territories, in the District of Columbia and upon the High Seas. Where they have the acknowledged power to act against Slavery, they will not use it, but they make war upon Abolitionists, and upon every practicable measure for general emancipation, whether gradual or immediate.—These things are a matter of universal notoriety: they need no argument: they are indisputable.

3. The party are laboring to add more slaves to those already in the country. They propose to enslave, by the authority of the United States, and to hold as such by its military power, 25,000 persons in Texas, and all their descendants, whose right to personal liberty is as good as that of any Democrat in the Union. One would suppose that a real Democrat would

be so ashamed of the multitude of slaves in his country, that he would never consent to add to their number by taking in those of a foreign nation. But such is not the case. When Texas shall be annexed, the slaves will be held and kept in subjection, and their posterity enslaved by the laws and authority of the United States; and we see almost the whole Democratic party eager and earnest for thus making more slaves, through the power of the National Government!

4. The party are trying to add more Slave States to this Union, with their three-fifth representation for slaves, and thus increase the immense disparity in power already existing between Slaveholders and northern Freemen. As an instance of this disparity, we subjoin the following statement of the American and Foreign A. S. Society:

"In the presidential election of 1840, 13 free States had 168 electors, and give 1,716,705 votes: 1 elector to 10,218 votes.

12 slave States had 115 electors, and gave 693,005 votes: 1 elector to 6,026 votes.

Oregon had 21 electors, and gave 273,840 votes: 1 elector to 13,040 votes.

Virginia had 23 electors, and gave 86,394 votes: 1 elector to 3,756 votes.

In the Presidential election of 1844, 13 free States had 161 electors, and gave 1,890,084 votes: 1 elector to 11,739 votes.

12 slave States (South Carolina having no popular vote for President,) had 105 electors, and gave 708,848 votes: 1 elector to 7,608.

Michigan had 5 electors, and gave 56,222 votes: 1 elector to 11,244.

Louisiana had 6 electors, and gave 26,865 votes: 1 elector to 4,477 votes."

By the recent vote in Congress, which the Democratic party sustained, Texas, it is admitted, is to make any number of States, and if the people (white people of course) of all those States shall wish for Slavery, Congress solemnly agrees to receive them with Slavery, and of course guarantees the faith and power of the nation for its support and perpetuity!—What beautiful Democracy is here!—Some of the States may not ask admission in fifty years; and yet a Democratic House of Representatives, in 1844, is found willing to solemnly agree to receive Slave States in 1894, and of course to defend the institution in those States with all the energies of the American people!

5. Nor is this all. The party proscribes and as far as possible, excommunicate every man in it who dares to oppose these nefarious projects. The Richmond Enquirer, a leading Democratic paper of the South, thus threatens every one who does not pronounce the slaveholding "shibboleth":

"We rejoice that those *deserting Democrats* who oppose the vital question, which Mr. Polk so anxiously desires to be settled at this session, WILL HAVE NOTHING TO EXPECT from his administration. Those Northern Democrats who avail themselves of this critical contest with our great transatlantic rival, to indulge their fanatical hatred of the South, will find themselves mistaken in their calculations—marked by a great national sentiment in their turn—and we dare to say, that if they should defeat us, we shall have, at least, the consolation of knowing, that they will be, hereafter, defeated in their own aspirations."

The Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, having declared his determination to oppose the whole scheme of annexation, the Democratic party press of that State are after him in full cry, denouncing him as an abolitionist, and a traitor to the party, and are eagerly bent on his immolation. The District Committee have met to prepare for nominating a candidate in his place; and John P. Hale, like Thomas Morris, will be sent into retirement for expressing his honest convictions, unless a majority of his constituents shall be found sufficiently patriotic to frown upon this attempt to render Slavery perpetual in our land.

But the party is not only committed as a body to this project of making Texan Slavery our own, but its representative, Mr. Polk, has declared it a *measure second in importance to no other*. This being the case we may expect that the influence of the whole Government, wielded by the united energies of the Democratic party, will be used to the utmost for its consummation.

We might enumerate many more serious charges against the party, but we have not space to-day. But are not these enough to show that it stands, self-condemned, by a mere citation of the principles it preaches to others? With loud professions of "equality," it sustains the most absurd and wicked political distinctions between citizens of the same States: with "the largest Liberty" for a watchword, it goes for Slavery in all parts of the nation where it now exists: it goes for introducing more slaves and Slave Territory, into our Union, and for excommunicating every member of the party who dares to oppose the project! Poor, blind, servile, rotten Democracy! If such be the proper action of a Democratic party, what a course of action could be considered appropriate in a *Slavery party*?

6. Miss Fairbanks is said to be the only female confined in the Kentucky Penitentiary. Her employment is mending the clothes of the convicts. It is generally supposed that she will be pardoned after a short period.

7. The amount of ice exported from Boston during eight months past, is 21,852 tons. We are not informed of its estimated value.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.—The Bill recently reported to the House of Representatives, makes the following appropriations for the public defence, in the various sections of the Union:

"For defensive works, near Buffalo, \$85,000; repairs on Fort Ontario, 7,400; Forts Washington at the outlet of Lake Champlain, \$24,000; Narrows of the Penobscot river, Maine, 10,000; Fort Preble, Me., 10,000; Fort McClary, 2,500; Fort Independence, Mass., 7,000; Fort Warren, 50,000; Fort Adams, R. I., 10,000; Fort Trumbull, Conn., 50,000; Fort Schuyler, N. H., 60,000; Fort Wood, N. H., 35,000; Fort Hamilton, 20,000; Fort Washington, Md., 20,000; Fort Monroe, Va., 60,000; Fort Macon, N. C., 4,000; Fort Montrie, S. C., 12,000; Dike to Drunken Dick Shoal, Charleston Harbor, 35,000; Fort Sumpter, 10,000; Fort Johnson, 1,000; Fort Pulaski, Ga., 17,000; Fort Jackson, Ga., 10,000; Sea Wall at St. Augustine, Florida, 6,400; Fort Barrancas, 30,000; Fort Morgan, Ala., 15,000; Fort Jackson, La., 7,000; Fort St. Philip, La., 10,000; Fort Livingston, Barataria Bay, 50,000; Fort Pickens, Pensacola, 12,000; Fortifications on the Florida Reefs, 30,000; Congregational, 41,600.—*Argus.*

The above appropriations give to the Free States, \$255,900: to the Slave States, \$444,400.

Liberty men are often asked how the North supports slavery. The above is an illustration. It is one of the thousand avenues by which public money silently finds its way to the South. The statement, if correct, as it probably is, shows an excess of \$187,500 in the single item of fortifications, and in a single session, spent in the south and for its benefit, who thinks of its contents when alone at his daily avocations, and talks them over when at work with his neighbors—who seldom sees a politician, and cares little for his opinions, and who carries out his own notions of things, in his own independent manner!—the influence of the newspaper which he takes will be productive upon such a man and upon his family. Now suppose that newspaper to be a *Liberty paper*—suppose it come to him fifty-two times a year, bringing principles, thoughts and suggestions which commend themselves to his conscience and his judgment—suppose him to read no other papers by which the force of these can be averted or misrepresented—suppose the paper to be conducted with that regard to truth and candor which gains his approval and confidence—will not the influence of such a *Liberty paper* be powerful upon him, his family, and his neighborhood? In fact, the more isolated is he from his fellow men, the greater will be the energy of those influences which do reach him, whether they be for good or evil. Let Liberty men then, see to it that this class of our fellow citizens, be reached by antislavery truths.

It is also thus with the army expenditures. The greater part of the army is always stationed in the South, to aid in keeping down the slaves. The soldiers wages are spent there; and the vast expenditures for the army contingencies find an easy channel through the unpaid slave into the master's pocket.

Nay, our very vessels of war are taken to southern ports to be refitted, though the work would be done cheaper and better in those of the north. And in Washington, as a general thing, a white laborer is not permitted to work in the Navy Yard. A monopoly of work is even there created for the benefit of the slaveholding holder.

But are these things so? sober facts: the necessary result of the possession of our government by slavery. The slaveholding secretaries of the navy or of war has but to issue his order—"i'pe dixit," and it's done. And this is the system continually, but quietly, year after year going on, whereby northern money is drained into the slaveholders pockets, and the vile system of slavery, profitless and perishing in itself, is forced into health and luce by northern vigor.

Mr. Schouler, editor of the *Lowell Journal*, (Whig) in March 1843, visited Washington. In his Journal he thus comments on matters there.

"Congress this morning voted an appropriation of \$100,000 to build a dry dock at the Navy Yard at Pensacola. This is another of those schemes by which the slaveholders endeavor to retain in their hands a large portion of the public patronage. Since the commencement of the Government, nearly two-thirds of the whole naval expenditure has been expended in Pensacola, Norfolk and Washington, notwithstanding the cost for repairs of vessels are always much higher in New York, Charlestown, (Mass.) and Portsmouth." I am told that Mr. Kellogg, the Tyler Representative from the Norfolk district in Virginia, has a large number of slaves whom he hires to THE GOVERNMENT to work in the Norfolk Navy Yard for the fine little sum of \$30 a month. Slaves are also employed in the Navy Yard in this City, to the exclusion of free whites; and it has become a source of great complaint, but it is of no use!" At Pensacola most of the labor is done by slaves, and thus the large naval appropriations made every year find their way into the pockets of the slave masters."

Some time since the Liberty Press published a letter from the Rev. W. Houck, of the Methodist Church, which stated among other things that during the Florida war, slaves were hired as wagon drivers, at wages of \$20 a month, to carry provisions to the troops, and that Mr. Houck saw them pass each day in vast numbers.

It is also known that a steamboat was chartered of government during this same war, the hands being doubtless slaves, and that during a single year the price paid for hire amounted to about treble the value of the boat.

The case of the slave discharged, not long since at Boston, as free, from on board the Frigate "United States," is another exhibition of this draining system of the skilful slaveholder. The slave belonged to the purser, by the slave laws, and earned \$12 a month for the master, being rated at such wages on the vessel's books, and all the time was the body servant of the purser.

Freemen of Michigan! How long will you give life to this abominable system? how long will you permit your money to go thus palpably to make slavery profitable? Recollect the money thus spent is public money—that it is accumulated by our customs and land sales, of which the north contribute at least three-fourths. How long we say, how long?"

The U. S. Gazette publishes a letter from Father Matthew, in which he states that the recent derangement of his pecuniary affairs has rendered it impossible for him to fulfil his promise of visiting America the ensuing summer, neither can he set a time, but will come as soon as possible.

THE NEW COUNTIES.

We would suggest to our old friends who lecture or otherwise labor in the Liberty cause, the importance of early disseminating our principles through the newly settled counties. There are several weighty reasons why exertions should be bestowed there in preference to the older counties.

1. There is far less attachment to the old parties there than in the more densely settled counties. Party lines have been less strictly drawn, and party cliques less effectually organized.

2. If there be an effective anti-slavery influence established in a county at an early period, it will propagate itself among the emigrants that come in, and thus easily maintain its position.

3. The other parties do not expend much labor on the new counties. Gen. Cass, C. M. Clay, &c. visited Detroit, Ann Arbor, and Jackson, and other prominent places; but did not penetrate through the untraveled roads of Shiawassee, Clinton, Lapeer, Kent, Van Buren, &c. In all these counties the Liberty vote doubled or trebled at the last election.

4. The influence of Liberty papers and lectures is far greater on a thinly settled population. It meets with less opposing and distracting obstacles. Consider the case of the tenant of a solitary log house, who takes out a paper and reads it through every week—

who thinks of its contents when alone at his daily avocations, and talks them over when at work with his neighbors—who seldom sees a politician, and cares little for his opinions, and who carries out his own notions of things, in his own independent manner!—the influence of the newspaper which he takes will be productive upon such a man and upon his family. Now suppose that newspaper to be a *Liberty paper*—suppose it come to him fifty-two times a year, bringing principles, thoughts and suggestions which commend themselves to his conscience and his judgment—suppose him to read no other papers by which the force of these can be averted or misrepresented—suppose the paper to be conducted with that regard to truth and candor which gains his approval and confidence—will not the influence of such a *Liberty paper* be powerful upon him, his family, and his neighborhood? In fact, the more isolated is he from his fellow men, the greater will be the energy of those influences which do reach him, whether they be for good or evil. Let Liberty men then, see to it that this class of our fellow citizens, be reached by antislavery truths.

5. The fact that slaveholders fill by far the greatest portion of the national public offices, is becoming generally known among all classes of people. The Abolitionists have long proclaimed it, and established it by statistical tables: many northern Whig papers often refer to it, now that they are no longer trying to elect a Slaveholder to the Presidency; and here and there a Democratic paper mutters its indignation. The subject has been broached indirectly in Congress by the introduction of a resolution requiring that in the appointment to office under the General Government, said officers shall be apportioned among the States according to the proportion of their representation in Congress. This proposal, it will be seen, gives the slaveholders a large amount of offices on account of their slaves: but were it adhered to, the approximation to equity would be far greater than it now is. Slaveholders will be given a fair support at its present reduced price, the number should be not less than 3,000. The prosperity of the cause in the State is greatly dependent on the wide circulation of the Signal; and the only way to extend this will be for each subscriber to exert himself to obtain more. In order to do this, you must start out, and go to your neighbor and say to him, "want you to subscribe for the *Signal of Liberty*." His answer perhaps will be, "I am no abolitionist." Tell him that that is not by any means an indispensable requisite; that the other matter aside from its abolitionism is worth more than two cents a week, embracing every kind of intelligence, foreign and domestic, besides miscellaneous reading and such items of interest and utility as every family needs. If he says he cannot pay for it, and pleads the extreme scarcity of money, say to him that he can pay for it in almost any thing he has to sell. Let him pay it to you, and order the paper sent on your account, and forward the Shingles, Sugar, Lumber or whatever you receive by the first opportunity to the proprietors at Ann Arbor, or otherwise dispose of them. In this way almost any man might obtain three, five or ten subscribers, help sustain the paper, and immediately increase the Liberty vote in his own town. TRY IT, FRIENDS!

For some weeks we have been intending to write an article in which we would attempt to show the Liberty men of Michigan, that the progress of their cause depends mainly on the circulation of the Signal, or other anti-slavery papers; and that all other agencies, however useful, without the aid of the Press, would be inadequate to accomplish their object. But having received the following article from a Liberty man who is extensively acquainted with the condition of our cause through the State, we have concluded to publish it, in accordance with his request, in place of any suggestions of our own.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SIGNAL.

I would enjoin it upon those who love our cause, to enter in earnest upon the work of extending light and knowledge through every community and neighborhood—every town and corner of the State. All will acknowledge that the advancement of Liberty principles must be proportionate to the amount of antislavery intelligence diffused. Now, in what way can this be done more effectively than by increasing the circulation of the Signal? It is acknowledged that it will well compare with any of our Liberty publications, and we know that in those sections where the Signal has been most read, its influence has been felt for good. The Agents of the paper say that in those neighborhoods where it has once been introduced, they always find room for extending its circulation, and that our cause in those places is advancing from year to year.

I consider it the duty of every man to take this matter in hand, and do what he can to extend the circulation of the paper. We should be interested in its prosperity and welfare, because the Liberty party cannot be sustained without such a publication in the State. And, under present circumstances, it cannot live and have that influence it ought to possess, unless the anti-slavery men of the State will interest themselves in its success. The price has lately been reduced from two and two and a half dollars to one dollar, so that it is now within the reach of every man. Hitherto the proprietors have been obliged to employ agents to obtain subscribers and collect the pay, at an expense of several hundred dollars a year. This they cannot afford to do, when the compensation paid by each subscriber is only one dollar. Thus the proprietors are obliged to depend mainly on the voluntary co-operation of their subscribers and friends for aid in sustaining and enlarging the circulation of the Signal, for which they have heretofore paid their agents. The present number of subscribers but little exceeds 1,600, being no more than it was when the price was two dollars a year; whereas, to give it a fair support at its present reduced price, the number should be not less than 3,000. The prosperity of the cause in the State is greatly dependent on the wide circulation of the Signal; and the only way to extend this will be for each subscriber to exert himself to obtain more. In order to do this, you must start out, and go to your neighbor and say to him, "want you to subscribe for the *Signal of Liberty*." His answer perhaps will be, "I am no abolitionist." Tell him that that is not by any means an indispensable requisite; that the other matter aside from its abolitionism is worth more than two cents a week, embracing every kind of intelligence, foreign and domestic, besides miscellaneous reading and such items of interest and utility as every family needs. If he says he cannot pay for it, and pleads the extreme scarcity of money, say to him that he can pay for it in almost any thing he has to sell. Let him pay it to you, and order the paper sent on your account, and forward the Shingles, Sugar, Lumber or whatever you receive by the first opportunity to the proprietors at Ann Arbor, or otherwise dispose of them. In this way almost any man might obtain three, five or ten subscribers, help sustain the paper, and immediately increase the Liberty vote in his own town. TRY IT, FRIENDS!

Yet while I thus remonstrate, I shun the form of a debate, Though sure I might dispute, with force, The policy of such a cause.

In every patriotic heart, Home, always holds a sacred part; Domestic manufacture, still Should have your favor, and good will; Our homespun goods we deem the strongest, If not so fine they last the longest;

Tell them why, for foreign goods apply, When you at home, may cheaply buy, And

Congressional.

Many of our readers are aware that a petition to Congress for the annexation of Canada to the United States has been circulating in Detroit and elsewhere in this State. It was presented to the Senate by Mr. Porter. Mr. Dickenson, of New York, presented a similar one from that State. They were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Foster, of Tenn., opposed the reference, because it was designed to throw contempt on a great measure of which he was in favor. Mr. Porter defended the memorial, as a solemn remonstrance against the annexation of Texas.

The bill to organize the Territorial Government of Oregon passed the House by a vote of 140 to 59 nays—majority 81. The amendment prohibiting Slavery in Oregon was adopted yes 131, nays 69. Is it not strange that 69 persons, calling themselves American Republican Statesmen could vote in 1845 for the establishment of Slavery in that vast and unsettled territory? For their vote on this occasion was equivalent to a vote for its establishment.

The Postage bill passed the Senate in a better shape than we had supposed.—On motion of Mr. Simmons, a uniform rate of Five Cents for all distances was established: Yeas 34, nays 14. The franking privilege was abolished, except for Ex-Presidents & their widows. On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was so amended that letters should be charged by weight, and not by pieces. Newspapers go free for thirty miles. It now appears probable that the bill may become a law at the present session unless defeated by taking amendments to it in the House.

Mr. Giddings, in a speech on the Indian Appropriation bill, incurred the wrath of the slaveholders by making some remarks about money paid for slaves, &c., and was assailed by Mr. Black, of Georgia, in a blackguard speech. To this Mr. G. replied and Mr. Black rushed towards him, aiming a blow at him with a cane, but was seized and held by the southern members, and taken out of the bar.

The prospect of the passage through the Senate of the Joint Resolution for annexing Texas looks more discouraging. The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce affirms that there will be *thirty* one Senators against it—Mr. Polk and his friends are very earnest that it should pass now, as in case it does not, the coming administration must shoulder the twice defeated project, under circumstances less favorable than those that now exist. Col. Benton has submitted a new proposition respecting annexation, which reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c. That a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two Representatives in Congress until the next apportionment of Representatives, shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texas territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty to be submitted to the Senate, or by articles to be submitted to the two houses of Congress, as the next President may direct."

Hence the influence of Mr. Benton is counted against the Joint Resolution now pending.

State Legislature.

The Legislature have been in session about seven weeks, and do not seem to be at all prepared for adjournment. A considerable portion of their business is of a local and personal character, referring to dams, roads, claims, &c., and is unnecessary to be detailed in the Signal. The proposition of Mr. Williams for biennial sessions meets with more favor from the Legislature than we anticipated.—

It passed the House by a vote of 33 against 10. Its fate in the Senate we suppose to be somewhat doubtful. Our opinion respecting the measure has not been changed by any arguments we have seen in its favor. We think its friends greatly over-estimate its beneficial results. We fear that the evils of long sessions, excessive legislation, and heavy taxes would be but little diminished by biennial sessions.

A bill has been before the Senate to provide for the election of Commissioners of Internal Improvement by the people. A motion was made to include the State Treasurer, prosecuting attorney, notaries public, &c. Dr. Denton contended for the propriety of this course. He said that officers of this kind were elected in several states by the people, and no ill effects resulted from it. The people had been thought capable of electing their Governors and Presidential electors, and yet the world has not come to amend. The amenability of public officers to the people was calculated to do good. Officers were apt to become aristocratic when appointed independent of the people. He thought the people perfectly competent to elect their Governors, and even such great men as Senators themselves. There was no harm in going a step further. He was willing to go on step by step and year after year, until the people were allowed to elect all their public officers.

The bill for altering the License law, which

passed the Senate, was discussed in the House. The proviso by which the Township Boards, in the "No license" towns were authorized to license one or more druggists to sell intoxicating liquors for purposes other than a beverage was stricken out by a vote 34 against 6. Those who professed themselves the real friends of the bill voted to strike out, on the ground that intoxicating drinks would be sold by the druggists, and thus the traffic would be continued by another class of sellers. We think the proviso should be retained. Our original proposition was that only one or two druggists or physicians in each town should be licensed; the permits of these to be revocable at the pleasure of the board that appointed them. In this way only one or two persons in each town could sell at all: these persons, it is presumed, would be respectable citizens; and if they should abuse the purposes for which they were licensed, the evil could be immediately stopped. Besides, the Board would not be obliged to license any druggist or physician unless they should deem it advisable.

Our object in proposing this was to meet the objections of that large portion of community who believe that spirituous are indispensable for medical purposes. In the "No license" towns no person will be authorized to sell a less quantity than twenty-eight gallons without being subject to a fine of twenty dollars for every offence. However, let us have the act without the proviso, rather than not have it at all.

There is a prospect that the Militia law will be materially altered. The legislators should remember that the Press of this State is unanimous for a discontinuance of the useless, absurd, expensive, demoralizing Militia trainings.

General Intelligence.

Yankee Spirit.—A gentleman passing down Washington street, Boston, with his friend, a few days since, found his conversation much interrupted by the shrill and continued whistle of a boy nine or ten years old who was walking immediately behind him and, turning around, he arrested the urchin by his shoulder with the very natural but impressive command, 'stop that whistle!' The boy gazed for a moment saucily in the face of the speaker, and then answered with promptness that "the Constitution of Massachusetts allowed a boy to whistle as much as it pleased himself!" So saying he turned away and continued his high notes as free as ever.

One of the most extraordinary packages ever sent through the mail reached the post office of Glasgow. This was no other than a parcel containing some fifteen or twenty live frogs. The contents of the parcel were discovered by two or three jumping out at the post office.—The frogs, it is believed, were of some rare species, and were addressed to Dr. Buchanan. They reached their destination in safety.

The Difference.—Paying debts with borrowed money is kicking them into the future;—with your own, into the past.

Prof. De Bonneville and Lady are in Washington, astonishing the good people there with the wonders of Animal Magnetism.

Mr. Gough says that a man, the next morning after he has been "drunk," feels as though he had the rheumatism in every hair of his head.

The License Question.—The Tribune says about half of the people of Vermont are opposed to the granting of licenses to retail ardent spirits, as determined by a vote recently taken.

In Spain there is a cessation of blood-shedding. By official accounts published at Christmas, between 200 and 500 persons have been executed for political offences during the past year, of which twelve received the form of trial!

Webster on Nativeism.—The Boston Courier says, referring to some extracts from a letter, which he had within a few days received from Mr. Webster, in which that gentleman distinctly asserts, that in the last speech which he made in Faneuil Hall, upon the subject of Native Americanism, he did not suggest, and had no idea of suggesting the formation of a new party to carry out the objects which he then advocated, but on the contrary, it is his firm belief that if any reforms are to be made in the premises, these reforms must emanate from the Whig party, and be carried through by that party."

Wolf Bounty.—Our House of Representatives, as it appears, has passed a bill allowing \$10 for the destruction of each wolf, and \$5 for each wolf's whelp. This is intended for the safety and preservation of sheep. But more sheep, we believe, are destroyed by dogs than by wolves; at least we are told it is so in this portion of the State. Besides there are many dogs to one wolf; therefore, a small bounty for the destruction of dogs would tend greatly to the preservation of sheep and at the same time, occasion less expense to the public.

It is computed that, in this City, are 500 dogs, which are no better, nor in any respect more valuable than so many well fed wolves.—*Mon. Adv.*

Elopement Nipped.—At Philadelphia on Monday morning, says the Baltimore Sun, a distressed husband, upon a warrant issued by Alderman Bouleau, arrested at the Baltimore depot, his wife, just to escape with a young gentleman. The parties subsequently arranged matters, and the husband took her again for better or for worse. The strangest part of the affair is that the gay Lothario was taking the woman's child, about 14 months old, into the bargain.

C. M. Clay has put forth an address to the people of Kentucky on the subject of Slavery. It occupies some three columns.—He sets forth the financial evils of the institution to that State; and recommends that in all sections of it, candidates be nominated and supported to the Legislature, who will avow themselves the advocates for calling a States Convention for the alteration of the State Constitution.

A Scene.—Morning after Election.—"Pe, does wine make a beast of a man?" "Pshaw! child—perhaps once in a while!" "Is that the reason why Mr. Groggin, the tinker keeper, has on his sign, 'Entertainment for man and beast'?" "Nonsense, child, what makes you ask?" Because I said that last night you went to Groggin's man, and came home a beast; and that he entertained you!" "That's mother's nonsense, dear. Run out and play; papa's head aches."

Since the 1st of November last, Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania, has pardoned no less than 77 convicts, of whom thirty-four had been convicted of high offences, such as murder, manslaughter, burglary, &c.

There are three things with which a man should keep on good terms: with his wife, (if he has one, and if he has not, ought to have one,) his stomach and his conscience.

An old lady having heard somebody say "the mails were very irregular" remarked—"it was just so in my young days; no trusting any of their fair words."

Palms.—A new paper just published at Naples, in Illinois, has the following sentence in its editor's salutary address:—"With fearless foot steps we'll tread the billows beneath a sky of wrath, our halyards tipped with fire—carrying with us a tongue of thunder—and none shall conquer until the last armed man has deserted, or fallen in the conflict." O gracious don't!

How to make Cologne Water.—We find the following pronounced an excellent receipt: Mix 100 drops of bergamot; 120 drops of the oil of lavender; 140 drops of lemon; 60 grains of musk, and one p't of purest alcohol.

Gutzaff, the once celebrated missionary in China, has abandoned his spiritual occupations and become an assistant police magistrate at Hong Kong.

Extremes.—At the very moment that her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was walking on a gold embroidered scarlet cloth, which was spread from the royal yacht to the royal carriage to keep her from touching the earth with her royal feet, another woman; a poor shirt-maker—was standing before a magistrate claiming the side of the law to enforce her remorseless employer to pay her for making a dozen of shirts, at two pence half-penny a piece!

Public Lands.—It seems that an attempt is soon to be made in Congress to provide for giving away the whole of the public patrimony. Mr. Thomasson gave notice in the House, on the 27th ult., of his intention to introduce a bill to this effect, and move it as a substitute for the bill now under consideration to graduate the price of lands in favor of settlers. It proposes to give to families of two persons 40 acres, to families of four, 80 acres, to families of 5 or more, 160 acres, on the sole condition that they be real settlers, and own no real estate! No safeguard is provided against those who may be worth thousands of dollars in stocks, or otherwise. A very sensible bill certainly!—*C. M. Herald.*

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Miss Matilda Mugg has put out a fresh shingle at her shop door, with this announcement:

Krautin.—I got in sum mu artikkles' faw sail—such a frakkers, kabbigis korf, kups and saws, and memy uther artikkles to new-mourtu menshuun all ceiling cheep. Kolin. P. S.—Beens is bort bear, by the quort or booshil. Apply in the passage round the makrill barril.—*Balt. Sat. Vis.*

The Legislature of Illinois has repealed, unconditionally, The Mormon charters.

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The correspondents of the Rev. Charles T. Torrey must be at a loss for subjects. He is allowed to receive their letters only provided,

1. That the postage is paid. 2. That they contain no allusions to slavery derogatory to the character of that institution; 3. That they contain no information of what is going on in the world.

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Texas.—The following is an extract from a letter written by Dr. G. W. Bennett, of Texas, to a friend in Missouri:—"I dread European influence more than all the world besides. The emigrations from the United States are comparatively few, while those from European governments will be by multiplied thousands! There is one association here styled the 'German Emigrating Company,' consisting of thirty-one princes and counts! Prince Victor says he is the cousin of Queen Victoria; Prince Salem says he is the cousin of Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria. He has bought two leagues of land within thirty or forty miles of me, and has this season an extensive crop growing. He says he will settle 250 families on that land this spring, and 300 families higher up on the Guadalupe river by the same. He wishes to employ men to build a garrison and keep off the Indians till they can bring on soldiers.—He has his priest and doctor with him. Our constitution, after a residence of six months, gives to all persons the right of citizenship. Should the annexation question be long delayed, may not the government pass out of our hands and that matter forever fail?"

A few days since a statement went the rounds stating that Mr. Clay's postage for the year had amounted to \$10,000. A Washington paper has discovered that the whole amount of postage received at the Lexington post office for 1844, was \$5,900.00. Comment is unnecessary.

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CHARLES C. TAYLOR,
HENRY COLCLAZER,
M. ALLEN,
GEO. P. WILLIAMS.
Ann Arbor, Feb. 14, 1745.

EXAMINATION OF THE MISSES CLARK'S SCHOOL

This examination occupied three days, and embraced a critical review of the studies pursued by the pupils during the term. At the request of the Principal, the Board of Visitors and others, examined many of the classes, both as to their general knowledge of the branches under review, and their particular knowledge of the text books used in the school. An examination thus becomes a rigid test of the information acquired.

The undersigned, Board of Visitors are happy to report their continued confidence in this excellent and popular institution. While there is no want of authority in its government, obedience appears to be rendered by the scholars, from respect to their teachers, and from the influence of moral principle. The pupils deserve much credit for the evidence they gave of having improved well their time and opportunities. A thorough and extensive course of instruction is pursued under the tuition of well qualified and faithful teachers; and we are assured that lessons in the principles of morality and piety are not neglected.

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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson st., New York, has appointed C. J. W. Maynard, Druggist, agent for Ann Arbor.

Ann Arbor, February 3, 1845. 41 4w

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE

These Pills are acquire popularity within the last year or two, which is due to their remarkable properties. They cure Bilious, Scarlet, and other Fevers, Liver Complaint, Consumption, &c. These Pills are composed of vegetable materials, and are entirely free from any irritating properties, and manifest a decided healing and purifying qualities as to quickly alleviate the most aggravated cough and change the expectation. Pains in the chest and side, so often attendant on Lung Complaints, are effectively removed without the least inconvenience, the seat of the difficulty being reached much quicker than by any external application. From the reputation of this Medicine in New York, where it has been sold for some years, the most indubitable evidence is given of its merit. Certificates have been literally showered on the proprietor from the best of sources, and stating the cases of persons raised even when given up by the best physicians. The fact of no one single instance of dissatisfaction, known or expressed, is a strong guarantee of its merit. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York physician.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

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D. SMITH'S (SUGAR COATED) "IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS," are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark against which all the others of dissipating hope, envy, and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unabated by age or sex.

They are simple in their preparation, and in their action, throughout all their operations, and call attention to their results. They are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial; and they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: fever and ague, yellow and bilious fevers, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, spleen, piles, colic, obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, and foul stomach, nausea, diarrhea, costiveness, loss of appetite, sallow complexion, colds, and all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. N. B. "IF NO Sugar Coated Pills can be genuine unless

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dry Goods, &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assured, and carefully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,
5 Tons " " in Sticks,
150 bbls. Cuba Pestic, Cut,
5 Tons " " in Sticks,
50 lbs. Nee. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lime Wood,
50 " Red Wood,
120 " Ground Camwood,
10 " Quercitron Bark,
50 lbs. Nutgalls,
10 Casks Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Carroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Saponac Sicily,
3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Blue Vitriol,
5 Casks Alum,
2 Barrels Red Tartar,
2 Barrels Cream Tartar,
3 Carboys Aqua Fortis,
5 " Oil Vitriol,
3 " Muratic Acid,
500 lbs. Virdins,
50 " Black Tin,
Tassels, Two and Four Kesters, all sizes,
Parson's Sheeting Machines,
Curtis' " "
Steel and Brass Plates,
Crank, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenier Hooks,
Emery, all Nos., Olive Oil,
Clothing Jacks, Satinett Warp,
Clothing Brushes, Shutters,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c., &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Markets, and every thing having received the personal inspection, he Michigan, with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Merchants leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper anywhere else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.
PIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Martin,
133, Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS"

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

"COUGH LOZENGES"

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 hag gard cheek, and now live to speak for the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

"WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is 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, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, joints, 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.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844. 41

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 DYE Woods, DYE STUFS and WOOLEN MANUFACTURER'S MACHINERY.

50 tons Pestic, Cuba, Tabasco, Tampico and Cartagena,
10 tons Logwood, Campach, St Domingo, and Honduras,
6 tons Peruviana, Bonair, Coro, Hache and Lima,

3 tons Camwood, very choice,
180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,
130 " Fracta, "

100 " Red Woods, "

120 " Camwood, " "

45 " Alum,

42 " Copperas,

30 " Blue Vitriol,

23 " Madder, Umbre, and Dutch croc,

3 " Cream Tartar,

2 " Nutgalls,

3 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manilla and Guatimala,

2 " Lac Dye,

20 " Ext. Logwood,

2 " Gran Tin,

300 pounds Vergina,

15 Carboys Oil Vinoil, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid.

ALSO.

Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screens, Tentors, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Burring Irons, Comb-plates, Pickers and Bobbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Can Roads, Broad Power, Hand Looms and Fly Shooters, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, &c.

Pasons' Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades, Allen's double and single Carding Machines, Machine Cards, Lesters,

The above goods have been recently purchased directly from the manufacturer and imported EXCLUSIVELY for us, and will be sold at the New York Jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on most American manufactured articles will, in many cases, be sold at FIFTEEN PER CENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Thirteen years experience in the Dye Wood business enables the subscriber to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to warrant his goods of superior quality.

THEO. H. EATON.
Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse
128 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

THE Ann Arbor Journal, Ypsilanti Sentinel Pontiac Gazette, Flint Democrat, Adrian Examiner, Marshall Statesman, Niles Courier and Republican Gazette, Michigan City (Ind.). The Enquirer, London, (England) will each publish the above notices inside, to the amount of three dollars, and copy of notice with bills to cover for payment.

JEROME M. TREADWELL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
And General Land Agent,

WILL attend the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adjoining counties, examination of Titles, Conveyancing, and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House, Jackson, Michigan.

17-18.

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

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