

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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LIBERTY ADDRESS
TO THE FREEMEN AND VOTERS OF THE TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT & COUNTY OF LAGRANGE, INDIANA, prepared by order of the Liberty Convention, held at Lagrange Centre, May 23rd, 1845.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

It becomes our duty, and we deem it a privilege, to address you upon the Principles and aims of the Liberty Party, and upon the measures by which we hope to attain these objects. In doing this we will not attempt to conceal from ourselves or you the fact that we have a most arduous undertaking, for we are well aware that when we attempt, no matter for how cogent reasons, to surrender the ties and break away from all previous political connections, to tear asunder those chords that have, from infancy almost, bound us to one or the other of the great political parties of the day, by sympathy, name, and prejudice, our task is almost Herculean.

But adopting the motto that truth is mighty and will prevail, we fearlessly go forward in a duty which every principle of patriotism, justice, and true democracy has developed upon us.

We ask no pardon, we make no apology for this claiming your attention. A more important subject cannot occupy it. Is the purity of our Government, the continuance of its republican form, the spread of those glorious principles upon which it is founded, our national prosperity, anything to you? Then listen, for our subject concerns them all.

We hold this to be a self-evident truth, American citizens have a right to act politically, upon any and every subject, restrained only by their own sense of what is meet and fit for such action. To deny this is to set over that fountain of all power in our land, the people, a power still higher, which should regulate that fountain, and guide the currents proceeding from it, to make the Sovereign the subject. To deny this is to poll out the foundation stone of our beautiful republican edifice. Taking this right then as conceded, we proceed.

Where a question comes up for our consideration, involving the happiness of our nation, although in a minor point of view, we consider it expedient to exercise that right, and do so by casting our vote and our influence upon one side or the other of that question. But if this minor question change its phase, and becomes the all-absorbing question of the day, involving in its decision, the present and future welfare of millions of our fellow citizens, and the existence of Government itself; then the expediency of action becomes lost; and the duty of such action presses with overwhelming force upon all; avoid it we cannot; everywhere it meets us, and act we must. That question is now, we believe, before you, and is, "Shall Slavery continue to exist and rule in our land?"

It is needless for us to insist, to those whom we are now addressing, that Slavery is a moral evil; the time is past, wherein the contrary opinion among you could obtain a lodgment. Even those who are pouring out the vials of their wrath upon the Liberty man's devoted head, are careful in almost every breath to assure you they are "Anti-slavery men." Why so? Because even to their benumbed consciences, the enormities of Slavery are too gross, too apparent to be upheld.

And fellow citizens, we rejoice to see, that recently, at least one of the old parties has become so far convinced that this is and must be the great, the absorbing question in our future political career, that efforts are making, and great concessions to our principles submitted to for the purpose of drawing in our voters to the support of their rotten cause.— Witness the letter of L. G. Thompson, Esq. of 7th May last, in which he strongly reprobates the Internal Slave Trade, the Annexation of Texas, and avows the power of Congress to abolish Slavery in the Federal District, and pledges himself to use any power or vote he may have for the abolition of the Internal Slave Trade; Slavery in Columbia District, and to oppose the Annexation of Texas.

Fellow citizens, all this is well and we are rejoiced, that so soon, even in 1845, a "Whig candidate is forced, no matter from what motive, (and we are willing to concede from the best of motives,) to adopt so much Liberty sentiment. But you will perceive by examining his letter that it is written in answer to certain questions propounded to him (we will not now stop to discuss the questionable wisdom or propriety of such questions,) by certain professed Liberty men, one of which questions is, "are you in favor of the elevation of slaveholders to office?" To this most vital question, Mr. Thompson has vouchsafed no answer whatever, and it must be obvious at

a glance that Mr. T., supposing him to be elected to Congress, for which station he is now in nomination, may honestly carry out and fulfill all the pledges he has made, and yet acting the old principles of the Whig party, elect a Slaveholder president of the U. States, who will veto any act of Congress, no matter by what unanimity short of a two-thirds majority it may be passed, to carry out either of the above measures—nay, who will fill the federal offices, such as the judges of the United States courts, the Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, Charges and Consuls, the Military and Naval departments, with Slaveholders and their apologists. We would ask them in all candor, what as a practical matter, is the effect of these concessions, without going a step further. Precisely nothing at all. If we are asked why we are strenuous against the elevation of Slaveholders to office, we reply in addition to the reasons above expressed, 1. That every principle of American Slavery is at war with the golden rule—"all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." 2. It is at war with republicanism. 3. It is at war with true Democracy. 4. It is at war with our profession. Can we consistently vote for men for office that thus deliberately trample in the dust all three principles of right and righteousness? Can we consistently elect to office the vilest practical despot under the sun? But let us examine the effects of slavery a little more in detail, in its bearings upon our moral, political and social interests, and characters. We are apt to look upon the enormities, the cruelties of American Slavery, as things which may not belong to it—as excrescences upon the body, which stricken away, would still leave it unharmed and whole, but such is not the case; they are inseparable. The cruelty, the enormity, the wickedness lie in the principle, at the foundation. The man is made property, the deed is done; stripes, fetters and chains, are but additional drops in the cup of misery already full. That God who has framed the eternal laws of truth, has made all the virtues mutually sustain one another. He has so interwoven and intertwined them, that to take away a component part must weaken all. The standard about which they entwine, and which supports them is Justice—having inscribed upon it, "Jus sive cuique tribuendi"—"the giving to each one his own right." Slavery stretches out its polluted hand, and tears away this standard; as well expect when the sturdy oak is felled to the earth, that the beautiful ivy which clung to it for support, will still lift in mid air, its drooping head, and bear firmly up before the blast, as that when Justice is trampled under foot, the other virtues shall remain uninjured. Would to God that this conclusion of our reason was not sustained by facts, but so it is not: no one in the least acquainted with southern society can deny that every violent passion, every base desire, every criminal indulgence is paupered to this "Patriarchal Institution." Look at the disregard of human life which every where in the slave land is rife, and is even stretching over our portion of the country its gloomy, death-dealing shadow. "We long to see the day," said the Governor of Kentucky, in his message to the legislature of 1837, "when the law will assert its majesty, and stop the wanton destruction of life, which almost daily occurs within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth. Men slaughter each other with perfect impunity. A species of common law has grown up in Kentucky, which were it written down, would, in all civilized countries cause her to be rechristened in derision the Land of Blood." Says Judge Canonge, in an address, at the opening of the Criminal Court in New Orleans, Nov. 4, 1837, "As a Louisiana Parent, I reflect with terror that our beloved children reared to become honorable and beloved citizens, may be the victims of these voracious vices and licentiousness. Without some powerful and certain remedy, our streets will become butcheries, overflowing with the blood of our citizens."

Pages might be filled with such quotations as the above, but why detain you with them when almost every newspaper is filled with tales of murder and violence? Your daily dishes of news are garnished with these bouquets of the devil. Why is this, do you ask? Because man is but property, and bones and muscles, and blood are weighed out at so much per pound.

The following will illustrate the bearing of slavery upon another point of morality. Belonging to a certain Presbyterian church in Kentucky were a slaveholder and his two slaves, a husband and wife. The husband, by the command of the master, was removed to another plantation 100 miles distant.— There he also united with the church and married again. In the course of a few years, the slave with his new wife, was recalled by the master to the former plantation, and with regular letters was admitted to the former church. The first wife complained to the church who decided, and their decision was confirmed by the Presbytery, that a removal to a plantation 100 miles distant, was equivalent to death, and put an end to the marriage contract. The same decision was also made by the Supreme Court of Kentucky upon an indictment against the slave for a adultery. What more terrible comment upon the moral influence of Slavery can you ask?— Pour out your indignation, not upon those who made this decision, but upon that state of society which has made such a decision necessary. Of the universal practical amalgamation, which prevails at the South, we say nothing. Your ears are already pained and sick "with every days report of wrong and outrage."

This, Fellow Citizens, is the institution which is held up to you as a "Patriarchal Institution." Oh speak it not loudly lest Abra-

ham hear it, and upon the tearless plains of Heaven, weep for the prostitution of the words. Hitherto we have spoke of Slavery only in a moral point of view; and yet why need we say this? The evils above mentioned are Political evils of the most magnitude. We deny the distinction so often made between moral and political evils. Point us, we ask you, to an offence against the great moral law of the universe, which does not at the same time aim a blow at the stability of every good Government. But the Liberty party rests not the propriety of their political action upon this ground alone, though they believe it sufficiently broad and sure to abide the test of the severest scrutiny, and we now turn to that division of our subject which may be considered political. Here we shrink back appalled at the task before us. Where shall we begin, or where end, in the enumeration of the dangerous influences of Slavery upon our free institutions. Into the private caucus, into the Ballot box, into the Legislative Hall, into the Cabinet chamber, into the Presidential Chair, and under the judicial Ermine, have they crept, and there sit nestled in their fith.

We ask you to consider the following facts: 1st. The ignorance which Slavery entails upon those within its influence. The last census shows that of the free white population over 20 years of age, in the Free States, one out of every 1561 cannot read, in the Slave States 1 out of every 171! Governor Clarke of Kentucky, in his Message of 1837, says: "By the computation of those most familiar with the subject, one third of the adult population of the State are unable to write their names. But a short time ago, the Hon. Mr. Wise, from his seat in Congress, announced in a tone of rejoicing, that not a single newspaper was published in his district," and that one of the oldest districts in the Union. We no longer wonder at the gentleman's election. The slaveholding aristocracy of the South know that knowledge is power, and therefore they desire in every way to repress education, not only among the slaves but among the non-slaveholding whites. Have we of the North, fellow citizens, as sustainers of its free institutions any too much virtue, intelligence and education? If not, what have they of the South? 2. The influence of slavery upon the prosperity and enterprise of the South. Reason teaches us, that, in the words of the celebrated Montesquieu, "Even the Earth itself, which teems with profusion under the cultivating hand of the free born laborer, would shrink into barrenness from the contaminating sweat of a Slave," and reason's voice is echoed and re-echoed, by every mountain and forest, every village and hamlet of the South. Mr. Clowney of South Carolina, thus speaks upon the floor of Congress: "Look at South Carolina now, with houses deserted and falling to decay, her once fruitful fields worn out and abandoned for want of timely improvement and skilful cultivation, and her millions of acres of inexhaustible lands, still promising an abundant harvest to the industrious husband man, lying idle and neglected." Senator Preston from the same State, strikes a similar note in the doleful minor key: "Here (at the South) the face of the country wears the aspect of premature old age, and decay.— No improvement is seen going on. Nothing is done for posterity." "In Virginia the finger of desolation is heaving the Fox and the Wolf to those lairs from which the land of cultivation drove them more than a century since. How is it as to increase of population? In 1790, Virginia and New York started in the race for national greatness, the former with a population of 749,302, the latter 344,120. In half a century's trial how do they stand? Virginia boasts of 1,234,894, New York 2,422,921!!! Why is Virginia thus distanced? The clog that has staid the march of her people, the incubus, that has weighed down her enterprise, strangled her commerce, kept soiled her exhaustless fountains of universal wealth and paralyzed her arts, manufactures, and improvement is negro slavery.

Thomas P. Marshall of Ky., compared Kentucky and Ohio. In 1790 Kentucky had a free population of 81,247. Ohio was a wild derness. In 1840, Kentucky had a free and slave population of 779,328; Ohio, 1,510,467. Freeman!!! Why is this difference? Kentucky's own sons, in a short but significant sentence, proclaimed the reason—"Ohio is a Free State; Kentucky is a Slave State." That State or Nation which sustaining or cherishing slavery, would prosper, must first put forth its lynching hand, hurl the King of Heaven, the Lawgiver of the universe from his throne, and abrogate the eternal rules of cause and effect.

3. The utter weakness of the Slave States. In this we include not the danger arising from Slave insurrections, very great though it be. For so long as Southern tyranny is supported by Northern bayonets, wielded by Northern Freemen, it is hardly possible for a successful rising to take place, even though our arms were blunted by the thought that, "he is thrice armed that hath his quarrel just." We only refer to the case of foreign invasion.— Who does not see the South lies at the mercy of any respectable force which should choose to land on its shores & proclaim "Liberty to the captive," and especially if that force should be accompanied by black regiments. The following extract from the secret journal of the continental Congress, speaks volumes.

March 20, 1779. The Committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the Southern States, and the ways and means for their safety and defence, report, that the State of South Carolina, as represented by the delegates of said State, and by Col. Huger, who has come hither at the request of the Governor of said State on purpose to explain the circumstances thereof, is unable to make any effectual efforts, with

Militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home, to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and prevent the desertion of them to the enemy. That the State of the country and the great numbers of those people among them, expose the inhabitants to great danger from the endeavors of the enemy to excite them to revolt or desert. Vol. 1. Page 105.

Is that danger lessened any now, when from being 53000 less than the Whites, those people have increased to 65,450 more? If so, how long must they continue to increase ere there will be perfect security.

Hear what the Honorable A. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report for 1841, speaking of a war between the United States, and any considerable maritime power, says: "The first blow would be struck at us through our own institutions.— An enemy so disposed and free to land on any part of our soil, which might promise success to his enterprise, would be armed with four fold power of annoyance." We need say no more on this point. The whitest weakness of the South is as apparent as their blustering barking.

But it may be asked, what is the ignorance, the desolation or the weakness, of the South to us? We answer, in the words of Madison, upon the floor of Congress, May 17th, 1789, "It is a necessary duty of the General Government, to protect every part of the empire, against danger, as well internal as external. Everything therefore, which tends to increase the danger, though it may be a local affair, yet if it involves National expense or safety, it becomes of concern to every part of the Union, and is a proper subject for the consideration of those charged with the general administration of the Government."

4th, the controlling power which Slavery has ever exerted over our Government. 1st. Through the ratio of Federal Representation, by the Constitution of the United States, we have stipulated, that our Congressional Representatives shall be appointed equally among the States according to their free population, provided that five slaves shall be considered equal to three freemen; or in other words, a citizen of the South holding five slaves shall have power equal to four Northern freemen. Look at the practical operation of this. The South with a free population of 3,823,398, have had during the last 10 years 100 Representatives in Congress. The North with a free population of nearly double, (7,003,451,) have only 142. Thus giving to Slavery 25 members more than its equal proportion.— Twenty-five Representatives upon the floor of Congress, whose only constituents are dollars and cents. 2nd. In the Presidential Canvass, the Electoral vote being equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, of each State, a moment's glance will convince you of the immense power beyond its due proportion which Slavery wields in this department of our Government. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, polled at the Presidential election in 1840, 447,595, and cast 89 Electoral votes, while the State of New York alone, casting 448,331 votes, only had 42 Electors!!! Michigan, with 50,000 votes has only 5 Electors, while South Carolina, with only 25,000 voters, has 9 Electors. When we reflect in connection with these facts, that the South upon every question which, in the remotest manner, affects its peculiar institutions, stands firm, and united, and that a united minority can always govern a divided majority, we cease to wonder at the controlling influence which Slavery has exerted over us.

3d. Our Legislation has ever been the sport of slaveholding caprice. The free Labor of the North, and the slave Labor of the South, are, and ever must be, in direct opposition in interest. As the one goes up, the other goes down, and we cannot blame Southern men for using their best endeavors, for the protection of their own interest. We only blame the freemen of the North, who, with the power in their hands, have suffered themselves to be hoodwinked and blinded, and to play cat's paw for the Southern monkey.

Tariffs have been made and altered, and repealed, and unmade, and realterer and re-repealed to suit Southern Interest.— Twice has a United States Bank been puffed into existence, and when the South became so much indebted to it that paying it was impossible, the Legislative wand, guided by Constitutional scruples, has swept both debtor and creditor into non-existence. Practical knowledge has given way to theory, and the experience of years to fanciful imaginings of Southern brains, vacillation, personified has held the helm, while every wind of heaven has by turns filled our sails.

4th. Slavery controls the officers of our nation. The Presidential Chair has been filled 46 out of 58 years by slaveholders, and 4 out of the remaining years by a Northern man with Southern principles,

thus placing in slaveholding hands the power of appointing all Heads of Department, Judges, Foreign Ministers, Military and Naval Officers, District Attorneys, U. S. Marshals, Post Masters, and the thousand minor offices of the nation. And how has this power been exercised? In the various departments the North have had the control 22 years, the South 35. Of the last 12 Judges of the Supreme Court, 10 have been from the South, 2 from the North. Do you wonder that Judicial Decisions are tainted with Slavery—that the right of trial by Jury, is denied to the poor wandering fugitive from Southern Happiness? Of the 30 foreign ministers last appointed, the South have had 27, the North 3!!! Consuls, 18 from the South, to 5 from the North, Chief officers of the army, 28 Southern, to 8 Northern, while of common soldiers since the Revolution, the North have furnished 1,422,465, and the South, 283,733; of the 52 Chief Naval officers last appointed, 47 have been from the South, and 5 from the North. And here a passing remark upon the Navy claims our attention.— Are you, freemen of the North, aware that by the law of the land, a common sailor in our Navy, can never arise to a commissioned office? That whatever their merit, their knowledge, or their skill, they must always remain at the beck and nod of a Midshipman? Yet such is the fact. Why is this? Ah, were it not so, the hardy intelligent Tars of New England would drive from the quarter-deck, the proud scions of Southern aristocracy, and then how should those be provided for who cannot dig, "and to beg are ashamed!"

If any confirmation of this is needed, it may be found in the list of Naval officers. Of 738 Lieutenants, passed Midshipmen, and Midshipmen now in service, Massachusetts has 40, Virginia, 128, Maryland 59!! Of 32 Midshipmen appointed in the early part of 1842, not one is from a free State!!! Are the South as monopolizing in regard to sailors? Virginia furnishes 560, Maryland 333, Massachusetts 5,150.

Next to the Presidential office, the most important one in our Government is the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Holding in his hand the power of constructing all the committees, he exerts an untold influence over the legislation of our country. Is a committee like to have under its consideration, subjects involving in any wise, the Peculiar interests of the South, and opposed to the Peculiar interest of the North? The chairman and a majority of such committee must be Southern men. How is this effected? The records of that body tells us since the year 1811, a slaveholder has filled that office all but 3 years: it is by this means that your efforts to benefit the wheat growing interest have been stifled, while the sugar, cotton and slave business has been fostered and cherished.— It is by the efforts of slaveholding diplomats, under the direction of slaveholding Presidents, backed up by slaveholding Congressional Committees, appointed by slaveholding Speakers, that the ports of Northern Europe have been shut up to our Wheat, and opened to their Cotton.

Lastly, we ask you to look at the cost of Slavery to the North. It is found upon accurate calculation, that in the State of Massachusetts, with all the facilities for labor which Yankee ingenuity can invent, combined with the most untrifling industry, one person by his labor is able to support two, himself and another, and make an annual addition of 4 per cent, to the capital employed. In the slave States there are about 4,000,000 who are entirely dependent upon slave labor for subsistence. Only 1,000,000 are engaged in producing—one slave then has to support upon an average 4 persons, and he at the same time destitute of every facility for so doing, except the sweat of his own unpaid toil. Can he do it? Every several grain of man's common sense cries out, No! no! Whence then do they draw their support? From you! Within the last ten years you with other portions of the North have paid into the great pauper fund, the capital of the U. S. Bank owned at the North and sunk by Southern stocks, debts and cotton, \$21,000,000. In carrying on the Florida war, that great Negro Hunt, 40,000,000. In amount paid Southern office holders per year, in ten years, 1,000,000. For the support of the southern Post office which runs itself in debt every year \$571,000, (while the North makes \$600,000) in ten years past, 5,710,000. In bad debts which have been lost at the South, by Eastern manufacturers and merchants & which the North and West have

to pay in increased prices put upon goods sold them to make up losses, 200,000,000

Thus you see you have paid in the last ten years \$207,710,000. For the support of slaveholders, averaging per year \$26,771,000. This is the price, fellow citizens, you pay for slavery. Ah, let us ask you, can you afford it? Is toil so sweet to you, that you will still toil on, for the monster's support? Is the scorn and derision of Europe's despots so dear to you, as to be purchased at such a price? Do groans, and sighs, and clanking chains, and cracking whips make such sweet music in your ears, as to be bought with such a sum? Then toil on, and soon will the prediction of your Southern masters be fulfilled, that the laborers of our whole country, bleached or unbleached, must and shall be slaves.

It should seem that in view of all these evils, moral and political, which Slavery is heaping upon us, not one word more need be said—that every Patriot, Philanthropist, and Christian, would as one man unite to pluck away this cancer, and yet it is not so. A sleep deeper than that which envelops the grave has brooded over the land, and upon the brink of our Nations tomb, have we been nodding in fancied security. "O that my tongue were in the thunders mouth; then with a passion would I shake the world, and rouse from sleep that fell Anomy."

Now the inquiry forces itself upon us, how shall we rid ourselves of these evils? Not surely by sleeping on. For half a century we have tried this, and the result has been to strengthen an hundred fold the bands of Slavery. Shall we still rely alone on moral suasion? We are not among those who would underrate the power of truth, when clearly presented to the conscience, nor of those who would dissuade from the diligent use of this means: but for 12 years have we been fighting with these weapons, and we have now come to that point when others must also be used. Shut out from the use of the of the Southern mail, as we in a great measure are, moral suasion reaches not the heart of the slaveholder, and if it did, think you they would consider us much in earnest in opposition to Slavery, while by all the political power we possess, we were aiding to place in the hands of slaveholders, the power of Government? The Ballot Box, fellow citizens, is a freeman's weapon, and by the ballot box must Slavery be slain. In the Legislative hall must Liberty's voice be heard, and Liberty's vote be cast.

The hand of Legislation has scrawled the infamous label of chattels upon the image of God, and by the hand of Legislation must that label be torn away.— By the ballot box we can put into the Presidential chair a stern opponent of oppression in every form. Through him the various offices of the nation will be filled with Liberty men, and the influence of our Government at home and abroad, be thrown against Slavery. The bench of our Supreme Court, as fast as its seats became vacant, would be filled with a proper proportion of Northern men, and thus our judiciary be severed from Slavery's influence. Through the ballot box a majority of Liberty men may be obtained upon the floor of Congress, and with a Vice President favorable to Liberty, Slavery should no longer clank its chains in our Capitol. The banner of the free should no longer float in mockery over coffins of slaves.

We stop not now to argue the power of Congress over Slavery in the District of Columbia. It has been too often conceded by the South, to be now questioned. The internal slave trade, with all its horrors, would be abolished, and Slavery cease to be the Peculiar Institution of our Territories.

The free labor of the North should be suitably fostered, and freemens petitions not contemptuously trampled under foot, but considered and acted upon. In our own State, that provision of the Constitution should be blotted out, which makes a mans skin and not his mind, the qualification of citizenship. Those cruel and barbarous laws should be swept from our Statute Book which impose heavy penalties upon her peaceable citizens for exercising the common duties of hospitality. Fellow citizens, the subject is overwhelming, and we confess that we tremble for our country! Shall we sleep on while we are approaching that great Maelstrom, where the Nations of the Earth one after another have perished, or shall we arise in our strength and use all our influence to arrest the impending ruin?

We close our address, Fellow Citizens, with the encouraging assurance that our cause is clearly and largely on the increase, in number, character and respectability; and although the proslavery papers are constantly ringing the charges that we are dying away, it is a subject of

deep felicitation that if we are indeed dying out, such glorious numbers yearly attend the political funeral. And this is the more gratifying, as we may sooner, nay we are even now in the position to say to Annexationists, that if they insist upon persevering in their foul, unconstitutional plot against American Liberty by Joint Resolution, the day is not distant when we can and will repeal, rescind, and un-annex. For the same majority which now annexes Texas can constitutionally undo their dark doings, even were they strictly within the admitted powers conferred by the Constitution, and the act perfectly within the avowed object of the Constitution. How much more when the avowed object is to perpetuate unconstitutionally the vilest, foulest iniquity the sun ever shone upon?

Fellow citizens, we invite you all to unite with us in the great and glorious cause of Human Rights—in arresting impending calamity, and in securing for us and our posterity those inalienable Rights and Privileges so dear to us, and in giving to the Southern States of our beloved Union the inestimable blessings of Liberty.

H. J. CUSHMAN,
OZIAS WRIGHT,
ALFRED WITTER,
B. B. WATERHOUSE,
W. IRISH,
O. DICKINSON,
H. D. KENNEDY,
Executive Committee.

From the Emancipator.
SHOWING THEIR COLORS.

We did not quite finish with the so-called Journal of Commerce, yesterday. It accuses us, our readers will remember, of the awful and startling heresy of advocating physical force against slaveholders and for the deliverance of the slaves, as if to have caught us in a confession of sentiments favorable to such force, were to seal the question of our madness and ruin. Who would have thought it! At length, after ten years of arguing, these abolitionists have showed their colors.— They are for settling the question with cold steel! Cold steel! Think of that, Christian people of America! Think of Robespierre! Think of the universal infidelity! Think of blood, clotting in our gutters and standing in puddles in the midst of our streets! Such are notes of "horror" which David Hale, the defender of commercial Christianity, utters at the idea of compelling the slaveholders to do an act of justice.

Now, let us see what "colors" David Hale and his commercial Christianity show. Let us see what relation they hold to "cold steel," on this subject. They are not non-resistants; they are not disunionists. They go to support the constitution of the United States, not as it reads merely; not as the great self-evident truths at the foundation of justice and just law require it to be construed, but as the slaveholders of the United States construe it. They swear to keep their steel sharp for the suppression of domestic violence, meaning, in this case of slavery, to do it by assisting the wrong-doers and shedding the blood of the wronged. For more than half a century they have settled this question of slavery by "cold steel" and "physical power," and settled it wrong—settled it knowingly and confessedly wrong! Pretty authorities they, to talk of "bloody civil war," who, by "cold steel," physical armies and navies, physical cast iron, brass, charcoal, and salt-petre have kept two or three unoffending millions of our fellow countrymen in the most deplorable of conditions to which civil war ever leads; who have kept them in fact in perpetual civil war, routed, fear-struck, trampled down under the bloody hoof of the proud battle-horse. And if now, from the midst of the dust, blood, and despair of this fifty years' rout, and putting to the sword, without quarter, the poor vanquished should take heart enough to strike one blow at their merciless victors, to retrieve their unspeakable losses, here stand David Hale and commercial Christianity, armed to the teeth in physical steel, ready to sever the first muscle that contracts for liberty! Magnanimous, valorous, high souled commercial Christians! How their mighty hearts throb to strike for the strong and baughty (their generous customers) against the weak, the timid, the despairing! With what noble ardor will they trample out in blood the first discernible spark of manhood in that class which has no money.

And if any poor straggler from the great vanquished, groaning, wailing host has the rare fortune to escape from the hoof of the war-horse, from the rifle of the rider, and from the fangs of the trained blood-hound, out of slavery's special jurisdiction, here stand David Hale and commercial Christianity again, with physical constables, physical dungeons, physical brutes, in the shape of judges of the

law, to trample upon the rights of the weak, the timid, the despairing! With what noble ardor will they trample out in blood the first discernible spark of manhood in that class which has no money.

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FREE POSTAGE!

After June 30, papers will be carried in the mails free of charge to any distance within 30 miles from the place of publication...

- Ypsilanti, Sterling, Sharon,
Rearick, Dexter, Sylvan,
Friedonia, Northfield, Salem,
Lima, Pleasant Lake, Harrison,
Superior, Elletts, Union,
Summit, Dabors, Unionfield,
Manchester, Mooreville, Lucerna,
Bridgewater, Webster, Lodi,
Rawsonville, Paint Creek,
LIVONIA COUNTY,
Brighton, Livingston, Unionfield,
Howell, Green Oak, Plainfield,
Hamburg, Pinckney, Marion,
Pleasant Valley, Harland, Genoa,
WAYNE COUNTY,
Huron, Brownstown, Borodino,
Denben, Plymouth, Livonia,
Wayne, Nankin, Northville,
MORSE COUNTY,
London, Raisinville, Dundee,
JACKSON COUNTY,
Grass Lake, Waterloo, Leonia,
LESLIE COUNTY,
Clinton, Tecumseh,
OAKLAND COUNTY,
Kensington, Farmington, Hickville,
Milford, Walled Lake, Highland,
INGRAM COUNTY,
Stockbridge.

Western Liberty Convention.

This Convention in numbers, interest, and effect, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

Early Rising.—Late rising is not the habit of the very highest classes, for royalty itself sets the contrary example...

This convention was advertised to meet in the "Tabernacle," on the corner of 7th and John streets, at 10 o'clock, June 11, 1845.

The building, which is computed to seat two thousand five hundred people, was two-thirds full half an hour before 10 o'clock.

At this early hour, we observed on the staging Hon. Wm. Jackson and Rev. John Pierpont, of Massachusetts, Judge Stevens of Indiana, J. G. Birney of Michigan, Rev. Edward Smith of Pittsburgh, and others from abroad.

At a few minutes before 10 o'clock, there were very few naked seats to be seen in the whole building, yet almost all present appeared to be delegates from abroad.

At 10 o'clock, the house was called to order by S. P. Chase, of this city, who nominated Mr. Samuel Lewis of Cincinnati, to take the chair, to complete the organization.

Mr. Lewis, after a few happy remarks, suggested that all must feel the propriety and importance of asking God's blessing, and returning thanks for his care and kindness in bringing so large a number together from so many States...

The convention was opened according to this suggestion in a solemn and impressive manner.

Thos. H. Heaton was then appointed secretary of the convention pro tem.

A business committee from each State represented in the convention, was appointed.

Dr. Erskine was chairman of the committee.

While this committee were out, letters from distinguished persons who had been invited to the convention, were read.

The letter of C. M. Clay was called for and read, and will be printed with the proceedings of the convention.

He defines his peculiar position—as a Whig of 1776—the foe of prerogative not founded in right, and utters his steadfast determination that slave labor shall not, in this country, be permitted to rule over and crush free labor...

An eloquent letter was then read from ex-Governor Seward, of New York, declaring himself fully in heart committed to the object of the convention...

A most beautiful and deeply interesting letter from Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, was then read, and was several times interrupted by the most hearty applause.

When the reading of Mr. Greeley's letter was concluded, Mr. Smith rose and stated to the audience that he deemed it his duty to state, that while there were some things in the letter of Mr. Greeley which met his approbation, by far the greater part of it consisted of erroneous views, with which he had no sympathy.

Much dissatisfaction being expressed with the letter, the president remarked that he knew not how it came—it had been addressed to him.

Dr. Bailey arose and stated that it was due to Mr. Greeley, to say that he had been addressed by a member of the committee of arrangements, requesting his attendance, or, if he could not attend, to give his views in writing.

Mr. Greeley had answered in a frank and manly style; we disagree with his views. This much in justice to Mr. Greeley. He would now move that the letters read to the convention, including that of Horace Greeley, be published with the proceedings.

This motion was cordially received, but, on the suggestion of Mr. Lewis, that other letters remained to be read, it was withdrawn so as to embrace all within the motion at the proper time.

A letter from Judge Jay of New York, was then read—when the committee on nominations and rules reported in part.

The report recommended the nomination of James G. Birney, of Michigan, as president of the convention, and the nomination of Aretas Kent, Geo. Barnum and E. J. Newlin.

The president pro tem. here introduced Mr. Birney to the audience, remarking that people might judge of the advance of the cause of freedom, when they contrast the demonstrations of the multitude now assembled in 1845 and the cheers with which they welcomed Mr. Birney, with the scenes in which he had been an actor in Cincinnati in 1835.

The president then read the call for the convention, after which he spoke very pertinently for some time.

Mr. B. said he could not see the faces he saw, and hear what he had heard, without referring to the circumstances that had brought this state of things about.

About ten years ago he came to this city, unconscious of any danger, thinking he would certainly be unmolested, but at that time there was every kind of opposition.

But those are by-gone days, and let them remain so. We kindly invite those who then opposed, who have seen their errors, to come among us.

We are, not met to abolish the Union. I have no idolatrous veneration for the Union. If slavery could not be abolished without the dissolution of the Union, I, for one, would go for dissolution.

But it is not necessary. We should feel some charity for those who think that dissolution is the only way of eradicating the evil.

They do not oppose the Union as it ought to have been; but as it is, with the usurpations of the slave power. Remove them and they will be the warmest advocates of Union.

No act of the general government has been passed of any importance, but what has been for the crushing of the North and elevation of the South.

Who are in our southern jails? The basest characters? No. Our friends, the citizens of our free States. They must watch the slaves, for they know that every man actuated by the principles of humanity will act as Torrey did.

Look at the territory, now the State of Florida—at the devoted Walker, with his branded hand. That hand will be to tyrants, as the hand on the wall to the guilty Belsazzar.

George W. Clark then sang a Liberty song with great effect, amid overwhelming applause.

The following officers were then elected:— Vice Presidents—Judge Stevens of Indiana, Samuel Lewis of Ohio, Robert Hannah of Penn., James H. Dickey of Illinois.

Secretaries—Thomas Heaton of Cincinnati, M. R. Hull of Indiana, Russell Errett of Penn.

(Concluded next week.)

The franking privilege will cease to-day, and those who wish to send subscriptions must pay the postage, which need not exceed five cents, or they can avail themselves of the following provision established by the Postmaster General...

Money for newspaper subscriptions, not exceeding 10 dollars in each case, may be paid to a Postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper at any other office.

The Postmaster is, in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor and to advise forthwith the Postmaster who is to pay said amount of such deposit.

If an presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself there with in his account, and the Postmaster paying that amount is to credit himself there with in his account of contingent expenses.

A State Liberty Convention is to be held in Maine, July 4, for the nomination of Governor.

PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION.

This body assembled in Detroit on Thursday, June 19. It was composed of delegates from the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of the Northwest generally.

The following gentlemen were elected officers:— President—Rev. Dr. Duffell, of Detroit. Vice Presidents—Rev. Dr. Riddle of Pittsburg, A. Kent, of Galena, Ill. Secretaries—Rev. T. Stillman, of N. York State, L. S. Lobart, of Union City, N. M.

The following list of Committees appointed, will show the principal topics which came before the Convention:— 1. On the Sabbath—Rev. A. F. Hopkins, Timothy Stillman, Everton Judson, Rufus Nutting, H. G. Knight.

2. On Temperance—Rev. Reuben Tucker, J. C. Curtis, George Miller, M. Sulzer, J. L. Tomlinson.

3. On Home Missions—Rev. F. Bascom, Jeremiah Porter, J. J. Bushnell, N. W. Fisher, N. Kellog.

4. On Church Music—Rev. Dr. Aikin, E. P. Ingersoll, S. A. Benton, Prof. R. Nutting, A. T. Hopkins.

5. On Publishing Doctrinal Tracts—N. S. S. Bennet, D. D., Prof. Joseph Whiting, R. W. Patterson, S. Peet, S. B. Canfield, T. Rockwell, C. Hastings.

6. On Slavery—Joel Leidsley, D. D., N. S. S. Bennet, D. D., G. E. Pierce, D. D., Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Rev. Mr. Hyde.

7. On the Pastoral Office—Rev. Nathaniel West, N. P. Squiers, George Roberts, H. H. Fuller, A. P. Stewart.

8. On aiding feeble Churches in building Church edifices—Rev. O. P. Hoyt, J. M. Todd, Rev. Mr. Thurston, L. C. Rouse, R. Stewart.

9. On Tract Society Operations—Rev. S. B. Canfield, W. S. Curtis, and C. G. Hammond.

10. On Foreign Missions, D. H. Riddle, D. D., Calvin Clark and C. Cary.

11. Education of poor and neglected Children—Aretas Kent, Geo. Barnum and E. J. Newlin.

12. On Protestant Associations—Prof. H. N. Day, C. P. Jennings, and C. E. Stowe, D. D.

The following report on Slavery was unanimously adopted:— "The Committee on the subject of Slavery beg leave to submit the following report:— Whereas, the Convention held at Cleveland, June 20, 1844, did with great and most desirable unanimity record their solemn and decided testimony against the system of American Slavery as a great moral, personal and political evil, threatening the best interests and hopes of our beloved country, and declared it to be the duty of all men in all suitable ways to make known their hearty disapprobation of the system, especially by avoiding all such fellowship with those who upheld it as might imply any connivance at its perpetuity or extension, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention (more numerously attended and covering a still wider field than the one here referred to) feel called upon at its present session, deliberately to adopt and reaffirm this decided declaration of sentiment on this great subject, and at the same time to express their unfeigned gratitude to God, that in every way, by the advances of his providence and the triumphs of his truth, by the more earnest counsels, the deeper need restraints, and the increasingly fervent desires and prayers of the wise and good of all lands touching the evil in question, he is affording us cheering tokens that he is about to establish the principles here recognized in all hearts, and to work a practical conformity thereto in all benevolent associations throughout the Universal Christian Church.

In the prospect of such a blessed consummation, this Convention heartily rejoice, and for it and as in duty bound, they will unceasingly pray."

WOOL. We see nothing to hinder our competing with any State in the Union in growing wool. Immense quantities are now being shipped for the eastern market.

Besides our exports, there is a large amount that will be manufactured, finished and consumed in the State. This is as it should be.

Small manufacturing establishments are springing up in the different counties which can be supplied with machinery of any kind and to any amount, at the shortest notice by our enterprising neighbors H. & R. Partridges & Co.

Among the mercantile establishments of Detroit, we notice our old and tried friends, T. H. Eaton & Co., has a large and valuable stock of Dyewoods, Machine Cards, Reeds, Shuttles, &c. which he offers on the most reasonable terms to Clothiers and Manufacturers.

These articles being imported to this State in large quantities, enable the consumers to supply themselves at home at a less expense than they could obtain small amounts from any foreign market.

It is hoped that the facilities offered for manufacturing wool in this State will induce those acquainted with the business to commence operations among us. This alone and a large amount of money that is now sent out of the State would be expended among us, to the mutual benefit of all.

The Cincinnati Herald has letters addressed to the Liberty Convention in that place from Horace Greeley, Wm. H. Seward, John Jay, Cassius M. Clay and Elihu Burritt. These are all able writers, and men of powerful intellects, and their letters being written with care, upon the most important subject now before the American people, cannot fail to interest both the patriot and the politician.

We shall publish them all next week, if we can make room.

The Bostonians intend to have the trade not only of the West, but of the North also. They are now debating the best route for a railroad from their city to Montreal.

LEGAL REFORM.

Last week we presented some considerations respecting the Common Law, showing that the decisions of previous courts are the standard for their successors, and that, as a general rule, the former precedents must be followed, whether they be in all cases promotive of equity and justice, or not; that in this way ancient decisions are made to defeat the ends of justice by making Common Law superior in all cases where it comes in conflict with justice; and we expressed the opinion that this state of things should be reversed, and that every case ought to be decided on its own substantial merits, the court and jury being governed by the legal precedents of former ages so far as they were promotive of justice, and no further.

To day we shall throw out some thoughts on THE TECHNICALITIES OF THE LAW.

By technicality we mean a word, phrase, form of expression, or manner of proceeding in the process of suits, peculiar to legal transactions.

It is plain from this definition that all technicalities cannot be entirely avoided. They are common to all professions, and all arts, and some are doubtless indispensable in legal proceedings. But as it is desirable to have the laws by which we are governed understood as generally as possible, they should be as few, as simple, and as intelligible as may be.

We will mention a few points in which there is room for great improvement.

1. The greater part of the barbarous Latin and French phrases which abound in the Common Law, might be banished from legal proceedings without impairing their perspicuity or definiteness. The English language is surely copious enough to convey any ideas which those who speak it may have occasion to communicate. As if phrases as "quere dicitur," "de bonis non," "subpoena duces tecum," "non compos mentis," "fieri factus," &c. have any exact and definite meaning, cannot that meaning be expressed in the English language? The principal use of retaining the antiquated phrases, so far as we can see, is to excite a feeling of veneration for the profound mysteries of the law, and thereby, through the number and complexity of its terms of art, more effectually secure to the initiated the monopoly of its practice.

2. Another kind of unnecessary technicalities is found in the division of legal proceedings into a large number of classes, separated from each other often only by immaterial or fanciful distinctions. Thus, for instance, actions for wrongs respecting personal property are divided into replevin, detinue, trover, trespass, debt, covenant, promise, assumpsit, action on the case, &c. and if the wrong action be selected, however clearly the plaintiff may prove an injury sustained, he cannot recover, but must submit to the loss, or pay his costs, and commence anew. But admitting the distinctions to be proper and well founded in themselves, there is no necessity of using the technicalities in the pleadings. Nothing more should be deemed necessary for obtaining justice than a simple statement of the wrong sustained, and an application to the Court for redress. The Court is presumed to know all the law upon the subject of the grievance complained of, and can specify and enforce that portion of it which will do justice in the premises, without having the title of the action designated by any technical name.

3. There are also very numerous and burdensome technicalities in the pleadings of the higher courts, which may be entirely removed. In a large majority of cases, the suits are not contested at all; and after obtaining the longest possible delay the law will allow, the defendant permits judgment to be entered against him. So that all the courts do in most cases, is to give judgment on a demand which nobody denies! Surely there can be no very urgent necessity for long pleas to prove that which no one calls in question. When a plain note of hand for \$10, is presented to a justice for collection, and no defence is made, the whole matter can be disposed of in ten minutes.

Now suppose the note reads for \$1,000 or \$10,000 instead of \$10, and is not contested, could it not be disposed of just as well, in just as short a time, with just as little formality, and just as little expense, as the other? We submit the case to the common sense of our readers. But what are the facts in relation to such suits? Is not the expense, delay and prolixity of the pleadings increased ten or twenty fold? The following statement is from a legislative report of last winter on the legal reform, and being sanctioned by the signature of Mr. Allen, a thoroughbred lawyer, may be regarded as a fair account of the usual manner of doing business as correctly practiced by the profession, and delineated by one of its practicing members:— "The plaintiff puts in a written declaration, and even if it be on a plain note of hand, he will be likely to use what are called the common counts, making in all from five to fifteen folios of one hundred words each; and if he uses nothing but the common counts, the defendant can get no idea from the declaration what he is sued for. On looking anxiously over the declaration to answer what he is called to answer, he discovers that he is sued for 'money borrowed,' 'money laid out for his use,' 'work and labor,' 'goods, wares, and merchandize,' 'due on settlement,' &c. These counts are stated with great pomp and ceremony of words, and a thousand or ten thousand dollars claimed for each. The amazed and terrified defendant goes to a lawyer to find out what this monstrous affair all means; but he can tell him nothing by reading the declaration, and if he must know he must serve in due form a written notice on the plaintiff for a 'bill of particulars.' The bill of particulars in a dozen words gives all the necessary information; just what ought to have been done in the first instance, and all that ought to have been done. For the simplest cause of action imaginable, this declaration is often longer than the Declaration of Independence, and after all, the opposite party cannot find out by it what he is sued for. The Declaration of Independence contains 13 folios and

94 words, and these declarations in the simplest cases often contain 15 folios. After getting the bill of particulars, if the defendant chooses, he can now plead the general issue, and then as many special pleas as he likes. By the general issue he denies every thing, but discloses nothing in regard to the defence he means to make. This, too, is done with a great parade of words and ceremonious formality, and after all, the plaintiff knows nothing among a thousand things, what the defence will be, and consequently he knows not what to be prepared for. He is obliged to have his witnesses and law ready on a score of points, and incur the expense and trouble, all for nothing; and the defence at last comes up, on a point he could not have anticipated.

Now, why not make the defendant state directly and specifically his defence, and under the pains and penalties of perjury, that he believes his defence to be true; and then confine the evidence to the point or points stated? For instance, if the defendant means to rely for his defence that as an indorser he was not notified, let him say so; or that the contract was for gambling or usury; or that the contract was compelled to promise, (duces as it is called,) or non-performance by the opposite party in some particular, or a higher obligation given for the action sued on; or 'payment,' or 'foreign attachment,' 'previous recovery,' 'plaintiff an alien enemy,' or 'femme cover,' &c., &c. If he has no defence to make, let him make none; if he has, let it be specifically stated under the pains and penalties of perjury. At present, any of the above defences may be made under what is called the 'general issue,' without the plaintiff's being aware, previous to the trial, which of them or what the defence will be."

"A client sued his attorney in our circuit, for not introducing some testimony, by which the client alleged he lost his case. The declaration which was served on the attorney contained eighty folios.

When the thirteen North American colonies sued Great Britain for their independence, and set forth a long list of their cruelties, which they had endured for the last two hundred years, they put it all in a declaration of less than fourteen folios.

If the length of a declaration is any criterion, this client had six times the number and enormity of grievances to complain of, that the thirteen old states had against our mother country, for all her acts of oppression and tyranny. In this instance the defendant served as his own attorney, or the plaintiff would have had as long a plea in return served on him. To have carried the suit successfully through the circuit, chancery and supreme courts, would have taken as long as the war of the revolution, and the pleadings including customary copies, would have been longer than Goodrich's History of the United States, from the first discovery of America by Columbus, down to 1829, including a very good history of two American wars."

4. Technicalities are also made to defeat the ends of justice by requiring very peculiar kinds and amount of proof. More especially is this true of criminal cases. How often do we see the sheriff and all good citizens in pursuit of some notorious and dangerous, who lives by preying on society. Perchance he is a burglar, or a maker of counterfeit coin. The country pay a bill of several hundred dollars for his apprehension, commitment, keeping, indictment and trial. He is fully convicted of the offence to the full satisfaction of the jury and of every body; and just as he is ready to be condemned, the counsel for the prisoner discovers that some word in the indictment was inaccurate, or some trifling formality has been neglected, and the whole case falls thro'. The second is let loose to prey on society again, the country pays four or five hundred dollars for nothing, and the whole transaction is a complete farce, tending to the profit only of those engaged in carrying it on, and to the screening of the culprit from punishment. This farce, be it remembered, is constantly enacting at the expense of the people; and they submit to it from year to year, because those who are profited by it tell them that the practice is as ancient as the fourteenth century, or perhaps it is so old that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and must, therefore, without any doubt, be "the collected wisdom of ages!"

We reserve some further remarks under this head till next week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The official canvass of the votes cast for Governor of New Hampshire, has this result:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Whole number, 45,705. Necessary to a choice, 22,853. Anthony Colby, (Whig) has 15,570. Daniel Hoyt, (Abol.) 5,768. Scattering, 995—22,850. John H. Steele (Loco) has 23,406.

And is elected by a majority of 1,043

New Hampshire gives the largest proportionate Liberty vote of any State, every eighth voter being a Liberty man. The vote for Birney last fall was 4,161—increase, 1,625.— We intend that Michigan shall strip all her sister States in proportion to her whole number of votes. We must try this fall to get the lead, and then keep it.

By the instructions of the Postmaster General, postmasters are "especially enjoined" to promptly report to the department all persons who put letters into express offices, or who send or carry packages, &c., in order that they may be prosecuted and fined. Thus our 14,000 postmasters are required to be in reality 14,000 spies on their fellow citizens!— This is despicable business.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—Mr. Polk, having offered the mission to England to three South Carolina slaveholders successively, has at length prevailed on Mr. Louis McLane, of Maryland, a slaveholder, we presume, to accept it, in place of Mr. Everett who is recalled. Mr. McLane was minister to England under Jackson's administration, and was also formerly Secretary of the Treasury.

BANKS.

Were the question to be submitted to the voters of Michigan at the next election—"Shall all Banking Institutions be forever abolished in this State?"—it is probable that a majority of the votes would be found in the negative. The people have grown up under banking institutions, and are not yet prepared to abolish them entirely, because they know not what to substitute in their place. Neither party can make a direct issue against all banks; and hence, whatever evil or good may result from them, the prospect is that they will continue to exist among us in some shape. This being the case, all good citizens, without any party distinctions, should unite in making the Banks among us as safe, permanent and useful as possible. The great thing that is wanting is to place the partners in banking on the same footing with partners in other branches of business—BY MAKING THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF EACH STOCKHOLDER HOLDEN FOR ALL THE DEBTS OF THE BANK. This is the great measure which should be now adopted and forever adhered to by our Legislators. It will be unpopular with the aristocrats and capitalists who wish to embark in banking, but nothing short of it will bring any substantial security to the working man.

The Livingston Courier states that in 1841, when the bill granting a suspension to the Bank of Michigan was pending, Mr. Bingham, of that County, offered this amendment:—

"Provided that the directors and stockholder of any Bank availing itself of the provisions of this act, shall hereafter become responsible in their individual capacity for the payment of the liabilities of such Bank as partners in trade are, by existing laws."

This was rejected by yeas 22, nays 26—the entire negative vote being Whig, and only two Whig votes in the affirmative. But on this question, there should be no party distinctions. That bank failed soon after, and the result was most disastrous to the working men of the State. Make every stockholder liable for all the debts of the Bank, is the true prescription to ensure safe management.

OPPOSITION.—The Huron left last night and the John Owen follows, we learn, in opposition to the Lake combination steamboats. Prices of the opposition have been put at \$4 for Cabin and \$2 for the steerage passengers to Buffalo.—Detroit Advertiser.

On the first page will be found an address to the voters of the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana in reference to their duty at the approaching election. It was inserted primarily for the benefit of a considerable number of our subscribers in that district; but it will be found deserving of attentive perusal by all our readers. The facts and arguments respecting the supremacy of the SLAVE POWER, by whose usurpations the North has been reduced to the condition of a conquered province, are clearly presented.

CLINTON COUNTY.

In another column will be found a call for a Convention in that county on a permanent basis, signed by fifteen substantial citizens.— We have very favorable accounts from Clinton County. Nineteen votes were given there last fall for Birney, notwithstanding all the Roorbacks that could be devised, and we now send to that county fifty or sixty copies of the Signal every week. Will not some of our friends in other quarters attend their first Convention?

WAYNE FOURTH OF JULY.

We are requested to State, that the Liberty celebration of Wayne County on heretofore notified.

A National Convention of Native Americans, or, as they call themselves, National Republicans, is to meet in Philadelphia, July 4. The organ of the party in this State, the Citizen, fears that no delegates will be present from Michigan, on account of the lethargy of the people respecting the Native principles.

The article on Texas upon the fourth page is deserving of attention. We know nothing of the writer, but his statements correspond so nearly with other reliable sources of information on Texan affairs, that we are inclined to think them substantially accurate.

Amos Kendall, as agent for the patentee, is prosecuting the Magnetic Telegraph project as fast as possible. His intention is to construct a continuous line from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and from Philadelphia to Buffalo, by way of New York and Albany. The estimated cost per mile, is only \$13,000.

The papers state that the Legislature of Iowa passed a vote for submitting the State Constitution again to the people, without any regard to bondaries. This was vetoed by the Governor, but was again passed by a vote of 11 to 2 in the Council and 16 to 8 in the House.

Strawberry Business.—The Goshen Democrat says, that from Rockland county, N. Y., "as many as 30,000 baskets of strawberries have been taken to the city by the railroad in one day; and from \$500 to \$1,000 per annum is often realized by one farmer from the sale of this one article.

Kitchen girls are now termed "Young ladies of the other parlor." People who grind knives, scissors and razors, are termed "children of the revolution." Folks that dig claims are termed "profound investigators."

From the Western Lit. Journal. TRUTH AND FREEDOM.

BY W. D. GALLAGHER.

He is a Freeman whom the truth makes free. And all are slaves beside.—COWPER. For the truth, then, let us battle, Whatsoever fate betide! Long the boast that we are freemen, We have made and published wide. He who has the truth, and keeps it, Keeps what to him belongs— But performs a selfish action, That his fellow mortal wrongs. He who seeks the truth, and trembles At the dangers he must brave, Is not fit to be a freeman— He, at least, is but a slave. He who hears the truth, and places Its high prompting under ban, Loud may boast of all that manly, But can never be a man. Friend, this simple lay you readest, Be not thou like either them,— Bot to truth give utmost freedom, And the tide it raises, stem. Bold in speech, and bold in action, Be for ever!—Time will test, Of the free soul'd and the slavish, Which fulfils life's mission best. Be thou like the noble Roman— Scorn the threat that bids thee fear; Speak!—no matter what betide thee; Let them strike, but make them hear! Be thou like the first apostles— Be thou like the heroic Paul; If a free thought seek expression, Speak it boldly!—speak it all! Face thine enemies—thine accusers, Scorn the prison, rack, or rod! And, if thou hast the truth to utter, Speak!—and leave the rest to God.

MISCELLANY.

From the Providence Journal. IMPRESSIONS OF TEXAS.

Washington—Halls of Congress—Departments and the Public Offices—President Jones—General Houston—Prospects of Annexation.

Desiring to see the representative of its sovereignty and the capitol of the Republic, we proceeded to Washington on the Brazos. We entered a small village of rather mean houses, mostly log cabins, containing some five or six hundred inhabitants. We found lodgings at the principal hotel, which embraced a bar-room, a long unplastered eating room and a kitchen on the ground floor; and at night we were ushered into a long unfinished garret, where one could lay and study the art and mystery of building, by contemplating the naked beams and rafters, and their relations and proportions to each other; and if at all curious in such matters, he could have counted the rows of shingles necessary to cover a roof of like dimensions. At one end was a window scarce sufficient to betray the approach of day light. Here we were bedded quite promiscuously with about twenty other inmates of the house, some of whom we discovered before morning, were most vociferous snorers, and others regular subjects of the night-mare. We were reconciled to our accommodations by the reflection that we were occupying the places just left vacant by the magnates of the land.

In the morning, we went forth to view the legislative halls and public offices.—The Representative Hall we found to be an unfinished loft over a drinking shop, in a frame building, 50 by 20. After the adjournment of Congress, which occurred a few days previously, it was taken possession of by the Treasury Department, and at the time of our visit, it was divided into various compartments by screens of unbleached factory cloth, stretched across it in various directions; and by the side of the passage way into each division, was pinned to the cloth a label, on which was written, "The Treasurer's Office," "Comptroller's Office," "Auditor's Office," &c. Having examined this structure, and reflecting to ourselves that though less imposing in its architecture and finish, it had resounded with tones as grandiloquent, and speeches for Bunker as fulsome and bombastic as any that had echoed through the dome and pillars of its prouder sister capitol on the banks of the Potomac, we went in search of the Senate Chamber, which we found some three hundred yards off, over a grocery in a small building, rather in the decline of its being, on which no great expenditure for paint had ever been made. The chamber 15 by 20 feet, unfinished, though a few gallons of white-wash had apparently been spread by no very practiced hands, over the rough board ceiling, was rented for the session, at the extravagant national expenditure of \$3 per week. A flight of steps which displayed no great expenditure in their construction, nor of artistic skill in ornament, run from the exterior of the building to a platform from which a door opened into the Senate Chamber, which spared their Honors the necessity of entering the august assembly through a dirty grog-shop.

We next proceeded to the War Department, which we found to be a low, 16 by 18 feet log cabin, blessed with but one glazed window. It was divided into two

apartments, the front one contained an old and a shabby looking bed for a single gentleman, which at the moment of our entrance a black boy was giving its usual morning airing. The rear apartment, where we found the acting Secretary was occupied, besides his honor, by a small pine table, three old chairs and a handkerchief full of papers; the chairs being just equal in number to our party, the Secretary politely took his seat on the corner of the table; and although not elegant, things seemed quite comfortable and convenient; six panes of 8 by 10 glass admitted considerable light from the west, and the room was sufficiently luminous to see to read and write without any very great tax on the powers of vision; a bright fire was blazing in the chimney, and a "smari" effort had evidently been made to chink up the worst crevices in the logs, both on the out and inside, with mud, to protect the inmates against a "Norther." Since the fear of Mexican invasions has subsided, the business of this department does not appear to be pressing; and the chief clerk was the only clerk, and discharged all the duties of acting Secretary and the subordinate bureaus at the same time.

We next paid our respects to the Secretary of State, whose department we found in a building, which I at first, in my simplicity, mistook for a carpenter's shop; though more stately, it was less comfortable than the war office; for, being a frame building, it was simply weather-boarded on the outside, and the winds of heaven were sifted through the innumerable cracks. As diplomacy was quite active at the time of our visit to the capitol, affairs in this department appeared to require a much larger array of assistants, and a great deal more display of official importance and dignity. It was evident that the occupants of stations here, felt that in their little clapboard shop events were evolving which fixed the attention of the world.

President Jones is a dignified and courteous gentleman, and was formerly a respectable physician in the western section of Massachusetts, and in his native state probably never would have been known beyond his own neighborhood. The Constitution prohibits the President from holding office two terms in succession, and Dr. Jones is a LOCUM TENENS for General Houston, by whose influence and personal exertions on the stump he was elected. He has a stronger disposition to control the legislation of the country and make his own will the law, than General Jackson or John Tyler ever exhibited. Of 120 bills passed by the late Congress he pocketed thirty-six of the number.

Although he does not openly avow his sentiment, he is evidently opposed to annexation, as is every member of the administration, and almost every subordinate officer of the Government throughout the country. The official paper, the organ of the executive, is decided in its hostility to the measure, and is appealing to the pride and prejudices of the people to reject the overtures of the United States. In Washington we could not find one citizen who approved of the proposed bans and through the country there is already a large and increasing party opposed to a union with the United States.

The political parties in the country have heretofore been the Houston and the anti-Houston parties. The former has been the predominant party, and Sam. Houston has governed the country by his personal influence since the organization, except during the administration of Gen. Lamar, to whom he was opposed. "Old Sam," as he is familiarly denominated by his partisans, is a man of many noble, generous qualities, and has at the same time some of the most debased and degrading vices; he has a majestic person, a lofty bearing, and noble presence; in manners and address he is courteous and manly; in the presence of a multitude his power to sway and direct them, is irresistible; but he too often abdicates his proud station, and sinks in an hour by a besetting vice, to a brute and blackguard.—Even in his degradation, however, there is a lingering respect for the lofty nature of the man, and his faults are palliated by those who most condemn and deplore them. He has every where enthusiastic partisans, and his name "is a host of itself," and in or out of office, he directs the course, in a great measure, of the Executive. He has been suspected for a year of being secretly hostile to annexation, but from a fear of the people, or awe of Gen. Jackson, has not dared openly to avow his opposition. By the letter of the English Charge d'Affaires, recently published, it appears that he has secretly pledged himself to oppose the measure. The publication of this letter is likely to defeat the object which its author had in view; for the partisans of annexation in Texas have had more fear of the disguised hostility of Houston and Jones than open opposition. They have dreaded the intrigues and evasive delays of their own cabinet more than the noisy opposition in the United States to the measure;—and it is believed if the matter of diplomatic negotiations under the provisions of Mr. Benton's bill, the project would be defeated, by some indirect means, by their own Executive.

Polk and Houston are Gen. Jackson's "two boys," as he has always called them. They are his "elvers;"—the matter is now in their hands;—the old General's influence over "Jim," as he calls him is still unbroken, and if "Sam" has not entirely thrown off the paternal authority, Old Hickory will yet accomplish the measure through his "boys." "Sam" is loth to resign his sway over his independent principality, and would rather be Chief among the Choctaws, than a Peer of the British realm; and may, therefore find means to deceive his old master, and accomplish his purpose, without openly spurning parental commands.

The citizens of American origin, who are interested in lands and slaves, are unanimously in favor of annexation.—And the present Congress, in which every county has at least one member, and in which some counties having not more than 15 or 20, and others 40 or 50 votes are represented, and where consequently the interior counties and landed interests have a preponderating influence over the commercial towns and counties, has a large majority in favor of annexation. And if the resolutions of Mr. Brown be proposed by our government and honestly submitted by the Texas Executive to their Congress, that body would immediately accede to the measure, or call a Convention, in which the members would be apportioned in the same ratio as they are in Congress, which Convention would adopt the measure.

On the contrary, every citizen of European origin appears to be opposed to annexation, particularly the more recent emigrants; this is the class of citizens now flowing into the country, while the American population is diminishing. The European emigrants, with the aid of the towns, and the partisans of the Executive, form a party which very nearly equals in the number of voters, though they cannot elect as many representatives under the rotten borough system, as the advocates of annexation. This will explain to you the difference in the views of the Executive and Congress on the subject; the President is elected by a majority of all the voters of the country;—Congress is chosen by the counties. If the measure of annexation can be delayed or stayed off for one or two years, the influx of European emigrants will change the votes of several of the western counties now controlled by the American party, and a majority will be secured in Congress against the measure. If the subject be submitted to negotiation by the commissioners, the Texan Executive will procrastinate and evade, till they have secured a majority of the European party, and then their Congress will reject any terms of annexation that may be offered them by the United States. The consequence will be that the Anglo-American population will abandon the country, and it will become an European province, or an independent nation of Germans and Frenchmen;—in which slavery will be abolished, and it will fall under the rule of Prince de Somms, or some other of the sprigs of German nobility, who are now so busily engaged in introducing their countrymen.

The success of the measure therefore now depends on the choice made by our Executive in the mode of affecting it.—The present Texan Executive would not dare delay submitting the resolutions to Congress which accede to the overture.—But if negotiation by a commission be proposed, the Texan Executive will have the game in his own hands, and will be sure to defeat the measure.

F. Y. C. MONOPOLIES. The effects on the public of our system of monopolies, is practically illustrated by the following article from the Argus of the 23d ult. It shows that while the highest rate of freight which the British Parliament allows to the railroads of England is only "three fourths of a penny per ton," (a cent and a half of our money,) our railroads charge per mile from Albany to Buffalo, as follows: "On Flour, meal, and salt, 53 cents per ton. Beef and Pork, 43 " " Cheese, Grain, &c. 6 " " Merchandise, 7 " " Our tons also are only 2000 pounds, while the English ton is 2240 pounds. When our railroads send the above articles by the passenger train of cars, the price is about 50 per cent more than the above rates. Truly our farmers pay dearly for the support of monopolies, and to make the rich richer. If the right to establish rival roads existed, the mere fact would reduce rates more than half.—Utica Democrat. "A recent letter from England states that railways every where are depriving canals of a greater part of their traffic, and even of much of the coasting trade. It is considered as a settled point that canals will be kept up only as auxiliary to railroads. All the new railway charters granted by Parliament have been accepted with the limit of the maximum charge for locomotive power, of three fourths of a penny per ton per mile.—Argus.

ELIHU BURRITT. We cut the following paragraph, concerning the learned blacksmith, from the Herald of Freedom, written by Mr. Rogers. The speech referred to was made at a meeting in Boston. "I had been introduced to Elihu Burritt the day before, and was much interested in his original appearance, and desirous of knowing him further. I had not formed the highest

opinion of his liberality, from some passages between his "Christian Citizen, and the old Herald of Freedom. My companions and I turned into the hall to hear him speak a little, before going up into the great convention over head. But we soon forgot—I did—every thing but the speaker before me. The dimly lit hall—the handful of audience—the contrast of both with the illuminated chapel, and the ocean multitude assembled over head—bespeak painfully the estimation in which the great cause of peace is held in Christendom. I wish all Christendom could have heard Elihu Burritt's speech. One unbroken, unabated stream it was, of profound and lofty and original eloquence. I felt riveted to my seat till he finished it. There was no oratory about it, in the ordinary sense of that word—no graces of elocution. It was mighty thoughts radiating off from his heated mind, like the sparks from the glowing steel on his own anvil—getting on as they came out, what clothing of language they might, and thus have on the most appropriate imaginable. Not a waste word, nor a wanting one. And he stood and delivered himself in the simplicity and earnestness of attitude and gesture, belonging to his manly and now honored and distinguished trade. I admired to witness the touch of rusticity in his accent, amid his truly splendid diction, which betokened, as well as the vein of solid sense that ran through his speech, that he was not educated at the college. I thought of Ploughman Barnes, as I listened to Blacksmith Burritt. O what a dignity and beauty labor imparts to learning."

VIRGINIA. Our Western friends are enterprising. One of them, Mr. R. Hull, of Indiana, has actually performed a lecturing tour on anti-slavery, through eight counties of Virginia! In a letter dated May 30, to the editor of the Indiana Freeman, he describes his labors as attended with most encouraging circumstances. "I entered the State of Virginia opposite Marietta, Ohio, and commenced agitating my way through eight counties. In going thro' I delivered six public lectures on the subject of slavery; on slavery in the church and slavery in the State, and I have the pleasure of announcing that I addressed the people each time from a Methodist Episcopal pulpit. I was not refused a single house for which I made application. My meetings were large, and the people demeaned themselves with that decorum which should ever characterize a people inquiring after truth. I preached to the slave and the enslaver, and both seemed to be benefited by my discourses; and I am confident that I neither softened my words nor smoothed my tongue for the accommodation of either. The people in the slave States know but little of our principles. The most common idea that prevails among them is that amalgamation is abolitionism. The Virginians are very much opposed to every form of amalgamation, save that which is carried on by master and slave. But with all the burning wrongs of slavery upon them, they possess a magnanimity of character which shines back to oblivion the proslaveryism of Indiana and Ohio. When my meetings were dismissed in Virginia, it was not unfrequently the case that some twelve or fifteen persons would flock around me, and urge that I leave another appointment, assuring me that the whole country for miles around would turn out.—Two Virginians, learning that my mission was one of mercy, paid me \$5 each to defray my expenses in carrying the war into Egypt. "All things work together for good to them that love God," and you may rest assured that the very gates of hell shall not prevail against us and our cause. Yours in high spirits, M. R. HULL.

EXECUTION OF A WOMAN! A few days since we published a report, which was current in our exchanges, that this human fiend, who was under sentence of death in Illinois, had cheated the gallows by eating glass. The Charleston (Ill.) Reporter refutes this report, and gives a minute account of her execution, pursuant to sentence. She was hanged at St. Lawrenceville, (Ill.) on the 23d ult. She stated upon the gallows that she felt an interest in the redeeming blood of the Prince of Peace, and died, but to live forever in a state of bliss made perfect to the glory of God the Father. She was very unwell on the morning of the execution, and with a weak and feeble step, she was conducted to the scaffold, and hung in the presence of eight thousand spectators. After her spirit had taken its flight to another world, her body was taken down and dissected by the physicians. Her stomach, upon examination, was found to contain a number of pieces of brick as large as a pea, and pulverized glass, by which she had in vain attempted to save herself from an ignominious and public death. It is justly presumed that she could have lived but a few days longer. She has made her confession, which, with the trial, speech of Mr. Linder (her counsel), and the sentence of the Court, (pronounced by Judge Wilson) is published at Charleston. It is related the circumstances attending the murder of the husband, consummated by administering poison by the wife. The story is said to be of a thrilling interest and deep horror.—N. Y. News. Association.—One of the hotels at Rochester, New York, has been taken by a company of ten mechanics, with their families, who expect by a combination of their means and economies of time and money they will introduce, to live at much less cost, and much more comfort, than if scattered here and there through the dirty alleys of the city. A similar project is on foot in New York City, amongst the mechanics. This is a strong advance to Fourierism. If the mechanics should transfer their shops to the country, and combine agriculture with manufactures, it would be still stronger. After all, the principle of Association, or Mutualism, and united instead of competitive interests, is becoming a strong characteristic of the day. The March of Intelligence.—A Ballot was found in the box, at a recent township election, endorsed "No Schule Tacks."

1845. J. HOLMES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

W e take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still in pursuing the even tenor of our way, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honest principles. We would who tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State.—One of the firms, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the Auctioneers, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold CHEAPER for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number," so if you want any Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

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1845. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. K EEPERS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes, and Book, News and Comister Ink, of various kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor. 51-f

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. SUGAR COATED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS. Those who have constitutions scruple, will please read the following—never before published Facts regarding the SUGAR-COATED IMPROVED Indian Vegetable Pills, FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPESIA AND PEVERS.

HAVING been attacked some months since with a bad Cough, weakness in my chest, and loss of appetite, I used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, but grew worse, with cold sweats at night; could not sleep, and believed I was in a consumption. I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, which restored my health within six days, and I believe them to be the best remedy I ever used. GEO. W. GLASGER. Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1844. Extract from A. G. Pages's letter, dated—BATH, Jan. 31, 1845. The Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, you sent me, sell well and give good satisfaction.—They sell better than any I have had. Extract from Levi Barrett's letter, dated—CANAAH, (Me.) Feb. 3, 1845. The Pills, which I received of you have given such universal satisfaction, where they have been used, that I thought best to request you to send me some more immediately, &c. Extract from Wm. N. Packard's letter dated—MORSON, (Mass.) Jan. 29, 1845. Sir—Enclosed is the payment for the last Pills. You will please send me, by express another lot, say 6 or 8 doz. They give good satisfaction. I have not on hand more than 6 boxes, and do not wish to run of them one day. Extract from Daniel Taft & Son's letter dated—TAFTSVILLE, (Vt.) Feb. 6, 1845. Your Pills were received a few since, and I have sold some of them, and also used some myself, and think very favorably of them, and they are liked by those who have used them. Mr. J. P. Smith, of Gloucester, states that he has sold all, and wishes 8 doz. boxes more immediately; and they give universal satisfaction, and he has determined to sell no other kind of Pills. Mr. A. Allen, of Palmer Depot, states that he was very thankful he was appointed Agent, as his wife has been invalid for some time, and a box of these Pills immediately—was sent for other Pills, but should only recommend these. Extract from J. B. Danforth letter, dated—BARBARA, (Vt.) Jan. 11, 1845. Please send me immediately 6 doz. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills. These you sent me some time since, are nearly all sold, and give universal satisfaction. The above are only a few of the numerous letters which are daily received of the great popularity and success of these truly excellent Pills. They are the best medicine for the above complaints that I have ever used, and have been tried here given universal satisfaction, and should be kept as a family medicine by every one. We only ask a trial of them to convince the most skeptical of the truth of these assertions. The directions and treatment of the disease accompany every box. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. No "SUGAR COATED PILL" can be genuine without the signature of the sole proprietor G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D., President of the N. Y. College of Health, upon every box. Pills delivered exclusively to the sale of this medicine. 129 Greenwich Street, New York. N. 2, Water Street, Boston. For sale in all the villages and towns in the New England States. Dr. J. B. Danforth, (Vt.) peddlers agents are allowed to sell these Pills. Examining the Signature. For sale by W. S. and J. W. Maynard, Lund & McCollum, P. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor, Perrin & Hall, Northville; Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth; D. G. Whitwood, Dexter; G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit. Also at retail in every town throughout the United States at 25 cents per Box. 213

Wool! Wool! CLOTH! CLOTH! THE subscribers will continue to manufacture Fulleo Cloth, for 37 1/2 cts. per yard, and white flannel for 25 cts. per yard, or they will manufacture and work for full the cloth it will make. Their factory is 2 1/2 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River. Wool will also be received at Scio When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as if the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in, so that it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool.

Wool Carding, will be done at Scio, by Thomas Hoskins. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, May 1, 1845. INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS. THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the Wool Growers of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that they continue the business of Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where they may be found at all seasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage. They guarantee that their work will be done with neatness and dispatch. To their old friends and as many new customers as feel disposed to give them a trial, they would say come on with your Wool and Cloth, and we will do you ample justice in the execution of your work—the price and terms of payment. They would respectfully invite all, in want of ready made garments, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it has been selected with care in the Eastern market and manufactured in the latest styles and most durable manner. HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Corner of Jefferson & Woodward avenues, Detroit, April 4, 1845. 212-f

OAK LUMBER. IN any quantities, constantly for sale, cheap for Cash, at the Ann Arbor Saw Mill by M. W. QUACKENBUSH, May 29, 1845. 6-4w

ALWAYS ON HAND. THE subscriber has removed his Shop to the Street opposite H. Beckers Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him a call. Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of JEWELRY, and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for Ready Pay Only. Among which may be found a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Striped Cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Speciales, German, do. Steel, do. Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather Brushes, Razor Straps, Walrus, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Percussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Britannia Candles, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steel Pens and Writing Cases, Silver and Gold Pens, Dressing do., Side do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c. Clocks and Watches of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice. CALVIN BLISS, N. B. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. 25 Cent. C. B. Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 25-f

ALLEBAS'S MEDICINES. THESE MEDICINES ARE effecting such astonishing cures in molar studies of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medicines, whose names are known, stand so deservedly high. They consist of THE BLACK OR ALLEBAS'S SALVE, Which cures almost universally, Fever Sore, of the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Eruptions, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Chilblains, Quinsy, Dropsy, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Inflammations and Swellings of every description, Scrofulous Head, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Bones, &c. &c. ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS, 25 Cents. These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year or two, which no other Pills possess. The reasons are obvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, Rheumatism, and Ague, Dropsy, Acid Stomach, Disorder of Bowels or Stomach, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholera, Female Complaint, General Debility, Constiveness, &c. &c. They purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c. See pamphlet. ALLEBAS'S TOOTH ACHIE DROPS, Price 25 Cents. Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet. ALLEBAS'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, Price, 25 Cents. Are warranted to be superior to any other Plaster in this or any other country, for pain, or weakness in the Back, Side, Chest, Bowels, Lungs, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. See Pamphlet. N. B. Please to ask the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary respecting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues they possess, and the Directions to follow in the use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised. A liberal discount made to merchants and others, who desire to sell again. LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor. Wholesale Price 25 Cents. Retail 30 Cents. For sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on liberal terms. C. MORSE, Michigan Book Store. The above medicines are for sale at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY, In Ann Arbor, Lower Village, December 9, 1844. 34 ly

50,000 Pounds WOOL WANTED. THE Subscribers will pay Cash for Wool, at the Store, No. 111, Jefferson Avenue, Great care should be taken by Wool-Growers in cleansing their Wool, and putting it up for market. Many Farmers are in the habit of dipping their Wool without washing, which renders it unmanageable. It is to be well washed, and rolled as tight as possible, inside out, and fastened with a strong cord. Those having Wool to sell will consult their interest by calling on us before selling.

NEW GOODS. WE are now receiving our Spring stock of other Goods, which will be offered at the very lowest market prices. SMITH, GLOVER & DWIGHT. Detroit, May, 1845. 213-f

POLLARD TEMPERANCE HOUSE, BY L. D. & G. WEYBURN. Near the Steamboat and Packet Landing, B. Field. This establishment has during the past winter, been considerably enlarged, and improved with new furniture, and is now ready to make the Traveller at home, at the moderate charge of 25 cents per meal, and 87 1/2 Cents per day. Passengers and Baggage conveyed to and from the House free of charge. N. B. Passengers from the East will find a Sign for the house, in the Depot, under which to place their Baggage. In connection with the above House there is an EATING ESTABLISHMENT, on the European plan.

WE, the subscribers, take pleasure in recommending the above House to the