

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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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: ANN ARBOR, MICH.

POETRY.

From the Essex Transcript.

The following lines, touching and sadly beautiful, were written by our friend CHARLES T. TORNEY when in 1845 he visited Niagara, and crossed to the Canada shore. Looking back upon his dearly loved native land, he gave expression to his thoughts in these verses. They will have an interest apart from their intrinsic worth, as one of the last efforts of that fine intellect which now lies quenched in the dungeon. J. G. W.

Oh land of my fathers!
The land of my pride!
Thy shame and thy weakness,
Oh where wilt thou hide!

My country, my country,
I weep over thee,
Thou land of the bond slave,
Thou scorn of the free!

The cry of the widow,
The sighs of the weak,
The tears of the helpless,
For vengeance shall seek.

My country, my country,
The land of my pride,
The Judge of the helpless,
How wilt thou abide!

Thy sons are in fetters,
Their manhood is gone,
Thy daughters in chains, curse
The hour they were born.

My country, my country,
How mourn I for thee,
The day of His Justice,
Oh how wilt thou flee!

Thy Bibles—thy fetters!
Thy Sabbaths—thy whips!
Thy boasts of freedom,
With pale, lying lips!

My country, my country,
Thy glory is gone;
True manhood abhors thee,
Pure woman doth scorn!

Oh land of my fathers,
How long I for thee,
Thy dark sons and daughters
In freedom to see!

My country, my country,
Arise and be free!
Thy sons, then, no longer
Shall weep over thee!

Carrier's New Year's Address.

While with thoughtful, grateful feeling,
Now we hail the new-born year,
Kindly words, kind thoughts revealing,
Sweety break on every ear.

Cordially we tender greeting
To the friends of Liberty;
Hearts in union be beating
In the bosoms of the Free.

Free in thought, in speech, and action,
Fearlessly we combat wrong;
While abuse and mean detraction,
Are not weapons for the strong.

Truth we use, truth all victorious,
On the help of Heaven we call—
Since the issues will be glorious,
Error soon, or late, must fall.

Years of hopeless grief and anguish,
Tardily have passed along,
O'er the captive, doomed to languish
Victim of oppressive wrong.

None to pity, none to heed him—
Homan hearts may turn to stone—
Nurs'd upon the lap of Freedom
Men alas! have monsters grown.

Change of seasons have told him
That he needs the peaceful grave,
Where no tyrant power shall hold him
A despotic, ignominious slave.

He has pin'd away in sadness
Through a long and cheerless night—
Let us wake his heart to gladness,
God has said, "Let there be light."

Hope may yet his breast inspire,
Gloom and darkness shall retire,
When the brilliant orb of day
Shall his cheering beams display;

Beauteous harbinger appear
Herald of his rising morn,
Clouds may veil his face awhile,
Sons he bids all nature smile.

Yes, the light of truth shall cheer
Every nation, far and near,
And the Prince of darkness, hur'd
From his throne, shall leave our world.

When the Sun of Righteousness
Shall his fair creation bless,
None of every shape and name
Then shall hide in conscious shame,

And in every land the good
Form one common brotherhood.
Till the shadows flee away
Let us labor, hope, and pray;

And our SIGNAL ever shine
With a radiance divine,
On the moral vision shed
Lights, till every doubt has fled,
And our northern freedom stand
One united, hallow'd band.

To retrieve our country's name
From dishonor, guilt, and shame,
Friends, arise, we bid you cheer!
We shall triumph, never fear!

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION.

A pamphlet is now circulating in the country, published by the Executive Committee of the American Home Missionary Society, entitled "Our Country? In this pamphlet is the following article on the increase of population in the United States.—The President of the United States estimates that the population doubles every twenty-three years. Statistical tables show that since the year 1770, the rate of increase has never been less than 22 per cent. every ten years, while the average rate has been more than 24 per cent. But it is likely that this rate will be sustained? There are certainly many things that sanction such an expectation—for example: the homogeneity of the people who have the present possession of it, and the rapidity of foreign immigration. The condition of men is constantly receiving improvements from science, the arts, and the diffusion of better principles of education and government. These causes will not only promote the increase of our native population, but will bring innumerable numbers from the old world to our shores, and the physical and intellectual power thus imparted will exert itself to better advantage in developing the means of subsistence, than it can do under the burdens of European society and good government.

Taking the rate of increase of population at one third every ten years, (i. e. doubling in thirty years) and we shall have in round numbers the total result of 275,000,000 in 1830.

I have carried on the same calculation 1000 years with the following results:
America contains nearly 15,000,000 square miles, or 418,176,000,000,000 square feet. According to the advanced ratio of increase of population in the U. S., supposing the population of America, in A. D. 2345, or 1000 years from this time, would be 61,481,286,766,066,974,132; which, divided by the number of square feet, would give 147,644 persons to every square foot of land.

It is interesting to note that the population of the United States in 1845, was 17,000,000. This is a very small number compared with the total result of 275,000,000 in 1830.

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MISCELLANY.

DESTRUCTION AND SACKING OF SCIO.

By REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT.

Scio was one of the largest, richest and most beautiful islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It contained at the commencement of the Greek revolution 120,000 inhabitants. Extensive commerce had brought to the island the treasures of the East and the West, and her opulent families, refined in manners by European travel, and with mind highly cultivated, affording the most intelligent and fascinating society of the East. Schools flourished upon the island and richly endowed colleges were crowded with Grecian youth. The traveller lured by the moonlight of that gorgeous clime to evening stroll through the streets of Scio, heard from the dwelling of the wealthy Greeks the tones of the piano and guitar, touched by fingers skilled in all the polite accomplishments. Many of these families were living in enjoyment of highly cultivated tastes, and polished manners, rendered doubly attractive by all the establishments of wealth.

Grecian revolt extended to this island, and Sultan Mahomed resolved upon signal vengeance. He proclaimed to all the desperates of Bosphorus that the inhabitants of Scio, male, and female, with all their possessions, were to be entirely surrendered to the adventures, who would embark in the expedition for its destruction. Every ruffian of Constantinople crowded to the Turkish fleet. The ferocious and semi-savage boatmen of the Bosphorus, the scowling Christian-hating wretches, who in poverty and crime thronged the lanes and the alleys of the Moslem city, rushed eagerly to the squadron. Every scoundrel and renegade upon the frontiers of Europe and Asia, who could come with knife or club, was received with a welcome. In this way a reinforcement of about ten thousand assassins, the very refuse of creation, were collected, and other thousands followed on in schooners, and sloop and fishing boats, swelling the number to fifteen thousand men to join the sack and carnage. The fleet dropped down the Bosphorus amidst acclamations of Constantinople, Pera, Scutaria, and the reverberations of the parting rolled along the shores of Europe and of Asia.

It was a lovely afternoon in the month of April, 1822, when the fleet was seen on the bosom of the Aegean, approaching Scio. It anchored in the bay, and immediately vomited forth upon those ill-fated shores the murderous hordes collected for their destruction. Who can imagine the horrors of the night which ensued! The brutal mob, frenzied with licentiousness and rape, were let loose with unrestrained liberty, to glut their vengeance. The city was fired in every direction. Indiscriminate massacre ensued.

Men, woman and children were shot down without mercy. Every house was entered, every department was ransacked. The scimitar and pistol of the Turk were every where busy. The frantic cries of the perishing rose above the roar of exploding artillery and musketry, and the clamor of the onset. Mothers and daughters in despair rushed into the flames of their burning dwellings. And thus for six drearful days and nights did the work of extermination continue, till the city and the island of Scio were a heap of ruins.

Several thousand of the youth of both sexes were saved to be sold as slaves.—The young men taken from the literary seclusion, and intellectual refinement of the College of Scio, were sold to the degrading servitude of hopeless bondage.—The young ladies taken from the parlors of their opulent parents, from the accomplishment of highly cultivated life, and who had visited in the refined circles of London and Paris, who had been brought up as delicately, says an English writer, as luxurious and almost intellectually as those of the sameness among ourselves, became the property of the most ferocious and licentious outcasts of the human race. It is said that forty-one thousand were thus carried into slavery.

For weeks and months they were sold through all the marts of the Roman empire, like slaves in Washington, or cattle in the shambles.

As the fleet returned to Constantinople from its murderous excursion, the whole city was on the alert to witness the triumphant entrance. As the leading ship rounded the point of land, which brought it into the view of the whole city, many captured Greeks were seen standing on the deck, with ropes around their necks, and suddenly they were strung up to the bowsprit and every yard arm, struggling in the agonies of death. And thus as ship after ship turned the struggling forms of dying men swung in the breeze.

These were the horrid ornaments and trophies of barbarian triumphs. In view of them, the very shores of the Bosphorus seemed to be shaken by the explosion of artillery, and by the exulting shouts of the millions of inhabitants who thronged the streets of Constantinople, Pera and Scutaria.

These outrages however terminated the way of the Turk over the Greek.—They aroused through all Europe an universal cry of horror and detestation.—The sympathy of the people was so intense, that the governments of England and France could no longer refuse to interfere. Their fleets were allied with that of Russia. The Turkish fleet was annihilated at Navarino, and Greece was free.

STORY OF A SISTER'S LOVE.

A few days ago I was at the State Prison at Sing Sing, where I heard the facts I am about to relate. They furnish a touching instance of devotion as I have lately met, and they show us that in the humblest walks, even in the atmosphere of vice and crime, there may flourish some of the passions, that ought to win our charities and make us respect the poor.

A young man in Nova Scotia came to the city of New York and fell among thieves. He became the companion of criminals, perhaps a criminal himself. Certainly he was arrested on a charge of crime, was tried, convicted, and sent to the prison at Sing Sing.

His sister in Nova Scotia heard of the fate of her brother, and resolved to secure his deliverance from prison. She was only a servant girl, and her scanty purse was barely sufficient to defray her expenses through the long journey to the city. When she reached New York, she learned that the only way to get her brother out of prison, was by pardon from the Governor of the State, and he was at Albany. She had no means to employ counsel to aid her in making the application, nor even the little that was necessary to pay her own way to the feet of the Governor.—She went to service in the city and worked faithfully till she had earned money enough to defray her expenses to Albany, and was soon there, a stranger, a young, unprotected woman, with no other recommendation than that of having a brother in the State Prison.

She inquired the way to the house of the Governor, obtained an audience, and then with all the eloquence of love so long pent in her own bosom, she made known her request.—The Governor said that he must have some reason for granting the pardon, or he could not interfere!

"But my brother is an innocent man," said the girl, who had never for a moment indulged the thought that he could have been guilty of crime. The Governor wanted something more than her word for it, and giving her the small comfort of words of sympathy and kindness, sent her away to devise ways and means to prove the innocence of her imprisoned brother.

She returned to New York, and finding a place, again resumed her domestic service, and indefatigably labored, as time and opportunity allowed, to accomplish what was now the great end of her life. And what will not perseverance and love achieve! Hopeless as the attempt might appear, she found the men who composed the jury that convicted her brother, and obtained the names of every one of them to a petition setting forth mitigating circumstances in his case, and asking the interposition of executive clemency in his behalf. With this petition she devotedly hurried to Albany, and full of hope, she presented it to the Governor. He was moved by the intensity of her purpose, and the ardent strength of her affection. But he still hesitated.

"Why," said she, "you must pardon my brother, I shall never leave you until you do. I shall stay just here and pray forever, and if you wish me to go away you must pardon him, and I will bless you, and God will bless you the longest day you live." Her prayers and tears so far prevailed as to extort a promise that he would make immediate inquiries into the case, and if they were satisfactory he would transmit the pardon by a certain day, which he named, through the mail, to the prison at Sing Sing.

Once more the noble-hearted girl returns to her work, and waits for the slow weeks to wear away. But they flew faster when she thought that the time of her brother's liberty drew near. This was to be the reward of her toil, and suffering.

On the very day which the Governor had named, the constant sister makes her appearance at the door of the prison at Sing Sing and informs the keeper that she had come for her brother, who on that day was to be pardoned by the Governor. She was told that her garden had been received. Her heart sank within her. Was she, after all, to be disappointed? "But the Governor said he would send it by the post, and it would be here to-day." He will keep his promise, I know he will." The keeper was struck with her appearance and deeply interested in her manner. He told her to come in and he would send to the post-office. While the messenger was gone she walked the room in great agitation, trembling between hope and fear, and the word was brought that there was no pardon, she protested that it would come, and she should not leave the prison until it did. The kind-hearted keeper took her to his house and permitted her to stay there waiting the arrival of the Governor's letter. The next day it came—the pardon came—and she embraced her brother, and freed by his sister's sacrifice and love.

The pardon was accompanied by a letter from the Governor to the prisoner, urging him in strong and impressive language to conduct himself henceforth in a manner worthy of the noble sister of whom he had reason to be proud, and to whose self-denying and persevering efforts he was indebted for his liberty. The brother and sister, rejoicing in their reunion and the boon of freedom so courageously won, took their way from the prison-house, and are doubtless now in some retirement, earning an honest livelihood.

I dwell with peculiar interest upon this instance of sisterly attachment. It teaches me not to look only to the refined and elevated circles of humanity, for examples of pure and constant love. It tells me the poor and neglected have hearts, and that they are as keenly alive to pleasure and pain, as those in the more highly favored walks of life.—Mother's Magazine

WAR WITH THE MALAYS.

A few years ago I met an elderly man in the Hartford stage, whose conversation led me to reflect on the baseness and iniquity often concealed behind the apparent glory of war. The thumb of his right hand hung down, as if suspended by a piece of thread; and some of the passengers inquired the cause. "A Malay woman cut the muscle with her sabre," was the reply.

"A Malay woman!" they exclaimed: "How came you fighting with a woman?" "I did not know she was a woman; for they all dress alike there," said he. "I was on board the United States ship, Potomac, when it was out to chastise the Malays for murdering the crew of a Salem vessel. We attacked one of their forts and killed some two hundred or more. Many of them were women; and I can tell you the Malay women are as good fighters as the men."

After answering several questions concerning the conflict, he was silent for a moment, and then added with a sigh, "Ah, that was a bad business. I do not like to remember it; I wish I never had had anything to do with it. I have been a seaman from my youth, and I know the Malays well. They are a brave and honest people. Deal fairly with them, and they will treat you well, and may be trusted with untold gold. The Americans were to blame in that business. The truth is Christian nations are generally to blame in the outset, in all their difficulties with less civilized people. A Salem ship went to Malacca to trade for pepper. They agreed to give the natives a stated compensation, when a certain number of measures full of pepper were delivered. Men, women and children were busy picking pepper and bringing it on board. The captain proposed that the sailors should go ashore and help them; and the natives consented, with the most confiding good nature. The sailors were instructed to pick till evening, and then leave the baskets full of pepper among the bushes, with the understanding that they should be brought on board by the natives in the morning. They did so without exciting any suspicion of treachery. But in the night the baskets were all conveyed on board, and the vessel sailed away leaving the Malays unpaid for her valuable cargo. This, of course, excited great indignation, and they made loud complaints to the commander of the next American vessel that arrived on their coast. In answer to a demand of redress from the Government, they were assured that the case should be represented, and the wrong repaired. "But Yankee cunningness in cheating a few savages was not sufficiently uncommon to make any great stir and the affair was soon forgotten. Some time after another captain of a Salem ship played a similar trick, and carried off a still larger quantity of stolen pepper. The Malays, exasperated beyond measure, resolved to Lynch law, and murdered an American crew that landed there about the same time. The United States ship Potomac was sent out to punish them for this outrage; and, as I told you, we killed some two hundred men and women. I sometimes think that our retaliation was not more rational, or more like Christians than theirs."

"Will you please," said I, "to tell me what sort of revenge would be like Christians?" He hesitated, and said it was a hard question to answer. "I never felt pleasantly about that affair," continued he: "I would not have killed her if I had known she was a woman. I asked why he felt any more regret about killing a woman than a man. I hardly know myself, answered he. 'I don't suppose I should if it were a common thing for women to fight. But we are accustomed to think of them as not defending themselves; and there is something in every human heart that makes a man unwilling to fight those who do not fight in return. It seems mean and dastardly, a man cannot work himself up to it.' "Then one nation would not fight, another could not, said I.

"What if a nation, instead of an individual, should make such an appeal to the manly feeling which you say is inherent in the heart?—'I believe other nations would be ashamed to attack her,' he replied. 'It would take away all the glory and excitement of war, and the hardest soldier would shrink from it, as from cold-blooded murder.' "Such a peace establishment would be at once cheap, and beautiful," rejoined I; and so we parted.—Mrs. Child.

We saw a fellow the other day, trying very pertinaciously to shake hands with his shadow. He got on his knees reaching for "the other hand." He was tipsy.

Twenty-one banks have gone into operation under the general banking law of Ohio, passed last winter, and two more are ready to go into operation.

Communications.

THE CASE OF KIDNAPPING IN BERRIEN COUNTY.

For the Signal of Liberty.
It was stated in a former communication on the subject of the Kidnapping of Samuel Bowles, that he returned to Niles on the 9th November, after his providential escape from his Kidnappers at Laporte. On the 11th or 12th November, warrants were issued on the application of Bowles, against John Wittenmyer, Sheriff of the County of Berrien, Jacob Staler, the Justice who issued the warrant, and John DeField, the teamster who accompanied Gunn the Kidnapper. The warrants were predicated on affidavits, sufficiently broad to include a charge of assault and battery, and false imprisonment, as well as the proper charge of Kidnapping. The parties were arrested, and brought before E. McIlvaine, Esq. a Justice of the Peace at Niles, where the examination took place.

It was proved that Bowles was taken from the steamboat Algon, at Berrien, by Wittenmyer, and by him taken directly to the Jail, where Staler kept his office. Staler also held the office of Jailer. It was also proved that Gunn the Kidnapper was in attendance, and stated to the Jailer that he wanted a room to confine Bowles in for the night. That Bowles was then shut up in a cell, and there kept till about 5 o'clock the next morning, when Gunn came, with a teamster, put irons on Bowles and carried him away, as was stated in my last communication.

It was also proved that the day before the arrest of Bowles, Gunn informed the Sheriff that he wished to arrest a runaway slave.—It was further proved that after Bowles was confined in the jail, Wittenmyer and Gunn went to the house of DeField, where money was paid to Wittenmyer by Gunn. The amount was not proved, but Gunn informed DeField, that the sum paid was ten dollars, and he complained that the Sheriff had been "hard with him."

At the request of the Defendants, each one of them was then allowed to make his own statement of the matter. Each one of them stated in substance what we have before communicated. Although Wittenmyer in his statement refused to tell how much money Gunn paid him.

Bowles was present, and sworn as a witness. He stated that he was born free, near Brownsville, in the State of Pennsylvania.—He gave a long, full, and minute account of his employment for the last ten years, naming the steamboats on which he had been employed, and the places where he had worked. Among other things he stated that some years ago, he went a voyage to Liverpool from N. York on the packet ship Queen of the West; That he also went one trip to the Baltic on the Barque—. That he had been engaged as cook or steward, on board the Maria Hillyard, and C. Walker, on the Lakes.

That he had never been held in slavery and had not for more than six years last past resided in St. Louis.

On this testimony the Justice discharged all the Defendants, stating, "that he saw no evidence of their criminal intention, in what they had done."

This has ended, for the present, this proceeding. Every spectator was astonished at the result—and none apparently more so than the defendants themselves.

It is to be remarked that the pretended warrant issued by Staler, was proved to have been written by R. W. Landon, Treasurer of the County, and that between him and Gunn there had been frequent consultations on the subject.

That this pretended warrant was the merest mockery of a Legal warrant, no one can doubt. Nor can any one doubt from the evidence but that the Sheriff at least, combined with Gunn to arrest Bowles, in this State without right or authority, and that Wittenmyer, for his services, received at least ten dollars.

Had the subject of this crime been a horse and not a man, how would the matter have appeared? Let us see.—A person without right or warrant, takes the horse of another, and puts him in a stable, where he is kept till the following morning, when his confederate takes him from the stable, and moves away with all speed for a distant State. On his way he is arrested and brought back to the place of the taking. Would not the law say that he who took the horse, as well as he who receives the horse were alike guilty of larceny—that parties confederating to take the horse, although but one of the parties actually carried away the horse, still they were both principals? And is not this the very case in question? Gunn and Wittenmyer combined to arrest Bowles unlawfully.—They do not question this.—Not even Wittenmyer denies it. Wittenmyer confines Bowles in the jail, until Gunn could make preparations for his removal, and as soon as these preparations were made, he conveyed him out of the State, avowedly to take him into a Slave State. And yet in all this the Justice sees no evidence of a criminal intent!

Comment is unnecessary. If this decision is the voice of the law, it is this: any man—whether black or white, who is guilty of no offence, may be seized and carried away, against his will, and the Kidnapper be declared guilty of "no criminal intent!" Yours, for Liberty,

J. I. ALEXANDER.

It is a remarkable fact that in all the schedules everted by bankrupts, an instance has never been known where any portion of their losses were set down as so much paid for advertising. Indeed, it is questionable if a man in the habit of advertising ever became a bankrupt.

TRAPS OF USEFUL INFORMATION

In looking over the expenditures of the British Government, for 1845, we find that about 200,000,000 were paid to 111,732 Non-Executive men in the Army, Navy and Ordnance Department, embracing, probably, half pay officers and other pensioners. The expenditures during the same year, for the Civil Government, including all allowances to the several branches to the Royal Family, and to the King of the Belgians; for the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; salaries and expenses of both Houses of Parliament, including printing; for the whole Judiciary Department, including the expenses of the Police and Criminal Prosecutions, and all the salaries and superannuations allowances to foreign ministers and consuls, and for all other pensions and annuities on the civil list did not amount to \$13,000,000! seven millions of dollars a year less than the sum paid to these non-effective, do-nothing men connected with the British Army and Navy. There are 363 Judges in the United Kingdom, whose salaries amount to \$1,735,022 per annum. Not a single non-effective man in their department but men that honor the British name and give dignity to human laws throughout Christendom. Yet for all their profound learning and assiduous labor, they do not receive in SEVEN YEARS what is paid in ONE to the do-nothings of the British Army and Navy!

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1846.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

STATE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Annual State Meeting of the Michigan State Anti Slavery Society will be held at Marshall immediately after the adjournment of the State Temperance Society, which will meet at that place on Tuesday, Feb. 3. at 10 o'clock A. M.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

THE NEW YEAR.

This is the season of good wishes—of friendly greetings and compliments, and the renewal of social intimacies. We would participate in this general state of friendly intercourse, and salute our readers in the cities and the villages, on the farm or in the workshop, in the forests or on the prairies, with the expression of our cordial wishes for a happy New Year.

And how is a year to be happily spent? Is there any recipe by which every day can be passed without sorrow and without grief or disappointment? All experience answers there is not! No amount of intellectual greatness, and of moral worth—no height of station, no degree of holiness of heart—no philosophical rules of action or depth of fervent piety, can exclude all unpleasant feelings from the human mind.

We have the example of our Divine Master who was "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief"; and he has warned us that his disciples cannot expect to attain a state of exemption from the evils of humanity which he himself did not possess.

But though a total exemption from evil cannot be attained by man, much can be done to make each year pass happily away. He who will patiently devote his energies for the welfare of his fellow men will reap a rich reward at every step of his progress. Next to the possession of a pure conscience, is the pleasure of benefiting others. The consciousness of having done any thing, however little, to diminish the sum of human misery and vice, is a feeling that no man will spurn when he comes to the close of his mortal career.

The Anti Slavery man has a province of his own in the wide field of human wretchedness, where his efforts may be made to tell upon the best interests, not only of these millions of his oppressed countrymen, but upon the welfare of his whole country, and of the world. This is the cause not only of Patriotism, but of philanthropy and Christianity; and every step in its progress is a step towards the full accomplishment of the glad tidings by messengers from the celestial world, eighteen hundred years ago—'Peace on Earth and Good will to men!'

As a means of securing a happy New Year to our Anti Slavery readers, we venture to suggest that each of them during the year Eighteen hundred and forty six shall do something in behalf of the cause. If each of the four thousand Liberty men of Michigan would only be sure to vote at the polls at every Election, and labor to dispel the prejudices of his neighbors, and disseminate right principles and purposes, the Liberty party would be immediately doubled in numbers and influence, and the cause would be triumphant in the State in two or three years. Steady, unremitting, consistent efforts, put forth by men of even ordinary abilities, will accomplish much for any good enterprise.

'Not enjoyment and not sorrow, Is our destined end or way; But to act, that each to-morrow, Find us farther than to-day.'

Trust no Future, however pleasant, Let the dead Past, bury its dead; Act, act for the glorious Present, Heart within, and God o'er head!

Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

THE HOLINESS OF SLAVERY. Slavery is either right or Wrong—Sinful or Holy. Much has been said about the Sinfulness of Slavery. We are tired of that phraseology, with an interrogation (?) after it. We propose to change the form, and hereafter discuss the Holiness of Slavery. "Is Slavery Holy, and the relation between Master and Slave a Holy relation?" The question is the same, only the negative is changed. The Bible is the law—Slavery is arraigned at the bar—the Clergy are the counsel—the world sits in judgment—God, angels, and the spirits of the just, are spectators. The affirmative have the floor—Dr. Rice will please open the discussion.—Cleveland American.

Albert J. Tirrel, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Bickford, is in New Orleans, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

The papers announce the death of Com. Jesse Elliott, of the U. S. Navy at Philadelphia. His age was 62.

THE TARIFF.

For some months past, an opportunity has permitted, we have presented our views, with entire frankness, upon all the topics of public interest which have come in our way. We have shown what course we think each patriotic citizen should take respecting "the great interests" of the country; and in doing this, we have marked out a course of policy for a truly patriotic political party. The Abolition of Slavery, by peaceful and constitutional means, should be the first and greatest object of such a party. The domination of Executive Power, by giving to the People the election of as many officers, both National and State, as could properly be selected by the voters, would also be one of the principles of such a party. A reform of the Legal System of the country would be an important object of attention. The greatest possible security against losses to the community through the action of Irresponsible Corporations would be a fourth object. No Public Debt for any purpose whatever, would be approved by such a party, while a reduction of Fees and Salaries according to the amount of talent and industry required in the several offices, would not be overlooked. These six objects of Reform, we think would secure a generous support from the mass of the People to any political party that should honestly and consistently seek their accomplishment. Whether the great majority of our readers are prepared to act in favor of these Reforms, we have no certain means of knowing; but from all we have learned, we judge that our suggestions have received a candid and thoughtful consideration. We will, therefore, complete our course of remarks, by giving our views upon the remaining topics of Public Policy—the Tariff, the Army and Navy, and the Public Lands.

We well know how vain would be the attempt to refute the arguments of Tariff men or Free Traders, by any processes of reasoning, however ingenious or profound. Like the Irish Schoolmaster, "Even though vanquished they can argue still."

The most absurd positions, as well as the most sensible, are sometimes taken by the champions in this controversy. To answer all these would be endless, as well as uninteresting and unprofitable. Without entering into the abstract speculations of either party, we shall therefore pursue our usual course of practical investigation, and inquire—How can the good of the whole country best be promoted?

Where there is an organized Government, there must be a revenue to meet its expenses. All its expenses should be promptly met by the citizens. No debt should be incurred, unless in extreme cases, and then a tax should be immediately levied to meet it. The annual expenses of our National Government will average about \$30,000,000. This amount must be raised from the earnings of the People. It is vain to say that there is no need of spending so much, or that it is foolishly spent. That is nothing to the purpose. If the People choose to reduce the expenses, or expend it more wisely, they can do so; but until they do it, the thirty millions ought to be raised.

This amount can be levied in two ways; by a tax on the Property of the citizens, as is already accumulated by the savings of ages; or by a tax on their Industry and Property, compelling them to pay a certain amount on the articles they consume from day to day. The first method is called Direct Taxation; the latter, in this country, is effected through a Tariff. Some nations raise their revenues chiefly by one plan, some by the other; and usually both direct and indirect taxes are imposed. A nation that had no seaports, and very little commerce, would find it inconvenient, not to say impossible, to secure an adequate revenue from Customs only. The United States, being a commercial people, and importing largely, have for the most part raised a sufficient revenue from Duties to meet the national expenditures; but the internal expenses of the respective States, which we suppose amount to \$30,000,000 annually, are all raised by a direct tax, assessed chiefly upon the property of the inhabitants. There are many who would have all the national taxes assessed upon property, in the same manner that State and County taxes are; but in our judgment, such a plan, is at present, utterly impracticable.

The whole number of voters in the United States is not far from three millions. A considerable portion of these have no taxable property whatever; but there are many persons not voters who have property, and are taxed. So that the whole number of taxpayers in the Union might, by possibility, be three millions, though we estimate it considerably less. Now, a tax of thirty millions of dollars, imposed upon three millions of payers, gives an average of Ten Dollars each, in addition to the amounts now paid for State, County, Town, Corporation, and School taxes. As a vast number of the payers would have but little property, the burden would fall heavily on the rich, and on those in moderate circumstances. A small farmer, worth a thousand dollars, would be required to pay a national tax of at least twenty or thirty dollars; while a forehanded farmer, worth \$10,000, would be assessed several hundred annually. Common sense, we think, must teach every person of any observation, that such taxes, in a country like ours, could not be collected.—The burden would be so great that the payers in many sections would utterly refuse, and if they could not evade them by fraud, there would be a disposition to resort to force.

We, therefore, cannot regard favorably the plan of direct taxation, under the present circumstances of the country, inasmuch as it would be attended with grievous distress to the payers. Whereas under the present Tariff, a large amount is raised from the people annually, without much grumbling or dissatisfaction, on the part of the taxpayers, and almost without their knowing it. Where a large tax is to be collected from a commercial people, a Tariff will be found the easiest method of raising it.

Other reasons against raising the amount of our present National Expenditures by Direct Taxation might be named; but when a proposition is found to be impracticable, in the nature of the case, the necessity of all further argument is superseded.

We, therefore, would go for a Tariff, and not only so, but we would go for the present Tariff unless it should be found to work very injuriously to the people. We would do this, not because we think the present one entirely equal or unexceptionable; or because a better might not have been framed; but because, we are opposed to all sudden and unnecessary alterations of the rate of duties. A sudden and material change, in so important a matter, is in itself an evil. It unsettles and impairs the business of men, produces doubt and uncertainty, and begets a gambling and speculative spirit. All changes in a Tariff policy, when necessary, should be so gradual and moderate as to save as far as possible, all the interests vested under its provisions.

The principal object of having any Tariff is to raise a Revenue for the Government. The Tariff should of course be made to raise so much as is necessary; and no more. A Surplus Revenue is a public nuisance. If the Revenue can be permanently reduced one-half or two-thirds, the Tariff duties should be reduced accordingly; or, if the number of tax payers be large, and the amount to be raised quite small, the Tariff might be abolished altogether, and Direct Taxation substituted with much advantage. Let us consider, for a moment, how such a change may hereafter be made in our own country, by abolishing the expenses of War.

The estimated expenses of the nation for the year preceding the 30th of June, 1847, according to the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, are \$25,518,618. The items are as follows:

From the Missouri Republican of Dec. 5. AN ABOLITION MOVEMENT. The Niles (Mich.) Republican and the Laporte (In.) Tocsin contain accounts of the proceedings in that vicinity to rescue a fugitive slave from the custody of Mr. Samuel S. Gunn, of this city. The editors of those papers—especially the editor of the Niles Republican—seem anxious, not only to screen the Abolition negro-stealers from indignation, but to create as much excitement as possible against Mr. Gunn, for his course in the matter. The facts in this case are briefly as follows:

From the representations made here last September by a negro who pretended to reside near Jackson, Michigan, it was supposed that several slaves belonging to citizens of this county were near Jackson and anxious to return to their masters. Mr. Gunn, who was about to visit Niles on business, was induced to go to Jackson and make arrangements for bringing them back. Although he did not find the slaves at Jackson, as represented, yet when at St. Josephs, on his way home, he saw on the steamer Algoina, Sam Bolles, a slave belonging to Mr. Samuel Black of this city. The negro endeavored to conceal himself, and at first denied having been in St. Louis.—Finally, he confessed freely on the subject, and acknowledged that he was the slave of Mr. Black. Mr. Gunn had him arrested at Berrien, on the arrival of the steamer there, and started with him for St. Louis, via Laporte, Indiana. The Abolitionists of Berrien and Niles employed men to start in pursuit of Mr. G. on the road near Laporte, and ordered him to stop. The parties finally proceeded together to Laporte; Mr. Gunn, for the purpose of having the matter judicially investigated, and the Abolitionists to procure the assistance of their confederates. Through the agency of Judge Henry, Justice Bailey, and others, Mr. Gunn was arrested illegally, harrassed with several writs, and the slave finally liberated by the Abolitionists. The editor of the Niles Republican and a lawyer at Niles named Bacon, with their confederates, as we learn, intigated the proceedings against Mr. Gunn, and charged him with kidnapping Bolles. Judge Henry, residing near Laporte, also took a prominent part in this negro-stealing business. This Judge H. is celebrated in that region for his connexion with the case of the State versus Egbert, arrested for murder. From the details of this case, as we have learned, it is evident that there is a number of Abolitionists in that part of Michigan and Indiana, ready to lend all the assistance in their power to trample upon the guaranties of the Federal Constitution. Whether the parties concerned in the rescue of Bolles and the arrest of Mr. Gunn, can be reached by process of law, we know not; but the public good requires that they should be exposed. It will be for the Criminal Courts in their respective neighborhoods to decide what punishment, if any, they shall receive. The most prominent Abolitionists in this outrage were Mr. Bacon, a lawyer at Niles, in Michigan, the editor of the Niles Republican, Orr and Reese, the Abolition scouts,—Ferson of Michigan; and Judge Henry, Mr. Jernegan, Mr. Orton, and others at Laporte. Several of the citizens of Laporte and Berrien, however, acted as become men anxious to uphold the Constitution and laws against the movements of a band of fanatics.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, \$5,925,292 00; Army proper, 5,564,459 92; Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c., 4,531,209 93; Pensions, 2,527,100 00; Indian department, 2,214,916 12; Naval establishment, 6,339 39 83; Interest on public debt, 355,844 72. Total: \$25,518,618 25.

The whole War expenses for the year, allowing one half the estimates of the Indian and Pension departments to be for warlike purposes, will amount to \$18,356,660; while the remaining expenses of the nation, exclusive of the Public Debt, will be only \$3,256,235, or one-third of the whole amount. Two thirds of the whole revenue is expended for War, in a state of profound peace.

There can be no doubt that these expenses might be diminished two millions more, by a reduction in various particulars, leaving the whole amount of expenditures, for national purposes, at only six and a quarter millions.—The average to each taxpayer would be about fifty cents. The income from the Public Lands would reduce this sum still more. To raise this amount, Direct Taxation would be far cheaper than the Tariff system, as by that a vast number of officers would be required to collect a small amount of Revenue. The good sense of the people, under the circumstances, would doubtless change the mode of raising the tax.

In a state of things when warlike preparations shall be no longer necessary, we see how Direct Taxation will not only be practicable, but wise and economical. The continuance of the War system is all that preserves the Tariff in existence. Take away the Military and Naval expenses of the nation, and the Tariff would fall of itself. Whenever these shall be entirely disresped with, if the other expenses of the Government be not much enlarged, the Tariff will also be abolished.

Whether the War expenses of the nation can be wisely abolished in part, or altogether, we will consider in a future article.

The sum of \$121,059 of debt assumed for the cities in the District of Columbia; the sum of \$1,000,000 for supplying deficiency in revenue from postage, and \$350,000 for postage for Congress and Executive Departments, are included in the sum of \$5,925,292 00.

OUTRAGEOUS INTERFERENCE WITH NORTHERN RIGHTS—JUST CAUSE FOR DISSOLVING THE UNION!! The villainous Slaveholders are unconstitutionally at work to interfere with the domestic institutions of the Northern States. The Richmond Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper of Virginia, has the following impudent and "incendiary" article, respecting Colored Suffrage in New York:

"Can any patriot look on the picture, and not deprecate the Whig movement in New York, to place the blacks on a par with the white voters? Instead of a full extension of the right of suffrage to the free negroes, we hope to see the present modified right of suffrage stricken entirely off—it is warmly recommended by some of the New York democratic papers. We call upon the New democracy to stand their ground upon the resolutions of the New York city democracy, and put down all factious movements of the whigs, on this important point."

The Lynchburgh Republican says this scheme of universal suffrage is "repugnant to every conception of decency and republicanism,"—and calls upon the people to frown upon all who are in favor of it.

Now we would refer these meddlers in other peoples business, to the porchion of Henry Clay, that the right to discuss implies the right to act; and as they have no right to act on the question of Colored Suffrage in New York, they have no business to talk or write about it!

A correspondent of the Ashtabula Sentinel, supposed to be Mr. Giddings, writes from Washington: "The dough-faces were never more shameless than at this session. They vote as directed by their masters. But the Northern and Southern sections are become more distinctly marked. Southern Whigs are more subservient to the slaveholding interest, and Northern Lovers are more afraid of burning their fingers than heretofore."

The following offences are made capital by the laws of the United States: Treason. Murder. Arson; burning dwelling-houses or other buildings. Rape on the seas. Robbing mail, second time. Forgery; as passing counterfeit certificates or other public security. Piracy; one species of slave-trade. Confining free blacks, or offering them for sale on shipboard. Robbery on the high seas. Setting fire to a ship of war. Burning ships of private property for the purpose of defrauding under-writers.

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The American people, having now fully entered on a career of territorial aggrandizement, will doubtless pursue it with the utmost ardor, and at all hazards. The vote for the admission of Texas had scarcely been announced, when Mr. Levy, one of the Florida Senators, offered the following resolution, which under the rules of that body lies over one day:—

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it is advisable for the President to open negotiations with the government of Spain for the cession to the United States of the Island of Cuba—the inhabitants of said island consenting thereto.

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THE STATE MEETING.

In four weeks from this time, the period will come for holding our Annual meeting. Are our friends in all parts of the State making arrangements for attending? From the Western part of the State we hear the friends of Liberty are intending to be present in considerable numbers. There ought to be full delegations from the distant counties as well as from those near to Marshall. Questions of the greatest importance and of vital interest to the Liberty party, will come up for discussion, and will demand an answer at once wise, decisive, and as nearly unanimous as may be. To determine on a course which shall at once give renewed vigor, efficiency and success to the Liberty party, will require the counsel and wisdom of our ablest and most sagacious men.

We anticipate that the coming Anniversary, like the last, will be full in numbers and interest. As one means of securing this result, we take leave to suggest to friends at a distance, that they make arrangements to come together, in larger or smaller companies, as their mode of conveyance may require, and thereby render their journey less expensive, and more pleasant.

A Coldwater correspondent of the Detroit Free Press is in favor of building a monument to Gen. Jackson on the bank of Detroit river, the cost to be \$75,000. "The amount he thinks, can be raised like a book."

In our paper of to day will be found a communication from Mr. Alexander, of Niles, respecting the Kidnapping of Bowles; and also an article from the Missouri Reporter, giving the pro slavery version of the case. The decision of the magistrate of Niles we regard as most extraordinary. It places the personal liberty of every citizen at the mercy of every villain who may wish to assault him. The words of the Statute (p. 625) make it State Prison offence to "forcibly or secretly confine or imprison any other person, within this State, against his will, with intent to cause such person to be sent out of this State against his will, or to be sold as a slave, or in any way held to service against his will."

The Statute is broad enough and only needs to be enforced to bring every offender to justice. Had Judge Felch or Gen. Cass been abducted in the manner that Bowles the mulatto was, the plea of no bad intention would have availed the offenders but little. The circumstances of the injured person make a world of difference in obtaining justice.

The Tocsin, a Democratic paper of Indiana, has published the narrative of the transaction, with comments which do honor to the editor as an independent man. We hope the requisite legal steps will be taken for procuring the surrender of Gunn, as a fugitive from justice. The Slaveholders should be taught that our laws are not to be trampled on with impunity.

A fire broke out on the evening of the 30th ult. in the dwelling of Judge Thompson. As the wind was still, the fire companies and citizens were enabled to subdue the fire in a short time. We understand that the furniture and windows were considerably damaged in the attempt to remove them.

The American people, having now fully entered on a career of territorial aggrandizement, will doubtless pursue it with the utmost ardor, and at all hazards. The vote for the admission of Texas had scarcely been announced, when Mr. Levy, one of the Florida Senators, offered the following resolution, which under the rules of that body lies over one day:—

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made a good deal of noise in community, is a strange story, and we know not what to make of it. Of course it formed no part of the evidence on which the jury found their verdict. We are not permitted to publish the evidence elicited on the investigation.—Michigan State Journal.

Several leading papers are conjecturing, or rather affirming that Mr. Slidell, our minister to Mexico, is authorized and commissioned to purchase California.— This is to be done, it is said, in the settlement of the boundary line between us and Mexico. The price has been guessed at, by some scriblers, at \$10,000,000.

A correspondent of the Christian Citizen writes from New, York Dec. 8; "Since my arrival in this great emporium of the nation, I find one strong proof of progress which pacific views have already made among the best portions of the community. The press, started by the alarms of war from Washington, has come up wholly to the advocacy of peace as alike our duty and our policy. The Journal of Commerce, the Commercial Advertiser, the Express, the Tribune and, even the Courier and Inquirer, all the leading papers of the city have put forth their simultaneous remonstrances against measures tending to hostilities with England about Oregon."

According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the following articles of import a duty of more than 35 per cent on the wholesale price: Cotton bagging, white and red wines spirits refined sugars, sirupps, dattes, pepper, winter cordage, cut glass, demijohns, lead, writing paper, and some manufactures of iron, as chains, spikes and hoops, hoop iron, &c.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has 9 members, of which 2 are Whigs, and 6 out of 9 from the Slave States! This is one guarantee that they will not be hasty to recommend war with England; for the papers in the planting States are much in favor of pacific measures.

Our readers will perceive by our Congressional summary that this unconstitutional measure has been consummated, and Texas become a State. The whole was done in a manner worthy of the object, without discussion, except a brief speech from Mr. Rockwell of Massachusetts against it, and without examination of her Constitution, although she has extended slavery over the whole of her territory, north of 36 1/2 degrees, as well as south of it. Also she has two Representatives, although the whole number of votes given on the adoption of its Constitution, according to the official report, was but 4,421—about one third as many as are given in this Congressional district! Each voter in Texas has six times as much power in Congress as each voter in Washenaw! Beautiful democracy! Will not Mr. McClelland's constituents shout him in a re-nomination?

Twenty Whigs in the House, and six in the Senate, being about one third of the whole number of Whigs, voted for the admission of Texas. This shows how much dependence could be placed upon the Whig party to keep it out. All the Representatives present from Kentucky voted for admission. One would suppose that if Mr. Clay's opposition to the measure was as great as has been represented that he might have induced one or two, at least, of the Kentucky delegation to oppose it.

In the report to Congress, the Commissioner recommends that the mineral region be opened to public sale and private entry; and that the pre-emption principles be so extended as to embrace the diggings, discoveries and improvements of resident miners and settlers in that region. The commissioner recommends four modifications to the present pre-emption law, as follows: 1st. The extension of the pre-emption principle to all settlers on unsurveyed public land, after the extinguishment of the Indian title. 2d. The extension of the right of pre-emption to settlers on surveyed land, whose settlement commenced prior to the first of June, 1840. 3d. So extend to owners and residents of land the right of pre-emption to so much adjoining on neighboring land as may be necessary for fuel, fencing and other similar purposes. 4th. To modify the law so as to enable a settler to enter, if he desires it a forty-acre tract, or a quarter-quarter section. The commissioner farther recommends an alteration in the law for the sale of lands, so as to provide for their classification, and that all lands brought into market hereafter should graduate through these classes in such a manner as to continue subject to sale five years at \$1.25, five years more at \$1.50, five years more at 75 cents, five years more at 50 cents, five years more at 25 cents; and all the residue remaining unsold, after passing through this series of gradations, should vest forever in the states. In order to guard against speculation, the benefits of reduction may be confined to persons purchasing for the purpose of settlement or cultivation. Receipts will be published next week.

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Commercial.

ANN ARBOR, January 3, 1846. The New Year with us was ushered in with a rainstorm, which carried off what snow was upon the ground.

Wheat is on the decline again, as we anticipated. Buyers are now offering from 75 to 80 cents, but are not anxious to purchase. Very little is doing in flour. Since our last, the news has arrived that Flour in New York has fallen to \$5.50, being a decline of 87 cents.

The Buffalo Pilot, of Dec. 7, says of the market in that city:

"The market is drooping—holders are receding, consequent upon the great decline in New York. Some are offering pretty freely \$4.50, which is not acceded to with much avidity by the buyers. Transactions are extremely limited, no one being satisfied as to the point to which prices will approximate—whether they will continue downward, or rally again, or remain about as they are. This state of things has been anticipated by close observers of passing events, for some time. If there are any who have entered largely into the speculation at high prices, they will soon find themselves in the same situation that numbers have been before them."

Prices charged in 1845 for all kinds of merchandise, by rail on the lakes averaged per 100 lbs. from New York to Detroit, 90c.50c. From Albany and Troy, 5 cents less.

Deduct difference on tolls on Sugar, Mo. Issues, Coffee, Nails, Spike, Iron and Steel, 10c.

MAKES THE RATES FOR 1845, on these articles from New York to Detroit 22 1/2 c.53 c. (On all castings 2c per 100 lbs less.) On all other merchandise the tolls are reduced 1 mill per mile on 100 lbs, making prices for 1846, from New York, 46 1/2 c. Less from Albany and Troy 5c.)

If goods are brought by steam, 5 1/2 cents per 100 lbs are charged extra.

Congressional.

We have quite a variety of important items of news for this week, for which we are crowded for room. First in importance is the Annexation of Texas! This inquiry, which has been in contemplation for nine years, has at last been consummated by the action of both Houses of Congress.

In the House, Dec. 16, the question was forced through by the help of the previous question, moved by McConnell, of Alabama. As this is a measure of great national importance, we subjoin a complete list of the yeas and nays, as they will be convenient for future reference. The names of the Democrats are in Roman—of the Whigs in Italic, and of Natives in Small Caps:

Maine.—AYES—Dunlap, McCrater, Sawtelle, Hamlin, Williams—3. NAYS—Scriverance—1. Absent—Scammon—1.

New Hampshire.—AYES—Norris, Moulton, J. H. Johnson—5. Vacancy—1.

Vermont.—AYES—Dillingham—1. NAYS—Foot, Collier, Marsh—5.

Massachusetts.—NAYS—Wintrop, D. P. King, Abbott, B. Thompson, Hudson, Ashmun, J. Rockwell, J. Q. Adams, Grinnell—8. Vacancy—1.

Rhode Island.—NAYS—Arnold, Cranston—2.

Connecticut.—NAYS—Dixon, S. D. Hubbard, J. A. Rockwell, T. Smith—4.

New York.—AYES—Anderson, Collins, De Mot, Ellsworth, Goodenay, Gordon, Grover, Hough, Hangerford, Jenkins, Lawrence, Macleay, Niven, Rathbun, Russell, Strong, Woodworth—17. NAYS—W. W. CAMPBELL, Culver, Herrick, E. B. Holmes, W. Hunt, Preston King, Lewis, Myles, Sherman, A. Smith, Wheaton, White, Wood, Woodruff—14. Whigs 7, Natives 4, Democrats 3. Absent—Benton, Carroll, Mosely—3.

New Jersey.—AYES—Sykes—1. NAYS—Hampton, Runk—2. Absent—Edall, Wright—2.

Pennsylvania.—AYES—J. H. CAMPBELL, C. J. Ingersoll, Erdman, River, Broadhead, Leiby, Wilcox, McLean, J. Black, Foster, Garvin, J. Thompson—12. Democrats—11. Natives—1. NAYS—LEVIN, J. R. Ingersoll, McElwain, Strahan, Pollock, Ramsey, Hancock, Stewart, Ewing, Darrough, Buffington—11. Whigs 10, Natives—1. Absent—1.

Delaware.—NAYS—J. W. Houston—1.

Maryland.—AYES—Perry, Ligon, Giles, Constable—4. NAYS—J. G. Chapman—1. Absent—Long—1.

Virginia.—AYES—Atkinson, Dromgoole, Treadway, E. W. Hubbard, Leske, Soddon, Bayly, Hunter, Pendleton, Bedinger, A. A. Chapman, Hopkins, J. Johnson, W. G. Brown—14. Democrats 13, Whigs 1. Absent—Taylor—1.

North Carolina.—AYES—Graham, Barringer, Dockery, Reid, Dobbin, McKay, Daniel, Clarke, Briggs—9. Democrats 6, Whigs 3.

South Carolina.—AYES—J. A. Black, Simpson, Woodward, A. D. Sims, Burt—5. Absent—E. Holmes, Rhet—2.

Georgia.—AYES—T. B. King, S. Jones, Haralson, Lumpkin, Cobb, Stephens, Tombs—7. Democrats 4, Whigs 3. Vacancy 1.

Alabama.—AYES—Hilliard, Yancey, Paine, G. S. Houston, R. Chapman, McConnell—6. Democrats 5, Whigs 1. Absent—Dargin—1.

Mississippi.—AYES—J. Thompson, S. Adams, Roberts, J. Davis—4.

Louisiana.—AYES—Thibodeaux, Morse—2. Absent—Harmonson—1. Vacancy 1.

Ohio.—AYES—Feran, Cunningham, St. John, McDowell, Thurman, Perrill, Brinkerhoff, Parish, Morris, Cummings, Fries—11. NAYS—Schreck, Vance, Delano, Vinton, Harper, Tilden, Giddings, Root—8. Absent—Sawyer, Starkweather—2.

Kentucky.—AYES—Boyd, McHenry, Grider, Young, J. P. Martin, Thomason, Trumbull, Tibbatts—8. Whigs 5, Democrats 3. Absent—Bell, G. Lavis—2.

Tennessee.—AYES—A. Johnson, Cook, Crozier, Cullon, G. W. Jones, B. Martin,

Gentry, Chase, Stanton, M. Brown—10. Democrats 6, Whigs 4. Vacancy 1.

Indiana.—AYES—Owen, Henley, Thomas Smith, Wick, Petit, Callicott—6. NAYS—C. B. Smith, McGaughey—2. Absent—Kendry—1. Not voting, Davis, (Speaker), 1.

Illinois.—AYES—R. Smith, McClernand, Picklin, Wentworth, Douglas, Hoge, Baker—7. Democrats 6, Whigs 1.

Missouri.—AYES—Bowlin, Relph, Price, L. H. Sims—4. Absent—Phelps—1.

Arkansas.—AYES—Yell—1.

Michigan.—AYES—McClelland, Chipman, J. B. Hunt—5.

The vote, analyzed, stands, affirmative, 141 viz.: Democrats from Slave States 62; do. from Free States 53; do. from Slave States 29; do. from Free States 0; Natives 1. Negative 56—Whigs from Free States 46; do. from Slave States 2; Democrat; from Free States 3; do. from Slave States 0; Natives 5.

The vote in the Senate was as follows: Maine.—AYE—Fairfield; NAY—Evans.

New Hampshire.—AYE—Arlington, Jenness. Vermont.—NAY—Upham, Phelps.

Massachusetts.—NAY—Webster Davis. Rhode Island.—NAY—Simmons, Greene.

Connecticut.—AYE—Niles; NAY—Huntington.

New York.—AYE—Dix, Dickenson. New Jersey.—NAY—Miller, Absent, 1.

Pennsylvania.—AYE; Sturgeon, Absent, 1. Maryland.—Absent, 2.

Delaware.—NAY; T. Clayton, J. M. Clayton.

Virginia.—AYE; Archer, 1 Vacancy. North Carolina.—AYE; Mangum, Haywood.

South Carolina.—AYE; Calhoun, Absent, 1. Georgia.—AYE; Berrien, Colquitt.

Alabama.—AYE; Bagby, Lewis. Mississippi.—AYE; Chalmers, Speight.

Louisiana.—AYE; Barrow, Johnson. Tennessee.—AYE; Turner, Absent, 1.

Kentucky.—Absent, 2. Ohio.—AYE; Allen; NAY; Corwin.

Indiana.—AYE; Harnegan, one vacancy. Illinois.—AYE; Breese, Absent 1.

Missouri.—AYE; Atchison, Benton. Arkansas.—AYE; Ashley, Sevier.

Michigan.—AYE; Cass—NAY; Woodbridge. Florida.—AYE; Levy, Westcott.

Mr. Penningback, a new member, voted AYE. We know not his politics. Besides him, it will be seen that there were yeas 50, nays 15. Every Democrat, north and south, voted for the admission of Texas, as also six Whigs, or one third of the whole number present.

The Oregon question is life great absorbing one at Washington. The resolutions of Mr. Cass, for inquiring into the state of preparation in the country for defense, were discussed by Webster, Woodbridge, Crittenden, and others, and passed unanimously, as being harmless in themselves.

In the House, Mr. Wintrop of Massachusetts, introduced the following, which we give entire, because they represent the views extensively prevalent in New England:

1. Resolved, That the differences between the United States and Great Britain, on the subject of the Oregon Territory, are still a subject for negotiation and compromise, and that satisfactory evidence has not yet been afforded that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected.

2. Resolved, That it would be a dishonor to the age in which we live, and in the highest degree discreditable to both the nations concerned, if they shall suffer themselves to be drawn into a war upon a question of no immediate or practical interest to either of them.

3. Resolved, That if no other mode for the amicable adjustment of this question remains, it is due to the principles of civilization and christianity that a resort to arbitration should be had; that this Government cannot relieve itself from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy while this resort is untried.

4. Resolved, That arbitration does not necessarily involve a reference to crowned heads; and that, if a jealousy of such a reference is entertained in any quarter, a commission of able and dispassionate citizens, either from the two countries concerned, or from the world at large, offers itself as an obvious and unobjectionable alternative.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois thereupon moved the following additional resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the title to any part of the Oregon Territory south of 54 degrees 40 minutes of north latitude is not open to compromise so as to surrender any part of said Territory.

2. Resolved, That the question of title to that Territory should not be left to arbitration.

Both sets of resolutions were laid on the table for future debate, and to come up together.

Rev. Mr. Milburn, of Illinois, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was elected Chaplain to the House.

Mr. Allen submitted to the Senate his joint resolution relative to the joint occupancy of Oregon. The following is a copy:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this House, as soon as practicable, the compensation and emoluments received, and the amount of fines, penalties, and forfeitures retained by each of the several collectors at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, during the four years ending the 30th day of June 1845.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Acadia, later advices have been received from Europe.

The news is favorable to peace and the settlement of the Oregon question, but bad and gloomy on the state of the markets and money affairs.

The intelligence received in England relative to the discussions in this Country of the Oregon question, and the statement put forth by the Washington Union, had created quite a war panic there for a week. It had subsided at the last accounts—and there was a general expression in the press, that if Mr. Polk had offered the forty-ninth parallel, it ought to have been accepted. It is also said that the refusal of such an offer must have been caused by the Hudson Bay Company, at the expense of the other and greater commercial interests of England with the United States. The English press is far more moderate on the question than was expected, and the French press still more so—nay, even favorable to the United States. Yet there is still a talk and a show in England of army and naval preparations.

There was a decline in the price of flour in the Liverpool market of about a shilling sterling per barrel from the quotations by the last steamship; but the accounts from the agricultural districts of England do not make us aware that more of the harvest has been saved than was anticipated, or that the gloomy forebodings of scarcity have given place to more cheering hopes. Nor has the news from the continent any brighter complexion. In Germany and Switzerland food is scarce and high, and the grain marts of the Danube are in a very excited state, as are also those of the Baltic.

In some parts of France, great alarm is felt lest the supply of bread stuffs will not be sufficient for the wants of the people, and disturbances have taken place in the north to prevent the removal of corn to the south, where the crop has partially failed.

Austria now contains a population of 30,000,000 souls, including the army, if they may be counted among souls. This is an increase of 24 per cent, within a period of eighty-five years. In 40 years the United States increased in population more than three hundred per cent, viz: from 1790 to 1830.

A family of three persons, in Grafton County, (N. H.) have consumed fifty-two pounds of tea, and forty pounds of tobacco in a single year.

The two ends of an argument.—The Columbus Statesman, Ohio, thus despatches the Oregon question:

"We have two arguments in favor of our claim to Oregon which will override all others. The first is, we want it; the second, we still have it."

This is an indisputable way of establishing a right of possession. The two arguments of the peppy patriot belong to the short-hand logic of Ahab, when he annexed the disputed territory of Naboth's vineyard.

Rights or Wives.—The Senate of Georgia has passed a law for the protection of the rights and property of married females. It secures to the wife the corpus of the property, but not the artificial increase. When the bill passed, there was a round of applause in the galleries.

Romance.—A son of the distinguished Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, recently married a young lady in that city against the consent of her father, who is very wealthy, and refuses to give her a patrimony. In order, therefore, to punish his severity, and to raise funds, she advertised as Mrs. Valentine Mott, jr., to give a grand public concert; and her beauty, and the peculiar circumstances of the case have excited unusual interest, among the rich and fashionable of the city. It was supposed her father might 'buy her off!'

A Western introduction.—Miss Wiggins, let me make you acquainted with an uncle of His'n, just come down from Iowa county, the town of Freemantle, village of Breadalbane—come away up here to mill (they ha'n't no mills yet up there.) Uncle, this is Miss Wiggins, John Wiggins's Wife, up yonder on the hill; 'other side of the mash—you can see the house from here. She's come down to meetin'.—Mary Clavers.

NOTICE.

The Washtenaw County Bible Society will hold its next Anniversary in the Methodist E. Church in Ann Arbor, on Wednesday the 7th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Rev. J. V. Watson, agent of the American Bible Society is expected to be present. The Public are invited to attend.

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Jan. 4, 1846.

"WHAT CAN BE MORE DISTRESSING than Asthma."—The difficulty of breathing, the troublesome cough, sense of suffocation, pains in the head, inability to lay down, and the fearful anxiety of mind attending the paroxysm of this dreadful malady, make this one of the most formidable complaints that the skillful physician has to contend with. It is not generally known that a remedy can be found for this ailment, which we have seen tried with the most perfect success. Dr. Folger has lately introduced a medicine which is pronounced to be the best that has ever

been discovered for the relief of asthma. It is called the Olossonian, or All-Healing Balm, and may be had of the agent, 10c Nassau street, one door above Ann, genuine. The pamphlet which accompanies the bottle gives an account of cases, not only of distressing asthma, but also of severe coughs, consumption, and other maladies which have been entirely relieved. And there need be no fear of the effects following its administration, inasmuch as Dr. Folger is a regularly educated physician, has been in practice for more than twenty years.

For sale at Myranda, Ann Arbor.

DR. WISFAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—In endeavoring to impress upon the minds of our citizens the superior efficacy of this invaluable remedy for Consumption and Pulmonary Diseases in general, we wish to assure our readers that we are actuated solely by a desire to benefit the afflicted. Our faith in the remedy is founded upon the universal success attending its use, and we fully believe that the most faithless and incredulous, after witnessing its surprising virtues, will no longer doubt that "Consumption may and can be cured!"

Such indeed is the fact, and so astonishing have been the cures effected by this Balsam, that it may in justice be considered the greatest triumph in the "healing art" that has yet been achieved. And we are satisfied, from our experience, that there are thousands now lingering upon the brink of the grave under a disease of lungs, in some form, who may be rescued from an early death, and restored to perfect health by the timely use of this medicine.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

MARRIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the first inst. by REV. G. BECKLEY, MR. CALVIN NEAR of the town of Nash, Monroe Co. Mich. and Miss CAROLINE HARVEY, of this village.

Also, MR. CASTLE SUTHERLAND Jr. of Argentine Genesee Co. Mich. and Miss ADALINE ALLEN of this village.

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, on the 30th inst. GEORGE NELSON, Son of NELSON and POLLY BENHAM in the 10th year of his age.

Probate Notice.

In the matter of the estate of Lorenzo Bannister, deceased. In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Samuel P. Fuller, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, the following described premises will be sold at the public house kept by Moses H. Eggleston, in the village of Dexter in said county, on the 31st day of January next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of paying debts due from and against, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Dexter in the county of Washtenaw and state of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit, Beginning at the south east corner of lot thirteen in block one, in the village of Dexter, and corner of B street, thence north sixty four degrees west thirty nine feet, thence north twenty six degrees east ninety feet, thence south twenty five degrees east eighty eight feet to B street, thence south sixty six degrees west to the place of beginning, excepting a small piece of said land deeded to G. W. Gibbs on the thirtieth day of March eighteen hundred and thirty eight. The said premises will be offered for sale in parcels. Dated Ann Arbor, Dec. 22, 1845.

4w245 Administrator of said estate.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Watson, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabling to accommodate teams.

Detroit, January 1, 1846. 25-1

Thirty Thousand Persons

ANNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the evil is generally overlooked. A short dry cough, or neglected cold, is the precursor. This is deemed unimportant. Pain in the side, hectic fever, and night sweats follow, and death ends the scene. Would you find a

REMEDY FOR THE ILL!

Here it is! The experience of more than 20 years in private practice has proved its efficiency, and since its introduction to public notice, although it has now been offered but a few months, its sale has been unprecedented, and its success beyond question, great—so much so, that it is declared to be the greatest remedy in the world.

ASTHMA, that fearful and distressing malady, which renders life burdensome during its continuance, is subdued without difficulty by this great remedy, and the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain quiet repose; the shortness of breath is overcome, the cough is reduced, and health and vigor take the place of despondency and suffering. Dr. Folger's

OLOSONIAN, or ALL HEALING BALSAM, is the remedy which has been so entirely successful in alleviating and curing the above complaints; and it has been used by the first physicians in the city, who declare it to be univalued, inasmuch as it does not disturb the bowels in the least by producing looseness, while all other remedies recommended for the above diseases invariably sicken up the bowels, thus rendering it necessary to resort to purgative medicines.

Read the following cases, which have been relieved and cured within a few weeks:

DAVID HENDERSON, 60 High street, took severe cold on the 1st day of July, and was brought very low by a distressing cough, which resulted in frequent attacks of bleeding from the lungs. Although he tried every thing in the shape of remedies which could be found, he was not benefited, and by the month of October he was so reduced by night sweats that he despaired of life. One bottle of Folger's Olossonian restored him to health.

GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N. J., has suffered under the effects of severe cold for more than a year. He was reduced to the brink of the grave almost, by his cough and night sweats. He commenced raising blood in the month of October last. He commenced using the Olossonian, and by the middle of November he was so far restored that he was able to get out of his bed and dress himself, which he had not done before in months, and she is now in a fair way to be relieved.

MR. F. LABAN, 52 Pike street, was so afflicted with asthma that he was unable to get up in the morning, and he was reduced to the brink of the grave almost, by his cough and night sweats. He commenced raising blood in the month of October last. He commenced using the Olossonian, and by the middle of November he was so far restored that he was able to get out of his bed and dress himself, which he had not done before in months, and she is now in a fair way to be relieved.

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MR. MORGAN, 20 Walker street, was also cured of severe asthma by the Olossonian, and is now able to do his usual business. He has been cured of severe asthma by the Olossonian, and is now able to do his usual business. He has been cured of severe asthma by the Olossonian, and is now able to do his usual business.

GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, was given up by his physician as incurable. His disease was consumption and when he commenced using the Olossonian, he was so far restored that he was able to get out of his bed and dress himself, which he had not done before in months, and she is now in a fair way to be relieved.

JAMES A. GROMBLE, 120 Nassau street, J. J. Farrell, 11 Tenth street, C. S. Benson, 210 Drexler street, James Davis, 55 Greene street, and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street, have all experienced the good effects of the Olossonian in coughs of long standing and effusions of the lungs, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be the greatest remedy, and the most speedily and effectual, that they have ever known.

Readers, are you suffering from the above disease? Try this remedy. You will not, perhaps, regret it. It may arrest all those disagreeable symptoms which strike such terror to the mind and produce such days.

For sale at 106 Nassau st. one door above Ann, and at Mrs. Hays, 133 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Taylor, Clinton; H. Bowen, Farmington; P. Farley & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville.

BOOKS! BOOKS! At Perry's Book Store.

Next door East of the N. York Cheap Store. THE subscriber has just opened and is now ready to sell the most extensive assortment of BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY, ever offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists of

SCHOOL BOOKS of nearly every variety in use in this State—Hunters, Grammars, Readers, Spellers, Miscellaneous, Religious and Classical Books.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, every variety of size, style and binding. Some splendidly finished.

PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS beautifully bound for Holiday gifts. Parents and others wishing to make splendid holiday presents at small cost, will do well to call at Perry's and make their selections from a full stock. Don't delay.

Also, on hand the largest assortment of PAPER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap. Flat, Green, Cream Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelopes, and all kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers, Black, Blue, Red, and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stamps, Motto Slips, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Pencil Cases, and many varieties of Writing Cards.

Also, GOLD PENS, an article combining elegance with economy. He has on hand a good selection of Best quality of Family, School District and Township.

LIBRARIES. It will not be possible to name all the articles in his line. Suffice it to say, that his assortment is general and cheaper than was ever before offered in this village.

He has made a rearrangement in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain anything in his line direct from New York at about half price. By Express. It will be seen that his facilities for accommodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discerning customer would wish to patronize. He has on hand a large stock of the following articles, which he will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for Perry's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, Upper Village—2d door East of Main street, on Huron street.

WM. R. PERRY, December, 1845. 243-1

IN ATTACHMENT. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss.

Guy Beckley in Justice of Court, before me, do hereby certify that Edwin Thompson, Esq. Justice of the Peace in and for said county, Myndard Lang, Justice of the Peace in and for said county.

Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment has been issued by the above named Justice of the Peace, against the goods, chattels, rights, credits and effects of the above named defendant, in favor of the above named plaintiff, returnable on the 13th day of December, 1845, at 1 P. M., at the office of the said Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of Washtenaw, Michigan, and adjourned to the 16th day of March, 1846, at 1

HARTFORD Fire Insurance Company

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, takes pleasure in paying for the public the following...

The recent disastrous fire in New York will cause some solicitude in regard to its effect on the solvency of Insurance Companies...

By the order of the Board of Directors, JAMES C. COLLES, Sec'y.

SURPLUS FUNDS.

Since the payment of one thousand dollars, to R. D. Powers, of Brighton, for the loss sustained by him, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company...

F. J. B. CRANE, Agent, Ann Arbor, July 20, 1845.

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the name of "PAIN EXPELLERS" have been before the public, claiming to give relief...

WORM LOZENGES. Cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians...

"CAMPBELL LOZENGES" Relieve Headache, Nervous Sick Headache, Palpitation of the heart, and Sickness in a very few minutes.

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER" Is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world...

NEW COOKING STOVE.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE

Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use...

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr., 76 Woodward Avenue, De. 19.

Ready Made Clothing.

The largest and best assortment of ready made clothing ever before offered in this State...

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr., 76 Woodward Avenue, De. 19.

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, in offering his services to Homoeopathic physicians would say, that he has been practicing in this city since the principles...

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on what of the medicines, whether Homoeopathy is what claims to be or not.

Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low rates.

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D., 29-ly

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid for cash by G. F. Law, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan...

Dec 1, 1845. 241-ly

WANTED.

TWO young men about 19 or 19 years of age, as apprentices to the Sash and Blind making business. Also, one JOURNEYMAN, at the above business.

H. GREGORY, Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845. 241-ly

FOUND.

ABOUT four weeks since, on the road between Detroit and Plymouth Corners, a Fur Muff. The owner of which can have it by calling on

W. R. WALDRON, Salem, Dec. 8, 1845. 3w-243

DENTISTRY.

HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had their necessary organs THE TEETH properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations.

Ann Arbor, March 8, 1845. 47-ly

WANTED.

ABOUT four weeks since, on the road between Detroit and Plymouth Corners, a Fur Muff. The owner of which can have it by calling on

W. R. WALDRON, Salem, Dec. 8, 1845. 3w-243

TAKEN UP.

BY the subscriber on or about the first of November last a HEIFER, supposed to be two years old, with brindle sides, white back and belly and some white on the legs and tail. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.



The Wonderful success

WHICH Dr. Polger's Oloosoinum, or All-Healing Balm has met with not only in its sale, but also in the cures effected by it...

Mr. WILSON, a brick layer, residing at Hoboken, N. J., had tried every remedy which he could hear of for the relief of asthma, and had spent more than one hundred dollars in endeavoring to procure help, but in vain.

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C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &c. IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BRONCHI.

Will Miracles ever cease? Those victims of this Surprising Health Restorative!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky.] Struck down by, May 14, 1845.

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world.

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DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY

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Try--Try--Try Again.

After you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Halstead's Brisk Pills.

and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and heat is preferable to the darkness and cold of a winter's day.

They are just what is wanted in this country—a pill that operates quick, thorough and easy, carrying all impurities with them; leaving the stomach and bowels clean and clear.

Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will state it against the World! They may bring their Oils for hair, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one.

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, &c. Those Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, and because they cannot purify, they are an outlet to the impurities of the system.

It would be cruel, may be wicked, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when they are not needed, and tender frames are unable to bear up against them!

It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tends so peacefully, pleasant, and easy to the system, as such a case. Group, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed.

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