

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1846.

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T. FOSTER,  
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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TERMS.  
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## POETRY.

### C. M. CLAY'S WIFE AND MOTHER.

The following anonymous poem was sent to Mr. Clay from Ashabula county, O.

"All but my wife and mother advised me to yield."—*April of C. M. Clay.*

Worthy to be a hero's bride—  
Thou, who, in Peril's hour,  
Stood calmly by the sufferer's side,  
With heart that could not cover,  
True-hearted woman!—thou hast won  
A bright, immortal wreath—  
Thou who couldst nerve thy loved one  
To Victory—or Death!

When fierce Oppression's wildest storm  
Was pelting on his head—  
When Slavery raised her murderous arm  
Above that favored bed—  
When foes were rushing like a flood,  
And friends were quailing there,  
'Twas helpless Woman's heart that stood,  
Alone unbowed by fear.

Yes, Manhood's soul of iron could fail  
Before the raging power;  
And Friendship's flashing zeal could quail  
In that decisive hour.  
Tico voices made him never shrink  
Beneath the deadly strife:  
They who to him were closest linked—  
That mother and that wife!

The fragile form whose all of hope  
Upon his life was hung—  
That mother who had cherished  
That head since life was young;  
The gentle-hearted wife, whose hand  
To his had trusting clung—  
These bade the tyrant proudly stand,  
Where perils swept along!

Ay, trusting woman—fearless wife!  
Thine was the noblest part—  
Thine was the bitterest, wildest strife  
Of loving woman's heart.  
To watch that lone couch of pain,  
In Love's strong agony—  
To cool that wildly throbbing brain  
Still—still—unnecessarily!

And then I—to see thee calmly then  
By that faint victim's side,  
And trace with thine own fearless pen,  
His words of dauntless pride;  
Rather with him to bravely sink,  
Than bend to Slavery's power!  
Oh Love! thou only canst not sink  
In danger's darkest hour!

We crown the names of Spartan dames  
With an immortal life,  
And her who sunk 'mid Africa's flames—  
Ashabula's peerless wife,  
Bring forth for her a noble wreath,  
Who, not for needless Fame,  
Looked calmly in the face of Death—  
For Freedom's sacred name!

Worthy to be a hero's wife—  
Thou heroine tried and true—  
Worthy to give that hero life,  
Thou patriot mother, too!  
For you we pluck no laurel wreath—  
We twine no fading bay;  
Columbia's crown is yours—to be  
The mother—wife—of CLAY!

December 9th, 1845.

Smoking Seed Corn.—I wish to remind your readers that if they would save their corn next spring from the depredations of the squirrels, mice, birds, &c., to prepare for smoking their seed, according to the following recipe.—Leave a few husks on the seed ears, so that they can be hung up in the smoke-house and smoked with the hams; or hang them up in any dry place, and before planting, dip the end of a stick in tar set fire to it and holding it under the corn, give it a thorough smoking. I have tried this for three years, and have saved many times my subscription to the paper by it.—S. L. C. in Prairie Farmer.

It is stated in the annual report of the keeper of the Kentucky penitentiary, for the present year, that of the 176 convicts now in the prison, 8 were confined there for crime of "assisting slaves to runaway." Since 1836 no less than 13 persons have been confined in that penitentiary for the same offence. It is stated in the report as a different 'crime' from that of "stealing slaves," there being two in the penitentiary for the latter offence. Those imprisoned for "assisting slaves to escape" are enumerated between those committed for 'forgery' and "intent to kill." Something like being confined between two thieves.—Indiana Freeman.

## Communications.

### EMANCIPATION OF FEMALES.

Messrs. Editors:—

You profess to be advocates for the "Inviolability of individual rights," and as such I would wish you "God speed," and hail your efforts as among the harbingers of a brighter era in the history of the moral and political world.

Much is said of Slavery, of its turpitude, of its injustice, and its injurious effects on society. Many incidents are related, and many facts adduced to prove such assertions: The final removal of that curse is anticipated and means proposed for effecting such removal. All this is very right, and no doubt has done, and will do much for the permanent benefit, and consequent improvement of the population of our country. But a question arises in the mind upon a review of these movements. Will they lead in reality to the final abolition of slavery in the United States? Is there not in truth a reason for its continuance till the present, and for some time to come, upon which little has been said? Our "Declaration of Independence" proclaims all men endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, such as life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that rulers hold their power only by the consent of the governed. These rights make every man a sovereign, not subject without his consent to the power of any but his Maker.

But unfortunately the wise framers of that instrument neglected to point out that the word man includes the human race. And their noble descendants have determined that it applies only to the White Race of Creation. They are so zealous. And who would be a sovereign without subject? The continuance of slavery shows that the question and its answer have been appreciated. History informs us that in all ages a great share of absolute sovereigns have become tyrants. Do not the abuse of a Garrison, the murder of a Lovejoy, and many other instances prove that there are tyrants among us?

Does not the principle of tyranny prevail to a great extent? I am sure it does. It is visible in the social circle, in all the ramifications of society, and in our laws and political regulations. No person can observe candidly without being sure of the fact. Else, why in families, be the genius of the children what it may, is the most care and expense bestowed upon the education of the sons? Or, that in so few of our States a woman can hold her right to property after her marriage? In short, why is woman deprived of almost every right, physical, civil and intellectual? It may be said the females of our land are satisfied with their condition. Who should awaken the spirit of discontent within their bosoms? The same has been said of the slave, and with the same truth. We may not rise in a body and claim that Freedom of which your sex are so proud; but because it is thus, should we still continue to be fettered? Should that spirit of tyranny still be nourished which shows to all Christendom our national hypocrisy? Which destroys the life and joy of domestic relations, and sunders the interest which each member of a family, and of society should feel for others.

In most books professedly devoted to the improvement of the women of our land, the virtues particularly recommended to their observance, are, resignation, patience, and forbearance.—The wife is advised for the peace of her home, to indulge the follies, sins over the father, and treat the vices of her lord with silent approval; and if there is a book the husband would recommend to the perusal of his wife, it is such an one as this. The results are obvious, with all these virtues in constant action, her husband considers she performs no more than her duty, and often, that she is at best but an unprofitable servant. With these sentiments he is prepared to give those rights to his sons which have so much ennobled him; and thus society continues to move on. A boy of twelve years usually considers himself of more consequence than a woman of mature mind. Material influence—which when properly exerted, is considered to be of the most beneficial kind, is thus nearly lost, and the mother with anguish sees her countess despised by her son merely because he was born to be a man! The evils of which I speak are not without exception, but, they are general, and I have said little when much might have been added, and will only remark in conclusion, that so long as domestic Slavery is venerated as one of our household gods, we have little reason to believe that African Slavery will receive the condemnation it deserves from the professed friends of freedom; were this abolished, slaves could not breathe on our soil. Liberty and her sister Truth would then stand before the world unveiled, and own our land their home; but they now weep over the destruction of their names, and with many of our American sisters, look point to Heaven as their only sphere of life, their only home.

OTAWA CO., Jan. 12, 1846.

ATTRIBUTES OF GOD.—There are four short sentences of holy writ, which contain in them more of the knowledge of God than all the unaided wisdom of man had ever been able to discover: "God is a spirit." "God is one." "God is light." "God is love." Spirituality of essence, unity of substance, purity of nature, and benevolence of character are thus, with a sublime brevity predicated of Jehovah.

Object, decidedly, to the course, too common among many of us, of condemning men by wholesale for their position or acts, without regard to circumstances or motives. Let us remember that we ourselves are changing our views day by day; growing wiser as we grow older; that we held, perhaps, the very opinions yesterday which we condemn to day, and in impugning the integrity of others, we may impugn our own.—Spirit of Lib.

LAWYERS.—Connecticut is represented in the United States Senate, by lawyer Huntington and lawyer Niles. In the House of Representatives, by lawyer Dixon, lawyer Hubbard, lawyer Rockwell, and lawyer Smith. Lawyer Booth, Lieutenant Governor, and Lawyer Bisell is the Whig candidate for the same office, and lawyer Toucy the Democratic candidate.—Charter Oak.

## SINGULAR SEA FIGHT.

On board the Peacock they witnessed a sea fight between a whale and one of its many enemies. The sea was quite smooth, and offered the best possible view of the whole combat. First, at a distance from the ship, a whale was seen floundering in a most extraordinary way, lashing the smooth sea into a perfect foam, and endeavoring apparently, to extricate himself from some annoyance. As he approached the ship, the struggling continuing and becoming more violent, it was perceived that a fish, apparently about twenty feet long, held him by the jaw, his contortions, spouting, and throes, all betokening the agony of the huge monster. The whale now threw himself at full length from the water, with open mouth, his pursuer still hanging to the jaw, the blood issuing from the wound and dyeing the sea to a distance around; but all his floundering were of no avail; his pertinacious enemy still maintained his hold, and was evidently getting the advantage of him. Much alarm seemed to be felt by the many other whales around. These "killers," as they are called, are of a brownish color on the back, and white on the belly, with a long dorsal fin. Such was the turbulence with which they passed, that a good view could not be had of them to make out more nearly the description. The fish attack a whale in the same way as dogs bait a bull, and worry him to death. They are armed with strong sharp teeth and generally seize the whale by the lower jaw. It is said that the only part of them they eat in the tongue. The whalers give some marvelous account of killers, and of their immense strength; among them that they have been known to drag a whale away from several boats which were towing it to the ship.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—A young man of 18 or 20, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whose office it was to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in their path, which they supposed to belong to a poor man who was at work in the field close by, and who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor, saying, "Let us play the man a trick: we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind these bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this poor man. Put a dollar into each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes close by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man had soon finished his work, and came across to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat, he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, he stooped down, and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around, and looked again and again; then he looked round him on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick, and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown hand would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"O dearest Sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, 'it is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor, but with the wish to do them good.

The Magnetic Telegraph between Albany and this city is now in operation, and works "as a charm," and excites much curiosity.—We have news of all important events in Albany hours in advance of the mail; and business men in both places can exchange orders in a few minutes, at an expense of not much above the old rates of postage.—Utica Paper.

About 100,000 hogs have been killed at Louisville at the present season, being an increase of 40,000 over any other year. The whole number killed in the West is estimated at about 1,000,000, which is an increase of 150,000.

Ten cents per head is paid for slaughtering hogs at Cincinnati, and the butchers thus realize a good profit. The hair is made into mattresses—the bristles into brushes—the blood into some chemical preparation—the hoofs into glue—the fat into lard and oil.

The new constitution of Missouri makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide the mode and manner in which the survivor of a duel, and his estate, shall be rendered responsible to, and be charged with a compensation for the wife and children of the deceased, when he was slain.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1846.

### PROPOSITIONS.

As our position on the expression of opinion by the Liberty party on Financial Questions is liable to be misunderstood, we have thought best to present our views in a connected form, as follows; that they may be seen and considered at once. We leave them to the consideration of our readers:

I. Slavery will be abolished before the present moral and political movement against it shall cease.

II. It will be abolished by some national political party, that shall have the power and inclination to do it.

III. The Democratic party will not abolish it: it has the power, but not the inclination. On the contrary, it has labored, and will continue to labor for its aggrandizement and supremacy.

IV. The Whig party, as now organized, will not abolish Slavery: for it has not the power nor the will to do it. It never has taken any ground, as a party, against Slavery: prominent Slaveholders are its leaders: it musters three or four hundred thousand voters in the Slave States, of whom a hundred thousand, probably, are personally Slaveholders. While these are members of the party, it cannot become an antislavery party; and should these be withdrawn from its ranks, the result would be a radical disruption of the party, and its final extinction, or its reorganization on another basis.

V. The Liberty party have the will to abolish Slavery, but they have not the power. Can they attain the requisite power to abolish it by their own legislation? We answer, that they cannot, while they refuse to take ground on any subject except the abolition of Slavery.—The reasons for believing this are these:

1. If there be three national parties, the Liberty party must have a million of votes: if there be but two, it must have a million and a half of votes to abolish Slavery. This great number cannot be obtained by appealing to the antislavery principle only. No political party ever attained such numbers by advocating one principle, and refusing all expression of opinion on other subjects.

2. Those who act with the Liberty party must forsake all connection with the determination of all other political questions until Slavery shall be abolished, even if that be not accomplished in six, twelve, or twenty years. This will not be done by one-third or one-half the voters of the United States.

3. The appeals to the antislavery principle thus far have not secured the votes of the masses in any part of the country. In 500 counties in the Free States, the Liberty party, in six years, have not carried a single one, but their votes have been almost entirely from the class of Philanthropists and of Religious men.

4. The past success of the party does not warrant the expectation that it can become a permanent, national, triumphant party, on its present basis. The vote last year, after six years existence, was about 70,000. To abolish Slavery, fifteen or twenty times that number are indispensable.

VI. The Liberty party can attain the requisite power to abolish Slavery, by taking such ground as will bring to its standard sufficient numbers. This can be done by taking right ground on all political questions; by making it a party of progress; of national reform; of justice, economy and peace; in a word, just such a party as our country needs—such an one as every Patriot and Christian can sustain, and ask the God of Heaven to bless. To make it such, it should take such ground on every subject as will best promote the good of the whole country.—This should be done without any reference whatever to old party distinctions. Without presuming on any superior wisdom, we will state what we conceive that ground should be, on some of the most important topics that now present themselves:

1. THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.—By constitutional means, should continue to be the paramount object of the party.

2. EQUAL POLITICAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS, should be secured to every citizen without reference to nativity, color or descent. This principle would do away with all monopolies and special privileges, granted to corporations or individuals, and also with all unequal taxation.

3. A THOROUGH REFORM OF THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM—both State and National, so that the Laws shall be made more intelligible, decisions more conforming to justice, judgments more speedily rendered, the number of technicalities diminished, and the cost of administering justice greatly reduced.

4. THE ELECTION OF ALL NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICERS,—so far as the nature of the circumstances will permit. Especially should this reform be applied to the office of Postmasters, who should be elected by the citizens

## HON. FRANKLIN SAWYER.

We have labored in various ways to make our readers see the all pervading influence of Slavery on every part of our country, and on every class of its population, from the highest aristocrat and wealthy capitalist to the common mechanic and day laborer. For this purpose, we have found it sometimes necessary to adduce particular instances in the history of individuals who have stood prominently before the public, and we cite one to-day in the case of the gentleman whose name heads this article. He was formerly a resident of our village—a Massachusetts man by birth, and known through this State very extensively.

He was for a time, Editor of the Detroit Advertiser, and subsequently of the State Journal, and was a prominent leader of the Whig party. On the accession of the Whigs to power, he was appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction, which situation he held for two years.

Mr. Sawyer has since removed to New Orleans, and become the Editor and publisher of the "Daily Tropic," a Whig paper of that city. It seems from the appearance of his paper, that he has adapted himself very readily to southern institutions: for he has become a regular advertiser in the *Negro Slave Dealers!* The Tropic of Feb. 9, 1846, has half a dozen advertisements of his fellow countrymen, by some of which it appears that he is a co-worker and fellow-laborer in the infernal Slave Trade, by inserting the permanent notices of the keepers of these human SLAVE PENS! These advertisements are adorned, as usual, with the picture of a slave, thus:

For Military Service, \$286,998,357  
For Naval do 179,983,124  
Making a total of \$466,981,481  
The Pensions and Interest on the Public Debt, consequent on these preparations, amount to about One Hundred Millions more. A similar expenditure for the next half century, proportionate with our increase as a nation, as recommended by Presidents Polk and Tyler, would require more than One Thousand Millions to be expended in preparations for Wars, of which there is now not any probability. Such enormous and grievous taxation for War, in the present age of the world, after thirty years of profound peace, is neither necessary or wise, and should be opposed by the Liberty party.

7. A TARIFF FOR REVENUE—so long as the expenses of the National Government are as great as they now are. But should they be reduced—as they might be by the measures before enumerated—to one-third or one-half the present amount, the cumbersome machinery of the Custom Houses would be no longer necessary, but the public Treasury could then be supplied better and more cheaply by a small direct tax upon the many and increasing millions of industrious citizens. In this case, the Tariff should be abolished, but so gradually, as to save every interest vested under its provisions.

8. THE REDUCTION OF THE POST OFFICE TAX.—In this Republican country, the people ought to be served as cheap as the subjects of ancient monarchies; and the Franking Privilege should be entirely abolished.

Thus, while Slavery will be abolished by the legislation of a national party having the power and the will to do it, we affirm that the LIBERTY party may become that party by using the means we have stated; but,

VII. If they refuse to do this, they will be a mere TEMPORARY party, short-lived in existence, few in numbers and accomplishing no other good than to prepare the way for the coming of another that shall succeed it, that will not only be antislavery, but will take ground on all the subjects in which American citizens are interested.

We ask, then; would it not be better for the great cause in which we are engaged, for the Liberty party to improve the opportunity which now presents itself for obtaining the power directly to abolish Slavery, (and which opportunity is fast passing away,) than to commit our noble enterprise into the hands of another set of men to come after us, whose devotion to the One Idea of Abolition will be more recent in its date, less unmix'd in its character, less predominant over other interests, and more liable to the opposition of old party prejudices, and the seductions of selfish interests.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.  
A late Legislative Committee have presented the following:

Statement of the amounts expended on different works of Internal Improvement, exclusive of Central and Southern Railroads, to Dec. 1st, 1845:

Northern railroad,	\$75,500 71
Clinton and Kalamazoo canal,	392,965 91
Havre Branch railroad,	952 34
Sault Ste Marie canal,	8,650 56
Saginaw canal,	61,148 34
Grand Rapid canal,	225 36
Imp. of Grand, Maple & Kalamazoo rivers,	33,076 96
Imp. of St. Joseph river,	11,251 25
Do Flint do,	5,750 31
La Plaines Bay railroad,	32,500 00
Detroit and Grand River road,	4,265 45
Saginaw wharves,	4,575 91
State Salt Springs, (a total failure),	35,996 93

\$530,376 34  
All these appropriations have been nearly a total loss. Deduct what good they have done, and add to the remainder the half million lost by the Banks and we have the sum of about One Million of Dollars, being nearly twenty dollars to each voter, absolutely squandered away, on which we are now to pay the interest, and ultimately the principal! For the future, we as a State, should get out of debt, and then keep out.

If our friends, in returning papers for discontinuance, will put their Post Office address upon them, they will save us very much trouble. Otherwise we must look over 1200 names to find the right one.

## ANTISLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

The Editor of the Richmond Whig has been obliged to leave his paper on account of his antislavery principles.—We find the following explanation of the facts in the Cincinnati Herald:

"That selfish disclaimers avail little after all to allay the indignation excited by an attack upon the system of slavery, we have additional proof in the experience of J. H. PLEASANTS, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Whig. The Whig was founded by this gentleman, and by his conduct of it he had won the confidence of its large number of subscribers. Lately, he came to the conclusion that the time had come when it was the duty of the true sons of Virginia to seek the removal of slavery from its soil. As he felt, so he spoke, accompanying, however, his denunciations of slavery with animadversions of Abolitionists, and taking great pains to assure the people, that not for the sake of the Slaves, but of the Whites, did he seek the extinction of the evil. This availed him nothing. Many of the subscribers to the Whig becoming offended, the publishers of course fell into a state of great apprehension. Mr. Pleasants felt himself hampered, and at last found it necessary to retire from the paper, to maintain his editorial independence. He now announces his intention to establish another paper, of which he will have the sole control, and in which he will act the part of a free man.

Thus Abolitionism has crossed the line and made a permanent lodgment in the three large bordering Slave States, Maryland, Kentucky, and Virginia. In each State the standard of Liberty is reared by one of its own citizens

We notice in the Senate a disposition to tamper with the License Law.—In revising the Statute, Feb. 19th the amendments to strike out sections 28 and 29 which gives the voters at a township election, the right to vote for or against, and to determine whether license shall be granted or not for the sale of spirituous liquors, was carried as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Coe, Denton, Fenton, Kibbee, Robinson, Smith, Thurber, Williams—9.  
NAYS—Messrs. Chipman, Green, Hale, Howell, Littlejohn, Maynard, Rix, Vinton—8.

The vote being a tie, it was decided in favor of striking out by the casting vote of the President.

The title was then read the third time. It will be of no use, gentlemen. The Law will be sustained by the people.—Moral revolutions never go backward.

U. S. JUDGES.  
Observe the inequality and injustice, carried out in the salaries of the Judges, Louisiana, with a free population of 183,959, has one Judge at a salary of 3000 dollars; Ohio, with a population of 1,519,484, more than eight times as great as that of Louisiana, has only one Judge, at a salary of 1000; that is, while he has more than eight times as many people to do business for, he receives but one third as much pay. Arkansas, with a free population of 77,639, has one Judge at a salary of 2000 dollars; New Hampshire, with a population of 294,573, has but one Judge, at a salary of 1000 dollars. Mississippi, with a free population of 180,440, has one Judge, who receives 2500 dollars; Indiana, with a population of 685,863, has but one Judge, who receives only 1000 dollars; receiving but two fifths as much pay for doing more than three times the work.—Prof. Cleveland.

DIRECT TAXATION.  
According to the Constitution, DIRECT TAXES must be apportioned among the several States in the ratio of their representation; and as the slave representatives would increase this number, it would also increase the amount of the tax in the same ratio. But mark how the slaveholders have escaped the consequence of this "compromise." The whole net revenue of our Government, from the 4th of March, 1780, to January 1, 1846, has amounted to about 975 millions of dollars; of which but little more than 12 millions have been received in direct taxes; and of this, the South has paid for her slave representation only \$1,266,553, or about one million and a quarter. But had the revenue of the Government, amounting to 975 millions, been raised by direct taxation, the South would have had to pay, as her proportion, for her slave representation, over 195 millions; but instead of that she has paid but one million and a half.—Prof. Cleveland.

INSTALLATIONS.—The Rev. Mr. Bliss has been installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Litchfield in this State, and the Rev. Mr. Boyd over the one in Brooklyn, Jackson county. Rev. Mr. Taylor, formerly of the Presbyterian Church at Jonesville, is now located at Manchester, in this county.

Rev. Mr. Hodgkin formerly of the Episcopal churches at Homer and Albion, in Calhoun county, is now settled at Tecumseh, Lenawee county.

Rev. Mr. Cheever, formerly of Newark, New Jersey, was installed as Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Tecumseh, on the 19th ult.

FOR SALE.—A NEGRO WOMAN about 38 years of age, who is a good plain Cook, an excellent Washer and Ironer, with her THREE CHILDREN, aged 9, 6 and 4 years, all very likely boys. As this woman and her children are a part of the family servants of the late J. J. Jones, and are now offered for sale for the purpose of winding up his estate, they will be sold low to a good master. For particulars, apply to

DAVID HADDEN, Executor, or to SHULTZ, HADDEN & LEACH, 77 Tecumseh street, P. S. Also, belonging to the above estate, one of the very best and most eligible situated PEWS in the Rev. Dr. Scott's Church, opposite Lafayette Square.

Slaves and Church Pews harmonize admirably in New Orleans. The Church, it seems, where this Woman seller attended, was ministered to by one of the highest class of biblical teachers—a Doctor of Divinity!

Now, who that knew Mr. Sawyer in this State, at the head of our Common School system, would ever have supposed that he could have debased himself to aid in this vilest of all the Devil's work—the infernal Slave Trade—by publishing the Slave advertisements of the human hyenas? It is one of the many instances of the power of Slavery, by which the ablest men of New England and of the North, for the sake of pecuniary or political emolument, voluntarily relinquish the principles of Freedom, and do anything, whatever it may be, that Slavery makes the most conducive to their interests.

One hundred years hence these very advertisements will be looked upon by posterity as curiosities, evincing the astonishing barbarism of their ancestors.

THE GEORGIA LETTER.

We are informed from various sources that the letter we published in our paper of Jan. 21 under the caption—'Slaveholding Christianity to the life'—has been pronounced by some a hoax. We were well aware that the letter seemed almost too horrible to be genuine; but our readers may be assured that we did not publish it as genuine without looking carefully into the evidence in the case. We saw the original—examined the postmark—conversed with the person to whom it was written, and, as is the case with all others who have done the same, became fully satisfied of its genuineness. The proof is made to our mind complete by the examination of a previous letter from the same man, dated Jan. 22, 1845, in the same hand writing, spelling, with the same postmark—in short, a letter perfectly corresponding to the one we published, even to the mental trains of the writer. Believing that this will be read with interest especially because it corroborates the one before published, we give the most of it, although the modesty of the young man addressed, somewhat demurs at its publication.—Oberlin Evangelist.

B.—Jan. 29, 1845.

DEAR COUSIN:

I suppose that you think I have either forgotten you, or else I do not care anything about you. As regards forgetting you, the receipt of this letter will determine that; as far as regards my respects for you, I must say, (to be plain,) that I do not think as much of you as I once did, nor do I believe that the most of your relatives do. At the time of your parents' death, which took place, I believe, when you were about five years old, you were thrown upon the mercy of your friends. I have thought a thousand times that it was a great pity that in your younger days you made your home among your Quaker friends, for they and they alone were instrumental in making you an abolitionist. But after your grandfather's death at which time you went to live with your uncle T. G., I had some hopes that your mind would take a different turn—but alas, I was disappointed. Had you made use of the property which your uncle's will guaranteed to you, [150 slaves, which your young friend emancipated. Ed.] you might have been living in all the luxury a southern man could wish. But as you chose to throw away your property, your standing in society, and class yourself with a mean, low, and degraded set of fanatics whose zeal goes ahead of their knowledge—a class which may justly be denominated for this reason, and for this reason alone, I do not think as much of you as I once did. Yet after all if you did it for principle's sake, which I really suppose you did, there is still in such a sacrifice something to be commended. I don't want you to think that I don't think anything of you, for I do. But of this enough.

You wanted to know whether you had better give up study on account of losing by this failure the money you loaned.—As regards that, you must use your own judgment, though I think as you have not been used to work, it will go hard with you to pay your way. If you will leave Oberlin I will assist you some, as I suppose some of your other relatives will to obtain an education. But I suppose you would rather stay with your good abolition brothers and work your way than to go to a decent Institution. At the recent election I was elected justice of the peace by a majority of 75. I have so much business in the office I have no time to do any thing else, not even to pay any attention to my soul's salvation, as you spoke about in your last letter,—though by the way the fear of its loss don't disturb me much.

J. F. F.

Gerrit Smith advertises his lands for sale. They amount to about three quarters of a million acres, dispersed through 45 counties of the State of New York.

NO LICENSE.

We learn that the friends of Temperance in Detroit have not only carried the vote of the city for No License by a large majority, but are preparing for a most vigorous enforcement of the law against all offenders. We would recommend to the friends of the cause everywhere not to fail to deposit their votes in every town against the granting license. Let the law be sustained by the votes of people; and if the cases appealed to the Supreme Court should show it to be radically defective, which we do not apprehend, it can be amended. No one should refuse to vote No License, unless he wishes the old system of things restored.

Mr. Mason, a native of Virginia, and as he says, a relative of some of its great men, is lecturing in Ohio with very great applause. Like Frederick Douglass, he was once a slave, but now claims the rights of a man. He seems to have made quite a sensation in Cleveland.—The American says:

These lectures, given last Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings, have been attended by crowds such as have never before been drawn together in Cleveland, on any occasion whatever. The largest churches in our city, have been unable to seat a majority of the crowds that came together on Sunday and Monday evenings, especially, to hear tidings from the great prison house of American Slavery. Hundreds were compelled to go away, who could not find even a standing in an aisle.

We have received the first number of the "LIBERTY SUSTAINER," published at Pittsfield, Mass. Ward Bullard, Editor, Price \$100 in advance. It will advocate the principles of the Liberty party. The first number presents a very fair appearance.

SALE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

It will be seen by the Legislative proceedings that the bill for the sale of the Central Railroad has passed the House by a large majority. We have noticed a disposition in the majority to vote down all amendments. Among other provisions of the bill as passed, we understand there is one by which the Company is not to be sued before Justices of the Peace. To this we should be entirely opposed; and rather if a sanction it would vote against the bill itself. It is equivalent to putting the whole State in the power of the Company in all small matters. It leaves every body at their mercy, to be paid upon to any extent less than one hundred dollars each; for the expense of maintaining suit against the Company in the Circuit Court for a sum less than this would be greater than the sum in controversy. We hope the Senate will absolutely insist on a similar amendment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Slavery are looking with much interest to the struggle of the friends of Liberty in this State for the overthrow of the Hunker Gag and Slavery party. The movements are attentively watched at Washington. Every means that corruption can devise will be put in requisition to uphold the domination of the Slavery faction. A Washington correspondent writes to the editor of the Manchester Independent Democrat:

"The result of your last election astonished every body here; and nobody more than the New Hampshire delegation. On your next election all eyes are turned. And were it not for violating the confidence of private citizens, I could tell you of some other things which nearly affect your position. Every thing that money and the patronage of the government here can do will be done to break down the friends of Mr. Hale. At this time, a large sum of money is being raised among the office holders, and certain Southern members of Congress, for these purposes of your election. It is this golden fleece which drew so many of your Democratic editors to this city, in the early part of the session. One of the Virginia members said to me yesterday, 'I have forty or so good negroes as ever had tobacco; and I had rather hear tomorrow, that every member's son of them have come out in my plantation, than that John P. Hale should come his d—d abolition stuff in New Hampshire.'"

RHODE ISLAND ORGANIZED.

Our little sister Rhode Island, has at length taken her place in the Liberty ranks. The coalition of political bodies hitherto for several years, and the general excitement connected with the Dorr troubles, have led to the formation of the Rhode Island Association, which has now organized. On the 17th Feb. 1846, a Convention was held at Mechanics Hall in the City of Providence, at which a full State ticket was nominated. Messrs. Leavitt and Andrews, and other Massachusetts friends, were present to assist with their counsels. The Convention continued two days. The following nominations were made:

- EDWARD HAWLEY, of Woonsocket, for Governor.
STEPHEN WILCOX, of Westerly, for Lieut. Governor.
SAMUEL B. JACKSON, of Providence, for Secretary of State.
BILLY E. BOWLES, of Woonsocket, for Attorney General.
WM. H. HENSON, of Providence, for General Treasurer.—Ath. Patriot.

FLORIDA.

The papers contain an account of the murder of a man named Yoermans, in Florida, by a band of "regulators." He was charged with stealing negroes, both slaves and free, and selling them in other States. So, to punish these crimes, the mob committed murder. However it was "sanctified" by some very pious exercises. The Baker Co. Patriot says:

The assemblage crossed the line into Florida, where the presiding officer pronounced the solemn sentence of death.—Yoermans fell, when he heard the sentence, as though he had been shot, but soon recovered, and asked the presiding officer to pray for him. He called upon a preacher of the Gospel, three or four of whom were present, participating in the proceedings, to pray for the prisoner; and strange to say, every man present knelt upon the ground, and joined in a most solemn and impressive prayer to God, that He would grant the wretched criminal that mercy which they themselves were in the act of refusing him!

The Hutchinson family, the well known antislavery singers of New Hampshire, have been very favorably received in England. A correspondent writes from that country:

"Here and in the neighboring towns, at the various Institutions, their success has surpassed anything I remember; and they are engaged every night for this month. You must not expect a Malibran in the girl, who is only sixteen, nor a Duprez or a Lablache among the brothers; but simple harmony and balladising in a style which catches hold of the popular feeling to a high degree. I have seen a whole Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute, consisting of clerks and the working men, with tears coursing down their noses most piteously. They are encored in almost everything they sing, and they have considerable comic humour, which, though upon local subjects principally, has caught hold of our Lancashire people most thoroughly. They come with excellent letters of character to Mr. Colben, Mr. Bright, and Mr. George Thomson, as well as to myself."

The Foreign News of this week will be found to possess more than usual interest. It announces a contemplated change in Commercial policy of England of great importance to other nations, and of great advantage to her own destitute millions. It will be seen that the Corn Laws are to be totally abolished in 1849, and to be modified immediately.

We find by our exchanges that the news is generally hailed with pleasure; and anticipation of extensive benefits to be derived from it, especially in the Northwest, are freely expressed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DETROIT, March 5th, 1845. At our Charter Election on Monday last, we cast about 50 votes for Mayor—about the same number as we cast at our election last Fall.—You must remember that we have a hard soil for the growth of Liberty principles.

The question of License or No License, was decided by an overwhelming vote in favor of the latter. We have not yet obtained the official returns, but are satisfied that there were at least four votes for No License, and one for License, a result that surprised the friends no less than the opponents of the measure. Alonzo Hyde Esq., a distinguished Temperance Lecturer from the State of New York, but who has been laboring in this State for three or four months past, spent the last two weeks with us, and by his eloquent, well timed, and successful, raising a Temperance steam which doubtless contributed largely to secure this grand result. Our Democratic Legislature have manifested some disposition to repeal the law, but we think after such an Admission in its favor as was given in our City at that time, they will pause before they commit to repeal an act so well received by the people in this State. But what Dem. Editor will be told in these days, it is hard to tell.

DISINGENUOUS.

In our last we published a communication from a gentleman in favor of the sale of the Railroad. The Ypsilanti Sentinel attributes all its statements to the Signal, as though they were made editorially, quotes from that article to convict "the Signal" of falsehood, &c. Thus an erroneous impression is conveyed, to the minds of the readers of the Sentinel, who actually suppose "the Signal" has said and done all that is alleged. Our custom is to publish well written articles on all important measures of public policy, whether the views of the writer agree with our own, or not. We do not consider ourselves at all bound for the positions of our correspondents unless we expressly endorse them.

UNIVERSALISTS AND SLAVERY.

The question of slavery is now being discussed in the Magazine and Advocate of this city. The discussion arose on the question of the "Protest" which is being circulated for signatures among Universalists. Parson Skinner, the principle editor, thinks the institution so far off, and so sustained by laws as to render his thunder powerless, and efforts in that direction a waste of labor, and threatens to shut down the gate of discussion. We suggest that American slavery is not half way across the universe, and as Dr. Skinner's love is Universal, it must necessarily cross that "plague spot" in its wide range throughout the universe of God! Don't, Bro. S., become a rank 'partialist' living only for the white man's portion of God's people! Surely you have too much moral courage to wink at iniquity because it is framed into a law? If you can't vote it down, hiss it down! Protest it down! If Presbyterians were a law establishment in the District of Columbia, and throughout the South, we suspect your votes and protest would go out thick and fast, and in quick succession against the outrage on human rights; but still such an establishment is not quite as bad as slavery.—Utica Liberty Press.

Rev. J. Blanchard writes from Missouri: "Like all heavy vices, slaveholding produces moulting and premature decay in every department of society. We were three weeks, and traveled fifty miles in Missouri, stopping at the best public houses we could find, and not one house (with a single exception) had wood enough at night to keep fires through the next day—not excepting the Sabbath. I suppose the wood would be stolen it cut and dry in advance. Ours are almost exclusively used in weapons, as a prominent villager informed me, as 'betters suited to the people whom we drive'—and the manifold miseries which press upon the inhabitants, growing directly out of slavery, are so utterly intolerable, that slavery would be rejected upon its own demerit if it were not a vice. Yet in the Convention then in session to reform the State Constitution, a petition to abolish slavery was refused a reception without a dissenting voice. Slavery rules Missouri, and it governs us."

"From long continued and close observation, we believe that the moral and religious condition of the slaves is such, that they may justly be considered the HEATHEN of this Christian country, and will bear comparison with heathen in any country in the world. The negroes are destitute of the gospel, and ever will be under the present state of things."—Report published by the Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, December 3, 1833.

The Rev. C. C. Jones, in a sermon preached before two associations of Planters in Georgia, thus writes: "Generally speaking they, (the slaves) appear to us to be with it God and with out hope in the world; a MIXTURE OF HEATHEN in our very midst."

According to a late Legislative Report, the State has lost by Banks as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Institution, Amount. Includes Ypsilanti Bank (\$418,176 93), U. S. Bank bills per settlement with Bank of Michigan (\$4,418 39), and Bank of Gibraltar (\$5,000 00). Total: \$502,595 34.

This is equal to an average of nine dollars to each voter.

The Liberty party of Detroit have made the following nominations for city election:

- For Mayor—SILAS M. HOLMES.
For Alderman—1st Word Wm. Barnum, 2d C. M. Howard, 3d John Sabine, Jr. 4th James G. Crane, 5th F. H. Hopkins, 6th F. P. Raymond.

The Democrats of Detroit have elected their candidate for Mayor Gen. Williams, by four votes, over David Smart, Whig.

THE UNITED STATES JOURNAL.

The United States Journal, the organ of the Young Democracy at Washington, has changed proprietors and editors, and now appears as the "Times." The Editors announce that its course will also be changed, so that that portion of the Democracy which has refused to its countenance and support shall have no reason to complain of it in future. Reforms of any value in the Democratic party seem to be impossible.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Receipts for the month of January were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes From Passengers (4,099 10), For Freight (13,861 11), Transportation U. S. mail (1,932 18—19,885 39), and Amount received in the corresponding time in 1845.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—The receipts for January 1846, on this road, amount to \$4,501 62. For January 1845, 1,866 62. Increase in favor of 1846 \$3,233 90.

VILLAGE CENSUS.

Census of the village of Ann Arbor in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, February 1, 1846. Whole number of inhabitants 3229, as follows: Upper Village 2469, Lower Village 760. At the same time the following statistics were ascertained, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Number. Includes Professors and Tutor (3), Students (4), Clergymen (2), Ladies' Seminaries (2), Select Schools (5), Public Schools (103), Lawyers (27), Physicians (11), Dry Goods Merchants (30), Hardware Merchants (3), Druggists (3), Grocery Stores (17), Book Stores (3), Churches (2), Iron Foundries (2), Wagon Shops (6), Masons (21), Wagon Makers (19), Turners (4), Woolen Factory (1), Butchers (9), Clothiers (1), Paper makers (5), Tanners (1), Rope walk (1), Saddle and Harness shops (1), Plough Shops (2), Book Binders (2), Confectionery (1), Oil Mill (1), Pottery (1), Chair Factories (3), Breweries (2), Saddle and Harness shops (1), Last Factory (1), Printers (11), Fire Companies (2), Advertisers (2), Bucket Company (1), Public Houses (2), Machine Makers (4), Blacksmith shops (13), Carpenters (67), Tallow Chandlers (2), Canning machine (1), Factory (1), Steam Boiler shops (4), Sash and Blinds (1), Hatters (4), Factories (3), Gunsmiths (3).

The Pope has prohibited the introduction of railroads into his dominions. He has also forbidden his subjects attending any scientific congress, and physicians attending any patient who did not, after a third visit, receive the sacrament.

Congressional.

The letter-writers complain that the doings of both Houses are insufferably dull. In the Senate, the Oregon discussion proceeds at the rate of a speech a day. The Senators have plenty of leisure—live on the fat of the land, and are not in the least hurry to prepare the country against a foreign foe.

Both Houses adjourned over from Saturday to Tuesday ostensibly to pay respect to Gen. Washington's birthday, but really to make the session one day longer, and draw their pay.—This foolish custom is every year conformed to by our State Legislature, and for the same reason. Legislators should do the business for which they were elected, and then go home.

On the 25th, after the conclusion of Mr. Dickenson's remarks, a motion was offered by Mr. Dayton, for the postponement of the further consideration of the subject till Monday fortnight, on the ground that the recent news from England was eminently pacific, and that a corresponding spirit should be manifested here.

Messrs. Allen and Cass opposed, in a very decided manner, this motion—expressed their doubts as to the pacific character of the news—reiterated their views as to the wisdom and duty of presenting a bold and unflinching attitude, and urged that postponement would be virtually a departure from the unshrinkable course thus far pursued.

Mr. Calhoun was anxious for an immediate vote upon the amendments, so that the question might be at once presented in its final form.

A proposition has been made in the House for enquiring into the expediency of making deputy postmasters elective by the people. Why not elect the postmasters?

The following bill on Mileage has been introduced into the House:—Be it enacted, &c. That after the close of the present session of the 23rd Congress, the pay for the mileage of members of Congress shall be as follows: to wit: for every twenty miles between the residence of each member and the Capitol, the sum of eight dollars, the distance to be computed by the nearest mail route by land; and provided that each member, before he shall receive his pay, shall deposit a written certificate with the proper officer for paying said money, that he has actually travelled at least said distance.

And be it further enacted, That members living over twelve hundred miles from the Capitol, shall receive at the rate of ten dollars per hundred miles, for any distance exceeding said twelve hundred miles, and no more.

The following bill respecting Congress Executive Mileage passed the House, with only 10 nays, among whom were J. Q. Adams and Giddings. It enacted, &c. That no Senator shall receive or be allowed any travel fees whatsoever or attending any called executive session of the Senate, unless he shall have actually travelled and performed the journey for attending such meeting; and that no constructive travel in attendance on Executive session shall be made or in any case allowed.

While the bill was pending, Mr. Pettit said he could not sufficiently express the contempt he felt for these miserable attempts at retrenchment and reform. He knew of no Senator who had abused his trust, and he was not disposed to go in search of one. He was willing to express the opinion here, to avow it in the face of the House, and he wished his constituents to know it, that, instead of curtailing the pay of members of Congress, he would double it. These wretched attempts at demagogism were not to be tolerated. He despised them.

The news by the Cambria excited much discussion among the members of Congress. The friends of Free Trade were greatly delighted, and looked for complete and easy success in the establishment of Mr. Walker's policy on the tariff. The pacific nature of the news gave favorable anticipations of the peaceful adjustment of the Oregon question.

State Legislature.

Feb. 23, 1846.

The House went into committee of the whole.

Section 17 provides that the company shall not charge for storage before notice has been given to the owner of the property, one day to persons in the city and four days to persons in the country.

Mr. Noble moved to strike out the words, as warehouse-men, and insert, common carriers. There was this difference in the liability; a common carrier is responsible for the goods; a warehouse man is not liable if he exercises ordinary care and diligence. The moment merchandise touches their wharves, their obligations as common carriers will cease by this insidious provision. They are to be the common carriers for all exports and imports, and they should be left as common carriers.

Mr. Hand said it was true there was a difference in the responsibility, and for that reason the clause was introduced.—But there is only one case in which the responsibility is changed—that is when goods are left at their wharf or the point of delivery, and when the goods must be warehoused or delivered.

The motion was lost.

Sec. 18 provides that the company may have or employ steamboats not exceeding eight in number and use the same in navigating the lakes and rivers or for transportation from port to port on said waters.

Mr. Noble moved to strike out the words 'from port to port' and insert to and from the terminal points of the said railroad.

Mr. Hand said the people of the State were laboring under exactions from combinations greater than would pay the interest upon our acknowledged bonds. The object of this section is to protect the company and the people against this species of exaction. Perhaps the power given in this section may do away with the necessity of having vessels. This company do not wish to engage in that business, but may be under the necessity of doing so in self defence against the power of these combinations.

Mr. Hawley would prefer that the section be struck out. This was useless, as any company may have as many boats on the lakes as they choose. It may work injury to the citizens of the state. This power may absorb the whole carrying trade on the lakes and rivers of the state. While we are legislating against existing monopolies, we are legislating into existence a more dangerous and odious monopoly.

Mr. Walker said he had listened to much far seeing wisdom. The amendment proposes to allow their vessels to pass only from one terminus of the road to the other, that is from their wharf at Detroit to the other terminus at St. Joseph and back again. It was a beautiful project to protect a certain combination which has been inflicting immense injury on the state. The gentleman from Wayne argues that it is better to submit tamely to the exactions which we are bleeding under rather than bring in another company which would oppress us more. I think this danger exists only in the imagination of the gentleman from Wayne.—The object of those capitalists is to concentrate the trade of the west from the Mississippi to Boston, their favorite city. What object would they have in imposing a heavy rate of transportation between this and Buffalo, and in proportion to other places. I think I see benefit to the people of the state from this provision. There is one object in having these boats taxable property of the state. We cannot tax the boats owned at Buffalo, and which now have a monopoly of the business. It was a salutary provision. The probability was that it would induce opposition to the combination now on the lakes.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Noble moved to insert a provision that they should trade on the lake at a reduction of present prices of 20 per cent. The motion did not prevail.

Mr. Peck moved to strike out section 19, which allows the company to construct one or more branches northward or westward from the Central road.

Mr. P. saw no necessity for chartering a company to do all the business of the state. The people expected the legislature to dispose of the roads, but they did not contemplate the chartering of other works.

Mr. Walker.—This section is not necessary for the sale of the road; it is not considered of importance to the company, but it might be of importance to the community. In laying down a heavier rail they would have on hand a large amount of railroad iron, and could construct one or more branches cheaper than any other company. As gentlemen had been so very anxious to have the road located to various places, he should not have supposed they would oppose this clause which might enable the company to accommodate their interests.

Mr. Ames hoped it would prevail. The provisions of the bill were extremely liberal to the company. If this section were struck out the company could apply to the legislature for another charter, which would no doubt be granted if it were for the interests of the community.

Mr. Hand was of opinion that it would subservise the public interests if retained, but as it would not interfere with the sale of the road, he had no objection to its being struck out.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Noble offered an amendment to require the corporation to open books for subscription to the capital stock. The faith of the state was pledged that the proceeds of these works should be applied to pay the acknowledged bonds. The security would be taken away and the bond-holders left under the speculative operations of this company, they might pay nearly the whole in the repudiated bonds. Motion negatived.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment requiring the corporation of the city of Detroit, or a company of citizens shall have power to lay a track along the line of the river which shall intersect the termination of the railroad, and that the cars may be taken to discharge produce to the warehouses to which it may be consigned, which was carried.

On section 34, relative to the tax proposed yesterday by Mr. Edmunds, that the tax shall be imposed on the entire cost of the road, and the cost of all ves-

sels and boats owned by the company.

Mr. Walker said this was a question which ought to be maturely considered—correct conclusions should be come to before definite action be had. The agent was unprepared to say how it would affect the sale, the company not having anticipated such a heavy taxation as has been imposed in the bill. He has exhibited to me the tax paid on the works in New England. On the Great Western road the tax is paid in districts and amounts to 3 or \$4000 annually. No comparison can be drawn as to the amount of tax paid by those companies and this company. It is proper to take into consideration the chances of sale. I am at a loss how to decide on this question. It is desirable that we get as large a permanent revenue as we can from this company. The revenue for the purpose of the state levied on the people, is about \$60,000 annually. What is the prospect for the future when the property and population of the state shall increase? This charter is to exist for years. Is it to be anticipated that our aggregate of taxation will be so great at 30 or 40 or 50 years hence? When we get rid of those works, shall we have necessity for such long sessions of the legislature. It should be taken into consideration that our wealth and population will increase in a series of years. If the maximum of taxation remain it will be distributed among a greater number and a larger amount of property. If this company shall pay a tax of one per cent on five millions, it will amount to fifty thousand dollars—five-sixths of the whole taxation necessary for the expenses of the government. Another question is, will the company submit to this? If they would I should be glad. In other states they are taxed in proportion to the amount of property they hold in the state, which is a mere trifle to the sum which we propose to tax this company. I fear it would defeat the object of the bill and prevent the sale.—We should ascertain if we could, what tax they would take the charter under. The agent is not prepared to say that they would or would not under this proposed amendment, but he supposes they would under a tax of 1 per cent. The subject was one of difficulty and should not be acted on without due consideration.

Mr. Edmunds said he had offered the amendment because he considered the section not sufficiently definite. He would not tax the company more than they would submit to pay, or embarrass the sale. His object was to adopt some measure that would make the tax limited to a certain sum. If it were likely to endanger the sale it would be preferable to take a less sum. He would rather fix the tax at 1 per cent on the money expended than have it indefinite as it would be on the capital paid in. One-half of 1 per cent would raise a handsome sum.—He would rather leave it to the committee to make the arrangements for the benefit of the state, and therefore withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Peck renewed the amendment.—He did not concur with the gentleman from Washtenaw, or feel justified in throwing his own responsibility on the committee.

Mr. Blair concurred with the gentleman from Washtenaw. If members would reflect on the subject they would be convinced that such an exaction would never be submitted to. It would be more for the interest of the company to pay five hundred thousand dollars extra price rather than an exaction of sixty or eighty thousand dollars annually. When we get done with our state indebtedness this would support our state government.—This would be an unjust exaction on this property. He wished the committee would make the amendments necessary—the amount should be fixed at some certain sum.

Mr. Peck said what we wished to get at was the principle. If one per cent was too high, let it be reduced but let the matter be definite so that the property of the company would not be exempt from taxation.

Mr. Hand wished the matter to be passed over till the afternoon, he would then offer a substitute. The question was deferred.

Mr. Peck moved an amendment to sec. 35, relative to taxes and dues of the state being made a lien on the railroad and appurtenances, which should take precedence of all other debts and demands against the company, which was amended on motion of Mr. Hand, and concurred in.

Mr. Peck moved to strike out the words ten per cent, in section 37, prescribing that the state after 21 years, may repurchase the road at the market value of the stock and ten per cent in addition.

Tuesday, Feb. 24.

House.—The bill authorizing the sale of the Railroad was again taken up in committee, and on the amendment offered by Mr. Peck, to strike out the words ten per cent.

Mr. Hand spoke at length in opposition and the amendment was negatived.

Mr. Hand offered a new section relative to the transportation of the U. S. State mail on the railroad. If the department and company cannot agree as to compensation, it shall be fixed at an average of the rates paid on main Eastern and Southern roads.

Mr. Noble offered an amendment, providing for reference in case of disagreement, to three commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, which did not prevail, and the original amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment to section 21, relieving the company from the penalties imposed in the following sections; in case of war with any European power. The company would have to be supplied from England with the heavy T rail, which they propose to lay on the road—in case of war they might be unable to finish the road in the time prescribed in the bill, and on which the penalties were to be imposed. Adopted.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment, that the corporation of the city of Detroit, or a company of citizens shall have power to lay a track along the line of the river which shall intersect the termination of the railroad, and that the cars may be taken to discharge produce to the warehouses to which it may be consigned, which was carried.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment to section 5 so as to read that they shall construct the road to some point at or near Lake Michigan, which shall be accessible to steamboats, which was adopted.

Mr. Toll offered an amendment to provide that the company shall pay on the first installment two hundred thousand dollars in cash, which was negatived.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment fixing the tax on the investment of the company on the road at one half of one per cent for the first five years, and three fourths of one per cent afterwards, which was adopted.

Mr. Patterson proposed an amendment to strike out of section 4, 421 dollars, the amount recognized on each 1000 dollars of the unpaid bonds, and insert 377

Mr. Groves offered an amendment making a similar provision for the western termination, but gave way for the following, offered by

Mr. Edmunds. That the company shall permit side tracks to be connected with their main line at the depots, and allow persons to take property from the same without unnecessary delay, which was adopted.

Mr. Crady offered an amendment, providing for appraisors of damages in case of disagreement between the parties instead of a jury, as provided for in the bill.

Wednesday Feb. 25th, 1846. The House went into committee of the whole on the bill authorizing the sale of the Central Railroad, Mr. Webster in the Chair.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment to the section providing for the assessment of taxes, which was adopted.

Mr. Hand offered an amendment, adding coals and nails to the list of articles to be conveyed by the company at a lower rate, which was agreed to.

The Speaker offered an amendment, to add a clause, that the company should not in their business receive or pay out any thing but specie or its equivalent, which equivalent shall be at par deducting the difference between specie funds in Detroit and New York or Boston, which, after some debate, negatived.

The Speaker proposed an amendment as a new section. The said company shall be liable in an action in the case for all damages to all persons for any neglect or misconduct of their agents, or damage done by their agents, which was adopted.

The Speaker proposed the following. The said company shall be subject to all the restrictions respecting corporations contained in the revised statutes and all acts amendatory thereto, on which a discussion arose.

Mr. Noble spoke at length in favor of the proposition, which was opposed by Messrs. Patterson and Walker, and finally negatived.

Mr. Peck moved an amendment to section 4, which prescribes the funds which the company shall pay the state on the purchase; to add, provided that the first instalment, or so much as is due for interest on the bonds recognized in the act of 1843, shall be paid in cash or the interest bonds issued under that act.

Mr. Peck spoke at length in support of the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. Walker, Hand and Sanborn. The committee rose before the question was taken, and

The House adjourned. Thursday Feb. 26.

SENATE.—By Mr. Smith, from J. H. Titus for a lease of the Central

dollars 33 cents, being on the basis of a deduction of 10 per cent on the instalments not received by the state from the amount received.

Mr. Walker said this would make a deduction of 20 per cent on the amount received. He moved a substitute to the amendment, to insert, a sum equal to a deduction of ten per cent on the portion of the bonds received.

Before the question was taken the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—The bill to authorize the sale of the Central Railroad and the several amendments made in committee of the whole were taken up.

On the amendment fixing the rate of the paid bonds at the sum of \$377,333.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment fixing the rate at \$417,59, which was sustained by yeas 18, and nays 25.

The amendment made in committee was concurred in—yeas 25, nays 17.

House.—Mr. C. Baldwin moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House concurred in amendment made in committee of the whole, by which the part-paid bonds of the state were made receivable at the sum of \$377,331, which was carried, yeas 36, nays 12.

Mr. C. Baldwin moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. Walker, fixing the receiving of the bonds at the sum of \$417,59, was lost, which prevailed, and the question being again put on the amendment it was carried, yeas 35, nays 14.

Mr. Noble moved to insert an amendment to add to the words rights and titles of the state, which it is competent for the state to convey, and also a provision that the state shall in no way be liable for any defect in title, which was negatively carried, yeas 11, nays 36.

Mr. Noble offered an amendment as a proviso that in all cases before the said corporation shall appropriate to their use the property of individuals, the damages shall be appraised and the amount tendered to the person in whose favor the damages are awarded. The amendment was negatively carried, yeas 17, nays 30.

Mr. Noble offered an additional section, that this act of incorporation shall be referred to the people at their next annual township meeting for their approval or rejection; which was negatively carried, yeas 11, nays 36.

Mr. Noble moved to insert, "the legislature shall have all the times to right, modify or alter this charter," which was lost.

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, A. C. Baldwin, Graham, Groves, Hawley, Kennedy, T. Lewis, Noble, Ord, Peck, Toll, Wakeman, Spenser—14.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, A. C. Baldwin, Barrett, Blair, Brotherson, Chubb, Cole, Cook, Davis, Edmunds, Giddings, Hand, Hazleton, Hollister, Jones, Leland, Leach, W. Lewis, McDonald, Moran, O'Malley, Palmer, Parsons, Patterson, Pierce, Sweeney, Thomas, Walker, Webster, Wing—33.

Mr. Kennedy proposed an amendment that the company shall receive nothing but a specie currency or current bank bills which are at par value, deducting the difference of exchange between Detroit and Boston or New York, and that they shall distribute the same only in their ordinary business on the road; lost—yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr. Noble offered an amendment, that they shall be limited in their charges for freight in their vessels, not to exceed an amount which shall be at least fifteen per cent less than charged by the combination boats in 1841, which was negatively carried, yeas 17, nays 30.

Mr. Noble offered an amendment to section 16, that the legislature may after the expiration of five years after the road shall have been completed to take Michigan, the state shall have at the expiration of every five years, the power to reduce the rates and regulate the tolls, but not so as the net proceeds of the road shall be below ten per cent on the investment; which was lost.

Mr. Noble moved to strike out that part which allows the company to pay in the undeposited bonds of the state which was negatively carried, yeas 7, nays 37.

Mr. Andrews offered an amendment, that the company be required to construct the road thro' the village of Paw Paw, and to the mouth of the St. Joseph, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the bill was laid on the table and four hundred extra copies ordered to be printed as amended.

Wednesday, March 4.

House.—The bill to authorize the sale of the Central Railroad and incorporate the Michigan Railroad Company was passed yesterday afternoon in the House.

The amendments offered by Mr. Noble to make the stockholders individually liable for all debts of the company was negatived by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Andrews, Cook, Dunham, Graham, Kennedy, T. Lewis, Noble, Ord, Peck, Sweeney, Toll, Wakeman, Spenser—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. A. C. Baldwin, Barbour, Barrett, Blair, Brotherson, Chubb, Cole, Davis, Edmunds, Giddings, Hand, Hazleton, Hollister, Jones, Kennedy, Leland, Leach, W. Lewis, McDonald, Moran, O'Malley, Palmer, Parsons, Patterson, Pierce, Ransom, Rice, Sanborn, Scott, Thomas, Walker, Webster, Wing—32.

The amendment of Mr. Peck to the amendment, which provided that the corporate property should be first exhausted, was negatived:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, Andrews, A. C. Baldwin, Dunham, Glen, Graham, Groves, Hawley, Kennedy, T. Lewis, Morse, Noble, Ord, Peck, Sweeney, Toll, Wakeman, Spenser—18.

NAYS.—Messrs. C. Baldwin, Barbour, Barrett, Blair, Brotherson, Chubb, Cole, Cook, Davis, Edmunds, Giddings, Hand, Hazleton, Hollister, Leland, Leach, W. Lewis, McDonald, Moran, O'Malley, Palmer, Parsons, Patterson, Pierce, Ransom, Rice, Sanborn, Scott, Thomas, Walker, Webster, Wing—32.

The bill was ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Ames, A. C. Baldwin, C. Baldwin, Barbour, Barrett, Blair, Brotherson, Chubb, Cole, Davis, Dunham, Edmunds, Giddings, Groves, Hand, Hazleton, Hollister, Jones, Kennedy, Leland, Leach, W. Lewis, McDonald, Moran, O'Malley, Palmer, Parsons, Patterson, Pierce, Ransom, Rice, Sanborn, Scott, Thomas, Walker, Webster, Wing—44.

NAYS.—Messrs. Andrews, Cook, Glen, Graham, Hawley, T. Lewis, Noble, Ord, Peck, Spenser—9.

The question then being on the final passage of the bill, the bill was passed by the same vote.

Rights of Married Women.—A bill has passed the Wisconsin Legislature to protect the rights of married women; it provides that they may become possessed of real estate by descent, bequeath, demise, gift, purchase or distribution, and also hold in their own right real estate which they may have possessed before coverture, and be exempt from their husband's debts. The dower of the wife in the real estate of which the husband dies seized is likewise exempted from liability on account of the husband's debts, control and the management of the wife's estate is in the husband as heretofore. In case of the wife's death, such property descends to the joint issue, and if there be none, then to her husband and his heirs.

FOREIGN NEWS.



HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

THIRTY-ONE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Great Changes in the Commercial Policy of England—Repeal of the Corn Laws—Triumph of Free Trade!!!

The steamship Cambria has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, which latter place she left on the 4th ult.

She brought 75 passengers. Among whom are bearers of despatches from the American minister at London, and the British Government.

The markets were in an unsettled state, owing to the expected repeal of the Corn Laws. Upon this subject Wilmer & Smith's Times remarks are as follows:

The most important and gratifying intelligence that ever left the shores of England, Sir Robert Peel has developed his future commercial policy.

It is at once simple and comprehensive; and under its operation the exchange of commodities between this country and the United States will be carried to an extent, & will be materially productive of advantages, greater than the eye has yet seen, or the heart conceived.

The new scheme embraces, with a full sense of their importance, the principles of free trade—regulates for commerce, manufactures and agriculture; admits corn duty free, at the end of three years, with a scale, in the interim, which will probably oscillate between 4 and 6s. per quarter, and at once admits Indian corn and buckwheat free of all duty whatever.

Great Britain, at the present moment, is in a blaze of excitement; men talk and think of nothing else; they have their hearts upon securing the great fiscal scheme, for the scheme, for the regeneration of the country, which the Premier has laid before Parliament, and they desire to carry the period fixed for the termination of the Corn Laws.

The friends of peace and progression on this side of the water, hope earnestly and sincerely hope—that the new policy will bind America to us by the ties of amity, brotherhood, and interest, and that the miserable squabbling about a barren article, will give way to more liberal, civilized, and comprehensive views.

The immediate effect of the Tariff on the most prominent articles of American exports, will be noticed elsewhere. Altogether, the subject, in its various phases, is the most important that ever crossed the Atlantic since the introduction of steam navigation; and all that is wanting is for the people of the United States to meet us in a kindred spirit, and in the true spirit, and in the true spirit, of commerce and of friendship; forget the past, and run a generous race of mutual happiness and prosperity for the future.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.—We give below extracts from the Queen's speech, which relates to the United States.

I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect to the territory on the North West coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled.

You may rest assured that no effort consistent with the national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring the question to an early and peaceful termination.

Among the articles to be admitted free under the proposed Tariff are: Bacon, Beef, Hay, Hides, Lard, and Pork. Almost every other article of American production is to be admitted at a mere nominal duty.

The following is the account of the introduction of the measure into Parliament:

PEEL'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

R. Peel's plan for the fiscal reorganization of the country, was introduced in a four hours' speech in the House of Commons on the 27th.

In that speech he took an elaborate view of the fiscal condition of the country and announced the reduction of duty on a number of articles which press upon the commercial and agricultural interest. He impressed upon the manufacturers the necessity of preparing for the advent of free trade, by giving up whatever limited amount of protection they now enjoy from foreign competition in the shape of prohibitory duties; and the duties so imposed he announced his intention of reducing to a nominal amount.

The timber duties are to undergo a revision, but into the details of the change he did not enter, reserving it for another day. For the reduction on tallow, on paper hangings, on soap and candles, on boots and shoes, on foreign spirits, on clover and other seeds, on provisions, (fresh and salted,) on vegetables, on foreign made carriages. Sugar, that great article of colonial produce, which next to the corn laws, has been most virulently assailed on account of the tenacity to which the minister has clung in screening it from competition, is still to be more or less protected.

Slave grown sugar he still regards as an abomination, but the duty on foreign free-labor sugar is to be reduced 3s. 6d. per cent. The corn laws he proposes to abolish totally and unconditionally, on the 1st of February, 1843, and in the mean time a modified sliding scale is to be substituted for the one at present in existence.

The ultra free-traders insist upon the repeal of the corn laws being immediate. It is believed he will carry his Tariff. Public opinion is with him, he is the minister of the commercial world, the favorite of the capitalists, and supported, moreover, by the middle classes.

Looking at the question, then, in every point of view, taking into account the present position of parties, the advent of the general election, the flush of triumph which mantles the cheeks of the free traders, the gloom and anger which reign in the faces of the protectionists—viewing the state of registry, the conditions of the food market, our relations with the United States, the absence of all excitement except on the great question of free trade—we arrive at the conclusion, that Sir R. Peel will pass his new tariff in the present Parliament.

OREGON.

The following are the remarks of Sir R. Peel upon the Oregon question.

Lord John Russell on the 24th ult. having interrogated Sir Robert Peel as to certain propositions said to have been made by our government for a partition of Oregon, and as to the increased estimates for the army and navy, the following is the reply:

Sir R. Peel.—With reference to the question just put by the noble lord, I beg to say that not foreseeing that he would put it, I am not at present prepared to give him an answer and have therefore to crave that he will postpone his question until another time.

On the subject of the Oregon territory, I have to state that a proposal was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the United States, to Mr. Packenham, and that the proposal so made suggested a division of the territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been acquiesced in I cannot say. Mr. Packenham thought that the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn.

This is the state of the negotiation at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the proposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. I have the greatest respect for his talents, and the greatest confidence in his judgment, yet I must say that it would have been better had he transmitted that proposal to the home government for their consideration, and if not found in itself satisfactory, it might possibly have formed the foundation for a further proposal. (Hear.)

Since that period this country has again repeated to the United States their offer of referring the matter to arbitration, but no answer has yet been received to the proposal so made.

With respect to the proposed increase in the naval and military estimates, it is impossible for any one to see the progress of our colonial possessions, and the continued increase of our colonial possessions, without at the same time seeing the necessity for an increase in our naval and military establishments. Within the last few months the colony of New Zealand has made a heavy demand upon us in this respect; and the continual drain made upon our troops on account of the necessary reliefs in our other possessions is so great, that it is almost impossible to fill up our regiments.

I think that even while we have the utmost confidence in the intentions of our foreign government, and would be wise to neglect the defence of our country, and to render it secure against any possible contingency. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, that the proposed increase in the estimate may be entirely justified on purely defensive grounds, and that Her Majesty's Government have estimated for our naval, military and ordnance establishments, without reference to the dispute with the United States.

The following are the proposed rates under the Tariff proposed upon Wheat and Flour.

Wheat at 53s and upwards per qr. of 8 bush. under the present rate of duty, 27s 8s. 6d.

On a barrel of flour of 13; lbs. the duty is estimated at 2 1/4 gallons of wheat which is equal to 54 cents per barrel.

Flour in bond was quoted at 28s. sterling.

DEVELOPERS.—The efforts to put an end to the demoralizing effects of duelling are seldom crowned with success. The state of Alabama passed a law making it imprisonment in the penitentiary to fight a duel. The Hon. Mr. Yancey of this State having fought a duel last year, became amenable to that law, and the Legislature, in order to restore Mr. Yancey to his rights, passed an act to that effect, but the Governor set it back with his veto. Consequently Mr. Yancey would not have returned to that state, which he represents in Congress, had not the Legislature passed the act, which they did by a constitutional majority, in opposition to the Governor's veto.

NEW MODE OF GENERATING STEAM.—A French engineer, M. Leonard, now in London, has discovered an exceedingly simple means of curtailing the quantity of coal hitherto required in the generation of Steam. His principle, for which he has taken out a patent, is that of putting whole oil or other fish oil into the boiler, unaltered, or with more or less water. When the oil is at a temperature producing steam, water is thrown in, and steam is produced as fast as required by the machine, without the oil passing off in vapor or decomposing. Various experiments have been made, and the saving in fuel is stated at from forty to fifty per cent.

CLOVES are the unexpanded flower bud of the clove tree. They are gathered in October and November, before they open, and when they are still green; they are then exposed to smoke for some days, and dried in the sun.

DR. WISTAR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.—It was once said—"There is nothing new under the sun." This has been emphatically true in reference to medicine. Hundreds of Pills, Panaceas, Elixirs and Specifics of all kinds have been pushed into notoriety—all made mostly of the same ingredients, adding no new materials to the "healing art." But Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry furnishes a new medical agent—a new principle evolved from Nature's own Depository. It cures Asthma, Incessant Consumption, Liver complaint, and all diseases of the Lungs when nothing else will. An honorable member of the Canadian Parliament, writes that it has cured him of Asthma of ten years' standing. A. Williams, Attorney at Law, 58 William street, New York, has been cured of the same disease of twenty-four years' standing.

Mr. Cozons of New Jersey, makes affidavit that it cured him of a supposed Consumption after his physician had given him up to die; and so with hundreds of others.

Remember we produced, in its invaluable form of unaltered case, as positively by the following affidavits.

Be sure to get Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry—there are imitations!

The genuine Wistar's Balm is sold only by W. A. RAYMOND, 244-6m

IT IS A PUBLIC BENEFICATOR.—DR. SHERMAN, for the last five years past has been laboring to spread his Medicated Lozenges far and wide, and his labors have not been in every part of our land, and on the Continent, and met with universal approbation. His Cough Lozenges have cured more cases of influenza during its prevalence in New York than any other medicine that can be named. His Wrist Lozenges continue to perform wonders where all other remedies have failed—and his Chamber Lozenges will relieve headache and Pain in a very few minutes while his Four Man's Plaster, which cost only 12c. cents, is believed to be the very best strengthening plaster in the world. And while these cures are being made by the Doctor's preparations, the public have the satisfaction of knowing that they are skillful and accurately prepared by a regular physician, and are altogether the best medicine which can possibly be found, there being no quackery or humbug about them. Dr. Sherman's warehouse is No. 16 Nassau street, N. Y.

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

1846. Watkins & Bissell, 1847. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DETROIT.

Agents for the Troy and Erie Line. For Freight and Passage, apply to ASA C. TEFER, N. CHAMBERLIN, Agents, 29 County Slip, N. Y.

IDE, COIT & CO., Troy, N. Y. KIMBERLY, PEASE & Co., Buffalo. S. DRILLARD, Buffalo.

Mail Packages "Troy and Erie Line" Ship Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Counties' Boat, N. Y., by Troy and Erie Iron Tug Boat Line. 246-6m

ON HAND AGAIN! THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving,) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for ready pay only upon which may be found the following list of goods:

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality) Silver and German Cut Glass, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do. Goggles, Clothes, Razors and Tooth Brushes, Lisle Shirts, and Scissars, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do. Britannia and Brass Castors, Fine plated do. Shaving Boxes and Soaps, Clappan's Best Razor Strop, Caland Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Pipes, Clarinets, Accordions, Mono Sacks, Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Saff and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stilettes, Water Pipes, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market. Fancy work boxes, children's ten sets, Colored Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Ten Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Toy Baskets, Plates and Pencils, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewels repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store.

GALVIN BLISS, Ann Arbor, Jan. 26th, 1846. 237-1f

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!! MASTICATION and Articulation, warrant Med by their being properly replaced.

S. D. BARNETT, will continue the practice of DENTISTRY in all its various branches; viz: Scaling, Filling, and inserting on gold plates or pivots, from one to an entire set. Old plates, or misfits removed, and made equal to new.

\*Office over C. B. Thompson & Co's shoe store. Ladies who request it, can be waited on at their dwellings.

N. B. Charges unusually low, and all kinds of prodings taken. Ann Arbor, Jan. 26th, 1846. 249-1f

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

WHOLE SALES ROOM, where they will keep at all times a full assortment of

HATS, GOODS, PAPERS & SHOES CARPENTRY, DRY GOODS, ROBE FANCINGS, BONNETS, CROCKERY BY THE CASE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES, &c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL, & Co. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. 45-4f

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c. at the MANHATTAN STORE, DETROIT.

W. A. RAYMOND, 244-6m Dec. 25, 1845.

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1844. 242

Manhattan Store. Be sure and visit the Manhattan Store when you are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and reasonable in price. We have Good Heavy Sheetings, Drillings, Tickings, Satinets, Madras Delaines, Cashmeres, Red and white Flannels, Calicoes, Green Barrettes, Full Cloth, Cassimeres, Vestings, Bronchotho, Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hdk's, Laces, &c. &c. &c.

Barring Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Carpet Warp, Colored do. do., Straw Tickings, Bleached Cottons of all qualities, Fine unbleached Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c.

Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS will be starting in waiting on customers, and all are invited to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will say, yet we will take no offence, if a few shrewd ones prefer to trade elsewhere.

First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c. And other articles too numerous to mention. Farmers cannot fail of finding the Manhattan Store a desirable place to do their trading. No pains will be spared in waiting on customers, and all are invited to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will say, yet we will take no offence, if a few shrewd ones prefer to trade elsewhere.

The genuine Wistar's Balm is sold only by W. A. RAYMOND, 244-6m

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 perfectly adapted to any Cooking Stove in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for unequalled BAKING and ROASTING quality, it is unrivalled.

The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great savings over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1845. 242-6m

Cheap Hardware Store. THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. Also, Spikes, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Barbed Zinc, Bright and Anvil Wire, Assorted Wares, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grand Stones, Potash, Caldon and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plum Lead Lines, together with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, which will be sold low for Cash, or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block. R. MARVIN, Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Store, at the corner of Huron, Penick and Cass streets, and in connection with the Shoe business, and the kind of shoes that are needed in this State, will enable them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought direct at the mills, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes. 248-1y

Carpets! Carpets!! Carpets!!! BEECHER & ABBOTT.—DETROIT, WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers from the country, visiting this city, to our stock of CARPETS, consisting of Extra Superior, Superfine and Fine Three-ply Carpeting; Fine and Superfine Lowell and Philadelphia Ingrain Tuffs; Wool and Cotton Duets; Brussels and Tufted Rugs; Printed Floor Cloths, &c. &c., which they offer to sell at prices less than have ever before been offered in this city.

Carpet Room in chamber over Store, No. 129 Jefferson Avenue, one door below the Michigan Bank Building. Jan. 23, 1846. 248-300

WOOLEN MACHINERY. H. & R. PARTRIDGE have on hand at their shop, a large amount of Woollen Machinery, which is now ready for sale, consisting of Double Carding Machines, Picking Machines, Broad and Narrow Power Looms, Napping and Teasing Machines, all of which will be sold at prices and on terms to correspond with the times.

They are also prepared to make to contract Condensers and Jacks, or any other Machinery that may be wanted for manufacturing or cotton work; and all Machinery made by them will be warranted good, and for durability and despatch of business are not excelled, if equalled, by any of the Eastern or Ohio Machinery. And as much has been said by us, by Machinery makers in neighboring States, of the superiority of their Machinery over all others, we now offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, if they will produce a Machine of their own make, that will with the same amount of power, will do more and better work in a given time, than any other Machine now in use. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Machines, and learn their prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor, Jan. 17, 1846. 247-3m

Wardwell & Dixon, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. 67 No. 4, Cedar street, 2 doors above Pearl at New York.

J. M. WARDWELL—COURTLAND P. DIXON. W. & D. are receiving a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting in part of Files, Pocket Cutlery, Butcher's Razors, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons and Saws, American Butts and Screws, Axes & Shovels and Spades, Wm. Rowland's Mill and Taylor's Saws, which are offered on the most favorable terms for cash or six month's credit. New York, Feb. 1846. 252-6m

Dry Goods at Wholesale. BEECHER & ABBOTT OFFER for sale the following goods at New York wholesale prices; transportation only added:

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 40 Cases Bleached do. 60s 10 Bales Brown Drillings, 3 Cases Bleached do. 1000 lbs Bating, 2000 Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 500 Candles Wicking, 700 Carpet Warp, 100 pieces Sherry Grey Cloth, 100 Sattinets, 100 Cassimeres, 50 Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths, 150 Black, Colored, Figured and Plain Appacans, 50 White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, 30 Super Meal Bagging, 50 Cotton and Flannel Knobby Jeans, 50 Plain Flannels, Linsey, 50 pairs MacLaine Blankets, 50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres, 100 Blanket Shawls, 50 pieces 7 & 8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking, 50 Stripe Shirting, 50 Blue Drilling, 100 Prussian Diaper, 1000 English and American Prints, together with a general assortment of Thread, Pins, Buttons, &c. &c. making the large and best assortment of goods to be found in this state.

132 Jefferson Avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845. 253 Cmo.

1846. J. HOLMES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STABLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit, New York.

WE take this method to inform our old customers and the public generally that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our way, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also like to be extended notice for the reasons mentioned, we invite the attention of the public to our stock. The great old principle of "you want good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is so extensive that we can furnish you with any article you wish. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the jobbers by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can assure you that our Goods are sold cheaper for the reasons mentioned, we invite the attention of the public to our stock. The great old principle of "you want good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is so extensive that we can furnish you with any article you wish. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the jobbers by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can assure you that our Goods are sold cheaper for the reasons mentioned, we invite the attention of the public to our stock. The great old principle of "you want good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is so extensive that we can furnish you with any article you wish. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the jobbers by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can assure you that our Goods are sold cheaper for the reasons mentioned, we invite the attention of the public to our stock. The great old principle of "you want good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is so extensive that we can furnish you with any article you wish. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the jobbers by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits. With these facilities we can assure you that our Goods are sold cheaper for the reasons mentioned, we invite the attention of the public to our stock. The great old principle of "you want good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is so extensive that we can furnish you with any article you wish. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturers Agents, and from the jobbers by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving

