

# THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1846.

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T. FOSTER,  
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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY  
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All Remittances and Communications  
should be addressed, Post paid,  
Signal of Liberty, Ann Arbor, Mich.

## POETRY.

### MATRIMONY.

- 1—That man must lead a happy life,
- 2—Who is free from matrimonial chains.
- 3—Who is directed by a wife,
- 4—Is sure to suffer for his pains.

- 1—Adam could find no solid peace,
- 2—When Eve was given for a mate.
- 3—Until he saw a woman's face,
- 4—Adam was in a happy state.

- 1—In all the female face appear
- 2—Hypocrisy, deceit and pride;
- 3—Truth, darling of a heart sincere,
- 4—Is almost imperceptible.

- 1—Cursed be the foolish man I say,
- 2—Who changes from his singleness,
- 3—Who will not yield to woman's sway
- 4—Is sure of perfect blessedness.

To advocate the ladies cause, you will read  
the 1st and 3d, and 2d and 4th lines together.

## MISCELLANY.

### AFTER THE HONEY MOON.

A TALE WITH A GOOD MORAL TO ALL YOUNG MEN  
AND WOMEN.

Four months had flown swiftly away since  
Edward Somerton had married Rose Bland.  
One summer evening towards sunset, as they  
sat together at a window opening on a garden,  
enjoying the welcome coolness, and talking  
over various matters with that interest in each  
other which people generally evince four  
months after marriage, Rose for the first time  
began to pout. "Edward had," she said, "flirted  
shamefully with Mrs. Harding on the  
preceding evening. He had spoken to her  
in a low tone several times, and had been  
heard publicly to declare that Harding was  
a fortunate fellow. If this was the way he  
meant to go on, she should be wretched, and  
no longer place any confidence in his love."

"My pretty dear," said Edward, placing his  
arm around the waist of his wife, and accom-  
panying this action with another slight per-  
formance, "don't be jealous; believe me, there  
is no cause. On one of the occasions when  
I addressed Mrs. Harding in so low a tone, I  
remarked that the room was very warm, and  
on the other, if I remember rightly, I observed  
that the last new novel was rather dull; so  
you will perceive our conversation was really  
of the most innocent description. And Rose,  
because I said Harding was fortunate, it does  
not follow that I must endeavor to render him  
unfortunate."

The mild answer failed to turn away the  
wrath of Rose. She consequently refused to  
be convinced, became every instant more  
perverse, and finally retired precipitately  
from the room, with her handkerchiefs applied  
to her eyes.

Edward quietly put his feet on the chair  
she had left vacant, and leaned back in medi-  
tation.

Here was the decisive moment which would  
most likely determine whether they would  
dwell together for the future happy or mis-  
erable. Rose was a dear girl, but she had  
black eyes, and they were dangerous. She  
had been an only daughter too, and perhaps  
a little spoiled; but with fewer faults might  
she not have been less charming? It is worth  
studying how to live lovingly with such a  
creature, especially when you know she mar-  
ries by her capriciousness, her own happiness  
as well as yours.

Edward felt that the charge of his wife  
was totally unfounded, and he half suspected  
that she believed so herself, but had resolved  
to be, or seem out of humor, without any  
particular cause. One thing was evident,  
that she would not hear reason. "Something  
else must therefore be tried, in order to allay  
any future storm; for this was probably the  
first of the series. Edward resolved to try  
music."

He was an amateur of some pretensions  
and he sat himself immediately to call over in  
his memory the melodies most likely to calm  
the passions, and exert a soothing effect upon  
the temper. He made choice of three, which  
he arranged in a gradual scale, to be used  
according to the urgency of the occasion;  
calm, calmer, calmest, as the outbreak was,  
or became violent, or more violent, or most  
violent. The scale containing three degrees.  
As the heat rose, his conjugal thermometer  
fell; but below the third and lowest degree  
all was zero and undefined mystery. Patience  
acted the part of mercury reserved.

The melodies were the following, and were  
arranged in the following order: "In my  
cottage near a wood," "Sol margin d' un rio,"  
and "Home, sweet home." They were  
all of a gentle, soothing character; and  
the last was purely domestic, and would

under the circumstances, convey a delicate  
entire to do good. He had hitherto played  
these popular airs on a German flute; but he  
proposed now to execute them in a graceful,  
apparently unpremeditated whistle—not such  
a whistle as may be heard in the streets pro-  
ceeding from the lips of vulgar and coarse  
minded butcher boys, but a superior sort of  
whistle, such as no gentleman need be ashamed  
of. In fact, the original wild production, cul-  
tivated and improved, as the crab is changed  
into the pippin.

His plan thus settled, Edward felt his mind  
easy, he awaited the reappearance of Mrs.  
Somerton, with a pleasant consciousness of  
being ready for whatever might occur.

In due time came coffee. The injured lady  
came too, and with a placid countenance, be-  
trayed no lingering evidence of his late un-  
amiable expression. Neither husband or  
wife made any allusion to their misunder-  
standing, and they passed a delightful evening,  
made up of conversation, the piano forte and  
chess.

But the next morning—the very next morn-  
ing, Rose favored her Edward with number  
two of the series. She wanted him to walk  
out with her, and he declared that unfortu-  
nately, he should be too busy to go out all  
that day. This was quite sufficient raw ma-  
terial for a girl of spirit to work upon.

"I'm sure you don't want to go, Edward,"  
said she, putting in exact imitation of fit  
number one. "At least you don't want to  
go with me?"

Edward plunged both hands into the pockets  
of his dressing gown, threw himself indol-  
ently on a sofa, gazed abstractly on a bronze  
bust of Shakespeare on the mantle piece, and  
began whistling in a low tone of plaintive  
melody; it was, "In my cottage near a wood."

"If it were any but your wife," contin-  
ued Mrs. Somerton, with pointed empha-  
sis, "you would be ready enough to come; but  
the wivvies are always neglected."

Mr. Somerton continued whistling.  
"I beg, Mr. Somerton," continued Mrs. Som-  
erton, with a withering look, "that you will  
not whistle in that very disagreeable man-  
ner whilst I am speaking. If I am not worthy  
of your love, I trust I am worthy of common  
attention."

Edward plunged his hands deeper into his  
pockets, removed his eyes from the bust of  
Shakespeare, and fixed them on a bust of  
Milton. He paused suddenly in the air he  
was whistling, and commenced another; it  
was "Sol margin d' un rio."

Mrs. Somerton retired hastily, with her  
pretty face buried in a white cambric pocket  
handkerchief.

For five whole days after this scene all  
was hazy weather. Doves might have  
beheld and envied. Honey was still to be  
found in the moon, and no impoetic reference  
to either of the two quarrels gave either the  
slightest dash of bitterness.

But on the sixth day, alas! there appeared  
clouds. Edward had been into town, and had  
promised to bring a pair of new bracelets for  
Rose. He arrived home punctually at dinner  
time, but without the bracelets—he had for-  
gotten them. I put it to you whether this  
was not enough to try the temper of a saint?  
They were going the next evening to a large  
party, and Rose had intended to inspect the  
important ornament this evening, and take  
Edward's opinion, so that there might be  
time to exchange them if not approved of.—  
Now she could not do so—and all from his  
horrid forgetfulness. She must either go in  
stupid, old fashioned things, or put on new  
ones in a hurry, good or bad, just as they  
happened to be. It was annoying—that it  
was.

Edward made many apologies. He was  
sincerely sorry to have disappointed her, and  
even offered to return to town after dinner  
and repair his neglect. Oh, no! she would  
not hear of his making so much trouble for  
her! What did he care whether she was  
disappointed or not? His forgetfulness showed  
how much he thought of her.

Edward then essayed the soothing system;  
for he loved her, and was conscious that he  
had given her cause for some slight chagrin.  
However she became so unreasonable that  
but one course was left him to pursue. He  
left off talking and took to whistling.

I tremble for the future peace of Rose  
whilst I relate that he considered himself jus-  
tified in descending at once to the second  
degree of the scale. He commenced an *dante*  
*ma non troppo. Sol margin d' un rio.*

"To leave me in such a situation!" exclaim-  
ed the ill used wife, in a voice interrupted  
by sobs, "when I had so set my heart on  
these bracelets! It is very, very unkind,  
Edward."

Edward appeared wrapt in meditation and  
music. He whistled with great taste and  
feeling, accented the first note of each air  
as it should be accented. But upon another  
still more cutting observation from Mrs.  
Somerton, he stopped short—looked sternly  
at her, and began "Sweet Home."

Heaven! what was to follow? He had  
reached the last degree, and all else was  
at random. Should this fail, the case was  
indeed hopeless. Shadowy demons hovered  
around, holding forth temptingly, deeds of  
separation. The bright gold wedding ring  
on the lady's finger grew dull and brassy.

Rose, though pretty, was not silly. She  
saw clearly that she had made a mistake, and  
like a sensible girl, she resolved not to go on  
with it merely because she began it. Bad  
temper, it seemed, would only serve to make  
her ridiculous instead of interesting; and that  
was not altogether the effect desired. In  
half an hour the husband and wife met at the  
dinner table. Mrs. Somerton sat smilingly  
at its head, and was very attentive in helping  
Mr. Somerton to the choicest morsels. He  
was in unusually high spirits, and a more  
happy small party could scarcely be met  
with.

From day to day—which was ten years  
ago—to the present time, Mrs. Somerton has  
never found fault without a cause. Once or  
twice, indeed, she has gone so far as to look  
seriously about nothing; but the frown left  
her countenance at once when Edward began  
to whistle in a low tone, as if unconsciously,  
the first few bars of "In my cottage near a  
wood."

### MORAL.

Never attempt to quench fire by fire.

### A LAW CASE.

The most outrageous tyranny and oppression  
is often perpetrated through the agency of the  
Law. Read the following case from the New  
York Farmer and Mechanic:

Within two years past a gentleman of some  
three score years of age, a member of a Baptist  
Church in this city, met a lawyer professing to  
belong to the same denomination, and whom he  
had befriended in business. The lawyer pro-  
posed to rectify some business in court for his  
friend. The proposition was accepted, and the  
sum of five dollars stipulated for compensation.  
The gentleman was by trade a blacksmith—had  
been successful in his business, had owned houses  
in different parts of the city, and for years kept  
a store in Broadway, had long been a member  
of respectability and standing in the church.—  
Misfortune and the meshes of the law caused the  
loss of most of his property. The stipulated  
business was performed by the lawyer. Instead  
of five about seventy dollars were demanded.—  
This sum must be paid or a suit would be im-  
mediately commenced. Inability to pay such a  
demand was pleaded in vain. Finally a note  
was accepted. It came due and could not be met.  
A suit was commenced, process of law resorted  
to, until the claim amounted to upwards of three  
hundred dollars. In the mean time an assign-  
ment of the aged man's property to some of his  
brethren in the church, and obtained a loan to  
purchase the balance of an edition of a little book.  
During the time the lawyer got out an injunc-  
tion. Our sufferer supposing the injunction re-  
lated to his assigned property, continued to re-  
tail his little book at ten cts. each, and a few hun-  
dred discontinued newspapers at one cent each.  
The person of whom he bought the books and  
papers, through an evil spirit, goes and tells the  
lawyer how he can get some of this money by  
seizing the books. A creditor's bill is filed, and  
this aged man is brought up before the Chan-  
cellor several times, and undergoes the most  
lawyer and christian brother the most mortifying  
examination, with the view to entrap him. A  
receiver is appointed in the mean time the land-  
lord took possession of the books and employs  
our aged friend to retail them out, and pass over  
the proceeds towards the rent. The lawyer  
swears out a contempt of court, an officer is dis-  
patched, and our friend finds himself in Eldridge  
street prison. The respectable appearance of the  
prisoner and the story of his wrongs worked  
upon the humanity of the keeper, and led him to  
offer him the hospitality of his own table. Al-  
though compelled to shut his prisoner up in a  
cell at night, yet the jailer did not permit him  
to lie down unprovided with clean and comfort-  
able bed clothes. On having the key turned up-  
on him and left alone in his dark cell, what must  
have been his feelings, when thinking of the  
aged companion of his bosom, of his children,  
of his minister and church, and of his former  
condition in the days of his prosperity? He could  
lay his hand on his heart, and call his God to  
witness that he intended to do his fellow crea-  
ture no wrong. In the morning another lawyer,  
hearing of the situation of his old friend, hastens  
to the jail, and soon provides for his exit from  
the prison. He is cited to appear before the  
Chancellor again in twelve days. Some friends  
exclaim against the outrage of the prosecutor,  
and nothing more to this day has been done.

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pockets, removed his eyes from the bust of  
Shakespeare, and fixed them on a bust of  
Milton. He paused suddenly in the air he  
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## ANTISLAVERY.

### SERIOUS SLAVE REVOLT IN LOUISIANA—LIBERTY OR DEATH!

The New Orleans Delta publishes the follow-  
ing account of an attempted revolt of slaves near  
that city on the 13th inst. The leader of it ap-  
pears to have been another Patrick Henry in ap-  
pearance, and to have uttered the very words of the  
Virginia orator—'Liberty or Death!' But he  
will generally be denounced as a horrid mon-  
ster, deserving immediate death, because he is a  
negro slave. Of course, this attempt was frus-  
trated, though none the less heroic. The only  
remedy for slave insurrections is immediate  
emancipation. The end is not yet!—*Liberator.*  
On Friday morning an insurrection of the ne-  
groes took place on the plantation of Messrs.  
Howitt, Heron & Co., about ten miles below the  
city, on the line of the Mexican Gulf Railway.  
As far as we can gather from the various state-  
ments about, we believe the following particulars  
are as correct as can be obtained at present. A  
negro man belonging to Mr. Howitt had been  
refractory for some time past, for which he was  
threatened with punishment. On Friday last,  
about noon, he committed another fault, and  
became abusive. The overseer ordered him to  
be whipped, and called the driver to lay him  
down by force for that purpose. The negro re-  
plied to this that no white man should ever whip  
him and live. This appeared to be the signal for  
an outbreak, for the driver then refused to per-  
form his duty. The overseer finding himself  
powerless and in danger, went for assistance to  
the adjoining plantation of Sydney Story, and  
returned with Mr. Batta, his overseer, each be-  
ing armed. On entering the plantation, they  
found the negroes, almost seventy in number, had  
quit their work, and many of the men were  
grouped together as if in consultation. The two  
overseers approached, and demanded of them to  
return to their work forthwith, or all should be  
punished. Just at this moment, Mr. Story en-  
tered, having a sword cane in his hand.  
The overseers had scarcely ceased speaking  
when the negro driver then defiance, and call-  
ing to the others, he shouted—'Now let us  
kill them all—Liberty or Death!' Here a gen-  
eral melee commenced, and each of the whites  
were wounded by the blows which the negroes  
used. Mr. Batta was clinched by the driver,  
when Mr. Story drew the sword from his cane  
and enabled the latter, but he would not fire  
his hold, and the other overseer then fired and  
shot him dead on the spot. The cars coming in  
sight at this time on their way up, means were  
taken by the wife of the overseer and some others  
to stop them. Fortunately six or seven hunters,  
with their fowling pieces, were returning to  
town, and went to the aid of Mr. Story and the  
two overseers. With their assistance the revolt  
was checked, and several of the negroes fled  
from the plantation, some of them badly wounded;  
and one was killed as he was aiming a second  
blast at one of the last named party. The wo-  
men and children in the neighborhood were gar-  
bered together very speedily, placed in the cars  
for safety, and sent up to town. Yesterday all  
the planters of that section formed themselves in-  
to a court of investigation, and ordered every ne-  
gro on the plantation of Messrs. Hewitt, Heron  
& Co's to be severely flogged, which sentence  
was carried into immediate effect. We learn  
further, that some seven or eight of the ringlead-  
ers are still in the woods.

We omitted to state that Mr. Story brought  
twenty of his hands with him to aid, if neces-  
sary, in tying down the first offender and the  
driver, and when the affray commenced, they did  
good service in protecting their masters.

We give these details as we heard them.

Until the commencement of the next volume,  
(April 20) our terms will remain as heretofore.

Our advance terms.

After the expiration of the present volume,  
which will end April 20, our terms for the Signal  
will be One Dollar and Fifty cents a year in ad-  
vance; otherwise, Two Dollars.

As this change may be unexpected, to many,  
a word in explanation of the reason for making  
it, may not be inappropriate. The Cincinnati  
Herald led the way in the plan of reducing the  
price of Liberty papers to One Dollar a year, and  
other papers followed. Every one of these has  
since raised the price, having found it impossi-  
ble to live at so low a rate. But we had an object  
in view, which, had we attained it, would have  
enabled us to continue the present very low  
price. We had hopes, from the encouragement  
given us, that at that price we might increase  
our circulation to 3,000, or at least, to 2,500,  
which would have enabled us to make a living  
business, as the larger the circulation the less  
the proportionate cost of each paper. But in this  
we have failed. After the trial of nearly a year  
and a half, we find that our list of subscribers does  
not exceed 1,800, which is not 300 more than  
when we commenced at the present price. The  
loss by the operation has been ours, while the  
gain has been to the subscribers. They, there-  
fore, can have no reason to complain because we  
have thus far furnished them a paper at less than  
the cost. At \$1.50, the Signal will be as cheap  
a paper as can be found in the State. We trust  
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After the expiration of the present volume,  
which will end April 20, our terms for the Signal  
will be One Dollar and Fifty cents a year in ad-  
vance; otherwise, Two Dollars.

As this change may be unexpected, to many,  
a word in explanation of the reason for making  
it, may not be inappropriate. The Cincinnati  
Herald led the way in the plan of reducing the  
price of Liberty papers to One Dollar a year, and  
other papers followed. Every one of these has  
since raised the price, having found it impossi-  
ble to live at so low a rate. But we had an object  
in view, which, had we attained it, would have  
enabled us to continue the present very low  
price. We had hopes, from the encouragement  
given us, that at that price we might increase  
our circulation to 3,000, or at least, to 2,500,  
which would have enabled us to make a living  
business, as the larger the circulation the less  
the proportionate cost of each paper. But in this  
we have failed. After the trial of nearly a year  
and a half, we find that our list of subscribers does  
not exceed 1,800, which is not 300 more than  
when we commenced at the present price. The  
loss by the operation has been ours, while the  
gain has been to the subscribers. They, there-  
fore, can have no reason to complain because we  
have thus far furnished them a paper at less than  
the cost. At \$1.50, the Signal will be as cheap  
a paper as can be found in the State. We trust  
the explanation will be satisfactory to all reason-  
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## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1846.

SALE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Free Press contains a protest of more than four columns against the sale of the Railroad. It is signed by D. A. Noble, Thos. Lewis, J. Andrews, J. P. Cook, J. B. Graham, P. Ord, and E. Hawley, Jr. The reasons assigned are,

1. That by the act of incorporation, the State "sells and grants," and in fact guarantees the right of way to the Company, when the State has no sufficient title, no transferable title, and in many cases, no presence of any title. Hence the Company can come on to the State for damages.

2. The Company are authorized to enter on the lands and estates, both personal and real, of private individuals without having paid the damages therefor, thus leaving the sufferer to get his pay by the slow process of the law, as best he may.

3. The Company can only be sued in a Court of Record, at the same time they may take any lands, materials, and personal property they may want within the limits of 450 feet wide, from Detroit to St. Joseph.

4. The Company is authorized to pay for the Road in the unrecognized and unadjusted bonds held in Europe on account of the U. S. Bank. The protest has an argument showing that the whole debt may be paid in these bonds, and otherwise, leaving our indebtedness on the recognized bonds accumulating as fast as ever. It would not relieve us of a dollar's taxation.

5. No supervision over the charter has been reserved for a future Legislature. There is no right of repeal or alteration. The protestants say that our State book expressly provides, that every act of incorporation shall be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal, and in New York, for more than 20 years, the absolute, unconditional right of repeal has been reserved in every act of incorporation, in railroad and bank charters, and in manufacturing companies, ferries, &c. In Massachusetts, the statute is similar to ours, and the clause is believed to be inserted in every charter granted since 1804. The same is true of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Missouri, and most of the States.

6. The stockholders in the Company are not personally holden for the debts of the corporation. The Company can easily mortgage the Road so that no creditor can get any thing.

7. The Company is an unrestricted monopoly. They can do business in any way they please, speculate in produce, and pay out any kind of currency, and they will be enabled to control the Banks and the Legislature.

We will say a word on the sufficiency of these reasons.

The first reason is a good one as far as it goes. The State ought not to undertake to give any other title than it has.

The second reason is a good one. Payment for property should invariably accompany or precede its taking. The provisions of the bill, if rightly stated, will set a very dangerous precedent.

The third reason is weighty. We would vote against the bill with that clause in it.

The facts involved in the fourth reason we have not examined sufficiently to form an accurate judgment upon them.

The fifth position of the Protest is sustained by statements directly adverse to the general belief. We have heard it argued, that in the railroad charters at the East, no repealing clauses were ever inserted, and that no capitalist would invest property under a charter containing such a clause. But if the facts be as stated, the reason is a good one. If there be fifty railroads in the United States, all subject to such a provision, why should we incorporate one without it? We know of no reason why Eastern capitalists should expect greater privileges among us than they have at home.

The sixth reason we also approve. The greater the corporation, the more need of individual security. This principle should be invariably adhered to in every act of this kind.

The seventh reason we do not consider of much force.

We trust that the odious and injudicious features of the bill will be amended in the Senate; but should they not, we are satisfied that the Governor, in the end, would be sustained by the people in placing his veto upon it. The sale of the Road, and the consequent prevention of burdensome taxation, are desirable objects; but there are others of far more value. A direct and permanent departure from just principles would, in the end, be a much greater evil to the people of the State than any degree of Taxation we shall be likely to endure.

ANOTHER OFFER.

The Marshall Expounder says that Mr. Hurd, of that village is preparing a proposition for leasing the Central Railroad, of which the leading features are these:

"The State shall lease him the road for 30 years: during this period he will pay 7 per cent. on the present cost of the road, carry the staple articles of the country for one third the present rates, complete the road within a given time, and give up the whole of it at the expiration of the term, as well built and in as good condition as any road in the Union. In fact, he proposes to give \$300,000 more than the company, offers as good terms in other respects, and gives back the road at the end of the time."

The State will in the end be invariably a loser by putting its property in the hands of individuals in the manner proposed by Mr. Tittus and Mr. Hurd. We know not that these gentlemen intend any thing but what is honorable and just, and they may calculate to fulfil their agreements in every point: yet all experience teaches that a State is invariably a sufferer by loaning large amounts of property to individuals or corporations.

We expect to give the public lands to the poor niggers.—State Journal.

The Journal is very considerate and benevolent. But did it ever consider that Liberty is of more value than Lands? That the "poor niggers" cannot enjoy their lands unless they first have their Liberty? What does the Journal propose to do to give them Freedom? Every time the Editor votes a Whig Congressional or National ticket, he votes for those, who if elected, would let the "poor niggers" continue in Slavery. He cannot deny this.—If every body should do as he does, when would the poor negroes get possession of the public lands which his generosity proposes to give them? He is generous in theory, and we doubt not in heart; but practically, in voting for and advocating the election of those who would let the slave laws continue as they are, he is cruel and unjust. Were he to change places with the slave, he would feel it to be so.

Sixteen Branches of the State Bank of Ohio have been formed.

THE CHANCERY SYSTEM.

At a public Convention held in Syracuse, Mr. George Gaddes made some remarks on the Chancery system. He said it might be some of the presumptions in him, all "unlearned in the law" as he was, to take hold of such a question.—But the lawyers would never give us reform in Chancery proceedings. They never will do it. He had authority for this idea. Cromwell undertook to reform the Chancery system of England. A commission was appointed. A lawyer was at the head of it. They went on very well until they came to the word "incumbrance." they discussed it for three months; they could not decide as to its meaning; and it so embarrassed their labors, that they accomplished nothing. Cromwell,—who was a ploughman,—made all the reforms that were made. Mr. G. related the anecdote of an English lawyer who set out on a journey in the same profession with a Chancery suit as his stock in trade. The young man soon returned with the suit settled. His father was amazed: the suit had been in the family for three generations! Mr. G. was now plaintiff to a Chancery suit of 20 years standing: all the original parties to it were dead; and he was the sole surviving Executor. Should he do, the suit would no longer have a living representative: a new suit must be commenced.—The oppressions of our Chancery system were such as none but a civilized people could endure. Mr. G. reiterated, that lawyers would never do the work required.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

Horace Greeley gives the following account of a visit to this building. It shows a considerable liberality and humanity in those who manage it. We wonder if our institution at Jackson is conducted on a scale equally liberal to the prisoners and beneficial to the State?

"It was Saturday afternoon when we visited the Prison, and there were two circumstances which interested us deeply. One was the sight of the prisoners coming one after another to a window through which they received books from the hand of the Librarian. The other was the meeting in the Chapel of the Prison Choir, composed of such prisoners as had learned to read music before their imprisonment. The leader had been a teacher of singing, and performed his duties with admirable skill. Two violins and a clarinet answered as a substitute for female voices, while a bass-viol skillfully played, imparted strength to the fundamental part. We have rarely heard better music even in the most tasteful churches. Ever since we were privileged to witness the effects produced by the delightful harmony of the Hutchinson Family upon the prisoners at Sing Sing, our faith in the power of music to repress ungodly passion, and awaken the best feelings of the heart had steadily increased, and we were pleased to learn that the Choir in the Charlestown Prison were allowed Saturday afternoons to prepare themselves to perform their part in the Sunday services and at daily morning and evening devotions. The Warden and the Chaplain spoke in the strongest terms of approval of this arrangement and of its happy effects upon the whole body of prisoners. We wish the Inspectors of prisons in our own State could be persuaded to copy this excellent example. We are confident that such a measure would exert a highly salutary influence and be attended by no evil whatever.

Flogging in this Prison has almost entirely ceased. We think Mr. Robinson informed us that the lash had been used only once in a period of six months. This is in itself a great triumph of Christianity over barbarism."

ROARING GENTLY.

The Oakland Gazette (Whig) has the following on Slavery:

"Let the Southern people clear away the dust which has been raised before their eyes by the stir of Northern Abolitionism, and they must give up the pretended institution that degrades and impoverishes them. And we would entreat every Northern man to be at least reasonably prudent in his course upon the subject, and not by his violence and threats prevent the good which may be done by the enlightened minds in the South itself. Above all, there should be no political organization having for its fundamental object the destruction of Slavery in the South. Yet the Northern press and people should speak freely and soberly on the subject. We know that Slavery is an evil, and we wish in a most fraternal manner to warn the South against it. From we would counsel a manly resistance to the encroachments of the spirit of despotism which this unholy institution necessarily creates. We would stand by our own rights, but not encroach upon and anathematize others."

By this extract it will be seen that three things look important to the Whig eyes of the Gazette, each rising above the other in importance:

1. The Southern people should clear away Abolition dust from their eyes.

2. Every Northern man should be "reasonably prudent" on this subject. This is very important. But

3. "Above all, there should be no political organization having for its fundamental object the destruction of Slavery."

O no! The Gazette wants no Liberty party!

Did not the Gazette, about six months ago, fully and cordially endorse the action of the Whigs of Jackson County, making Abolition a Whig principle? Does it now mean to retract?

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments by the President, in this State, have been confirmed by the United States Senate:

C. G. Hammond, Collector for the district, and Inspector for the port of Detroit, vice, Edward Brooks resigned.

John Norvell, Attorney of the United States for the district of Michigan, vice George C. Bates resigned.

W. A. Richmond, to be Indian Agent, for the Agency of Mackinaw, vice, Robert Stuart, removed.

Austin E. Wing, Marshall for the district of Michigan, vice L. S. Humphrey, resigned.

In addition to the above, we notice that Hon. R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, vice, W. Irving, resigned.

The Governor and Senate of this State have appointed George Danforth Circuit Court Commissioner; and John N. Gott and Benjamin F. Bradley, Notaries Public, for this county.

The Albany Argus represents that the Telegraph between that city and Utica works "to a charm." The distance is about 100 miles. It fully meets the public expectations.

PEACE MOVEMENTS.

The Hibernia brought from England a circular which has been sent to most of the Merchants of Great Britain, urging them to address their brother Merchants in America, for the purpose of preserving peace between the two countries. The idea is rather a novel one, but indicates good sense and humanity, as well as a close attention to mercantile interest. Burritt describes it as "a general appeal to the Merchants of Great Britain, to address to the Merchants of America brief and earnest communications, demonstrating their dependence upon each other, as citizens of the world; the dependence of Commerce on Peace; their mutual interest and duty to do all in their power to avert the dire calamity of War, and to induce, their respective governments to adjust all questions of international controversy, by pacific negotiations or arbitration; so that peace, prosperity and amity may reign unbroken and forever between two nations, whom God has made of one blood and brotherhood to fill the whole earth with the blessings of their unity."

SECOND ADVENT BELIEVERS.

According to our exchanges, in many places a portion of this class of "believers have run into disgraceful and unjustifiable excess. We noticed some weeks since in the Cleveland American, an article, warning the respectable and exemplary portion of the denominations from countenancing the gross and notorious impieties of their brethren. The last Cincinnati Herald says:

"We understand that many of the Second Advent People in this city have become utterly fanatical. They believe that the Lord has come—that there ought to be no longer any marrying or giving in marriage—that the elect should have no but spiritual wives, &c. Several respectable women have left their husbands, led away by these lying notions, and the peace of quiet, loving families has been broken up. The meetings of the deluded people are held in private houses.—Much excitement has been the result, and some of the leaders of these meetings have been threatened with mob violence."

THE RATE OF INTEREST.

Some weeks since, in revising the Statutes, an interesting debate sprang up in the House of Representatives, on striking out the clause prohibiting the taking of more than ten per cent interest. We wish we had room to insert the debate. Mr. Chubb, of this county, made some sensible remarks against continuing the absurd restriction, but the majority of the House were not enough enlightened to sustain him.

It appears that Gov. Felch, although quite conservative on many subjects, is right on this point: for we find that in 1837, while this subject was under consideration, Mr. Felch moved to amend the bill by striking out the three first sections, and inserting the following as a substitute for one of them. "That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to recover and receive on any contract hereafter made, such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and expressed in writing." See Journal of the House of Friday, January 27th, 1837, page 148.

We are indebted to the Oakland Gazette, a Whig paper, for calling our attention to this fact. A correspondent of that paper brought it up before election, as proof positive that Felch was for "usury" for removing all restraint upon the merciless creditor,—leaving the debtor a prey to avarice and extortion, &c.

The course of Mr. Chubb will finally prevail.

FOOLISH LEGISLATION!

The following is one section of a bill which has passed the Kentucky Legislature. It will be seen that it extends the jurisdiction of Kentucky over all the free states, and how much further deponent saith not. If a man in Ohio or New York shall assist a slave, he is declared guilty of a violation of the law of Kentucky, and condemned to one of her penitentiaries for a term of years. How can the law of Kentucky condemn a man for what he does in another State? We ask how? Suppose we reverse it. New York passes a law making it a crime for any man to hold a slave within her jurisdiction; and then on the strength of this, passes another law that if any person "without the limits of" New York "and within the limits of any state where slavery is allowed by law," shall hold a slave, he shall be imprisoned in a New York prison.—This is just what Kentucky has done in principle. If Kentucky legislation can make it unlawful to assist a slave in New York, New York legislation can make it unlawful to hold a slave in Kentucky. Are slaveholders getting mad? But read what the law says.—Alb. Patriot.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall be found, without the limits of this commonwealth, and within the limits of any State where slavery is not allowed by law, aiding, abetting, harboring, concealing, or assisting any slave or slaves, belonging to any citizen of this commonwealth, to make his, her, or their escape, from their lawful owner or owners, such person or persons, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of aiding such slave or slaves from the county in which such slave or slaves, or either of them, may have resided, unless the contrary be proven by at least two credible witnesses, and such person or persons shall on conviction of any such offence, be confined in the jail and penitentiary of this commonwealth, for a period not less than one year, nor more than five years.

BISHOP POLK.

The Cincinnati Herald has a notice of this gentleman. He is Bishop of Louisiana, and has a plantation of 170 slaves, who produce annually \$25,000 lbs of sugar. The tariff on sugar raises the price at least one cent a pound, so that the legislation of Uncle Sam takes out of the pockets of the people of the United States \$25,000 annually, and puts it into the pocket of Bishop Polk. Very kind to the Bishop!

Petitions are in circulation, praying the Legislature to amend the charter of the R. R. Company, by prohibiting the running of cars on the Sabbath. Such a provision, we think, would be desirable and beneficial to the community, and of no pecuniary detriment to the company.

BUFFALO.

At the recent charter election in this city, the Whigs elected their candidates for Mayor, Justice and six out of ten of the Aldermen.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The people of the United States would cheerfully meet these expenses by a direct tax; but never will they support our military and other preparations and expenses for war by such a tax. The very terms of such a tax-bill would render its imposition impossible.

Let us make out one against a hard laboring wood sawer, as the Government would be compelled to do, and see how it would read!

Washington, March 3d, 1837.  
Mr. Oni Bentback.—Sir: Your national taxes for the year 1836, for yourself, your wife and five children, are, for the civil expenses of Government, at 34 cents each, \$2,37 for the Military and Naval Establishment &c., for the same year, at \$1,54 cents each, \$10,78

And our poor neighbor Bentback would have been compelled to foot his bill, had the tax been laid on persons equally and exclusively. For the expenditures of the Government during that year were \$31,793,567—\$5,224,253, for civil purposes, and \$25,269,314 for the Military and Naval departments!—and the population could not have exceeded fifteen millions. Now, then, when the tax-gatherers entered that poor man's cabin, and demanded the avails of two days labor for the civil expenses of government, and then the labor of ten days more for the military and naval establishments, would not that bow-backed, ill-clad father, as he stood surrounded by his shoeless children with the demanded earnings of his toil trembling in his hand—would he not ask, "What is the use of the Navy?" before he dropped into the leechy maw of the state the twentieth part of his annual substance? And would not that question be echoed, from one part of the Union to the other, by the million of delving Bentbacks who are laboring in the ditch and on the mountain, and by sunlight and starlight and lamplight, dragging out long hours of toil for a pittance that hardly saves them and theirs from pinching want? "What is the use of the Navy and Army?" would be a question written on every instrument of labor, and on banners raised high on the moaning breeze; by hands that do the drudgery of humanity, should the sum annually appropriated to those departments be levied on the people by a direct tax. No; patriotic as the poor have ever been, and ready as they ever are, to sacrifice their all in defence of their country, there never will be a day in the future history of this republic, when it can raise twenty-six millions of dollars, by direct tax for preparations for war in time of peace.—Burritt.

ELECTION OF JUDGES.

At a Reform meeting held lately in Syracuse, N. Y. Alvan Stewart said he would have the SUPREMACY JUDGES elected every seven years. What they lack in learning—if so be they lack therein—they would make up in heart. The longer a man is a judge, the less heart he has.—When he has set a long time, he measures out to you a legal technicality, which may overturn justice, with the same indifference he would measure you a yard of cloth. This was the natural effect of the long and undisturbed possession of power. The time has come when right will prevail—when matter, not manner, will govern in the decision of courts of justice. He would send judges back to the place whence they came, often—and teach them to vindicate their course, by his wisdom. We must say to them, "you cannot make your decision with a nod, and all obey without questioning its wisdom." In Vermont, they are elected annually: this year the Whigs had taken a democrat: because they liked the man and knew he would act impartially, when placed on the bench.

Mr. S. also noticed the charge that lawyers control legislation. Why should it be so, to a great extent? When you go to the Legislature whether the lawyers be few or many, upon whom is always thrown the drafting of reports and bills, and, in fact, all the machinery of legislation? If you wish to get this out of the hands of lawyers, said Mr. S. let farmers and others qualify themselves for the work, and do it; or cease to complain.

BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY.

Frederick Douglass quotes the Statute of Maryland as follows:

"Any slave for rambling in the night, or riding horses in the day time without leave, or running away, may be punished by whipping, cropping, branding in the cheek, or other wise—not rendering him unfit for labor."—p. 337.—

"Any slave convicted of petty treason, murder, or willful burning of dwelling houses, may be sentenced to have the right hand cut off, to be hanged in the usual way—his head severed from his body—the body divided into four quarters, and the head and quarters set up in the most public place where such act was committed."—Page 190.—

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

An encounter lately took place near Richmond between J. H. Pleasants, late of the Richmond Whig, & Thos. Ritchie, Jr. son of the editor of the Union. Mr. P. has died of his wounds. He was about 54 years old, Mr. R. about half that.—The management of the quarrel was by the most approved fashion of the chivalry. No butchers could have done up the work more scientifically. The account before us says:

"It seems that Mr. Pleasants, last evening, sent Mr. Ritchie a message to the effect that if he did not meet him at the 'Cotton Press' he would post him as a coward. Mr. Ritchie returned for his answer that he would be there. They accordingly met at the hour appointed. Mr. Ritchie armed with pistols and bowie knife, and Mr. Pleasants with pistols and a sword cane.—They commenced firing at 40 paces, and fired four rounds, approaching each other as they fired, the balls of neither taking effect, until they were within closing distance, when the attack was continued with sword cane and bowie knife. Mr. Ritchie was wounded in the mouth, breast and arm, and Mr. Pleasants was entirely cut across the abdomen, severing the intestines, and rendering his recovery impossible."

A FACT FOR THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding our reverence for the Sabbath day, there is discharged every Sabbath morning in all the forts and arsenals of the United States, a Sabbath gun, and the expenses of that gun amounts to more every year than the cost of all the bibles that are distributed among all the heathen by the associated efforts of the whole of christendom in the same time.—Burritt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Liberty Convention met in Boston, Feb. 25. Hon Wm. Jackson was chosen President. Messrs. Jackson, Leavitt, and Swan addressed the Convention. A plan of general organization was adopted. Samuel E. Sewell, of Roxbury was nominated for Governor, and John M. Brewster, of Pittsfield, for Lieut. Governor.

SOUTHERN HUMANITY.

The Governor of Louisiana, in his message to the Legislature recommends that they pass a law "punishing all slave and free persons of color, who may be found in Louisiana after the commission of crimes in other States, with imprisonment in the penitentiary for life."

Rev. Mr. Cleveland, formerly of this village, is said to have declined the call to the Presbyterian Church at East Boston, and to have received and accepted a call to the 2nd Congregational Church at Providence, R. I. We know not how much truth there is in the statement, but we give it as we see it in our exchanges.—Marshall Statesman.

AN ALARMING STATEMENT.—The late Catholic Bishop, Dubois, of New York, said to a friend: "I have found that the laboring classes under my charge in the city of New York, pay for drams alone at the grog shops nine hundred thousand dollars annually."

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty.

MATTERS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 11, 1846.

FRIEND FOSTER.

When writing a few days since, in the absence of any official returns, I ventured the opinion that the question of License or No License was carried by a vote of 4 to 1 in favor of the latter.—The official returns have since been published, showing that even that statement, surprising as it might appear, was below the truth, the vote for License being 230—No License 1070 1—almost 5 to 1 against License. The question among our friends abroad in view of such a result, would naturally be, how was it accomplished? As it cannot be possible that the work of Temperance reform has been so thorough in this City, as to be fairly indicated by such a vote. Including the members of the Catholic Temperance Society in our City, (which are very numerous) we have probably from 7 to 800 voters, pledged Temperance men. These, of course, with all their influence, would go for "No License." In addition to these, we have reason to know that quite a number of those practically opposed to Temperance, and numerous proslavery themselves, voted "No License." As far as the latter was concerned, they doubtless voted under the impression that the law could not be sustained, and that they would thereby secure the privilege of selling without being compelled to pay for a License. Time and the energy of Temperance men in our City, will show whether they have not "reckoned without their host."

We are aware of the fact that to enforce the law, may be attended with difficulty, and in some cases by the aid of legal quibbles, possibly proving a failure, but we are also confident that by proper faithfulness on the part of its friends, the present year will test its efficiency; and if found unworthy, or too easily evaded to effect its object, the same power which sought and secured this law will be found again knocking at the door of our Legislature, and demanding one that will protect us from these streams of death, in the case of every community which declares a majority of its citizens that they do not wish to tolerate them.

The triumph of the friends of Temperance at the late election in our city, was not simply in the fact of securing such an overwhelming vote for "No License," but also in the defeat of candidates for office. After it became evident from the interest excited upon the subject, that the No License ticket would prevail, its opponents, managing adroitly, and using the Democratic party, secured the nomination of 5 grog-selling candidates for Aldermen, out of 6—(the whole number to be elected) of the 5 nominated, 4 were defeated (although our election for Aldermen is by wards, and 2 of them were running in wards which usually have a democratic majority of 50 to 60,) and the 5th tied by his opponent. This Waterloo defeat of the grog-selling interests and the signal rebuke it administered to those who sought to place in power the very men whose aim and interests would be to defeat the will of the majority, was truly gratifying to the friends of Temperance and good order in our city. It is not the first time that Modern (or as Mr. Birney would say, CATHAROUS, skin deep,) Democracy has required its supporters to engage in dirty work, and support men and measures, as a party, which the conscience was better judgment of many of its members would utterly repudiate. Could I attain the ear of an influential Democrat, and would do a service to his party, I would whisper to him the fact (becoming to late somewhat notorious in certain places,) that one of the great difficulties with which Liberty men have to contend in securing support to their candidates is this, that the character of some of the candidates of his party sink so far below even the ordinary level that great desire is often felt to defeat them simply upon THAT ground, and not from any particular favor towards their immediate opponents.

As you are doubtless aware, the House, by a very decisive vote, (35 to 7) refused to concur with the Senate in the repeal of the License law, and it is now well understood that the Senate will stand by their position and thus save the law—its friends therefore may feel no anxiety upon that score, but press forward to do their duty under it.

The bill for the sale of the Central Railroad is drawing its slow length through the Senate, meeting with spirited opposition from several of its members, although, it is believed by friends of the Bill that it will pass that body in substance as it came from the House by the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

Efforts have recently been made by the friends of the sailor among the different Evangelical Societies to establish a Bethel in our city. A Society has been organized for that purpose, and arrangements are being made to obtain a suitable place, and procure the services of a minister who is to devote his entire time to the spiritual interests of that worthy and much neglected class upon our Inland Sea. The arrangements will doubtless be fully perfected and a house opened for their accommodation in a short time.

Spring is gradually opening upon us; the weather for the past 8 or 10 days has been unusually fine for the season, and as the river is nearly free of ice, we shall soon hear the note of navigation along our wharves, and the busy hum of spring business through the city.

Yours truly,

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Liberty Association of Ann Arbor will be held at the Signal office this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. A general attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

CANADA MISSION.

On the 26th of August last, the trustees of the temporality of the Canada mission appointed the Rev. Thomas Willas agent to solicit funds for purchasing lands in Canada, on which to erect a school house and church: and to parcel out the residue in small lots to destitute colored people without sectarian distinction. Certain citizens of Detroit, approving the measure, furnished credentials to Mr. Willas, and guaranteed the faithful application of all contributions. Mr. Willas has since visited parts of Michigan, Massachusetts, and New York: the cities of Providence and Cleveland. He now exhibits to the undersigned a report of his doings, and his collection book, in which the donors are strongly requested by his credentials to enter every donation.

This is therefore to certify that we have carefully examined each item on the said book, transferred to a separate sheet, and that we submitted the book and the doings of Mr. Willas to every proper test in our power, and find the following results of his agency.

The cash receipts appearing on the book, as far as made out, many being defaced and imperfect, were \$414.12  
But Mr. Willas states that small payments of six cents and under were not entered, and that his cash receipts actually were 407.00  
His traveling and other expenses during six months agency, amounted to 95.00  
Leaving in his hands a surplus of subject only to his services. 402.00  
Donations of clothing, and other matters, cash not yet paid, will probably add in time, the further sum of about 150.000

On a former mission Mr. Willas collected for the trustees one hundred dollars over all expenses and agency. The money was deposited under the control of Jno. Owen Esq. of this city. It is also available for the present object, and with the new donations will remain in specie in deposit, until the proper location is selected.

That location is now being sought, and hopes are entertained that the British Government may donate the land. If it does not, the funds will be applied to purchase the lands. But in either event, further aid will be necessary to consummate the proposed object. Of the consummation however at no distant day we entertain no doubt. Its progress will be announced.

The agreement between the trustees and Mr. Willas, entitle him to one hundred dollars for services since August. The undersigned do not deem the same unreasonable in view of the trust reposed in him: the time consumed: the extent of travelling: the laboriousness and fidelity of his services: the amount he has rendered available, and the services yet requisite for selecting the location.

They also feel that he is entitled to the confidence and thanks of all interested in the enterprise, for his fidelity and zeal.

CHAS. H. STEWART,  
HORACE HALLOCK.

DETROIT, March 6, 1846.

The following papers are particularly requested to publish the above, it having been requested by many of the patrons. The True Wesleyan, N. Y.—Boston Daily Times—The Star, Providence—The Emancipator, Cincinnati Herald, Liberty Press, Patriot, and Cleveland American.

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The agreement between the trustees

gentleman will proceed. Mr. Noble read the protest of D. A. Noble, Thomas Lewis, J. Andrews, J. P. Cook, J. B. Graham, P. Ord and E. Hawley Jr., against the passage of an act entitled "an act to authorize the sale of the Central Railroad, and incorporate the Michigan Railroad Company."

The Speaker. The protest will be entered on the journal of the House if there is nothing in the language disrespectful to the House. The Chair has not observed any thing of the kind.

Mr. Patterson. I hope there will be no objection made. The protest is the reiteration of a long chain of argument urged with great zeal during the pendency of this bill, and had the House believed that one twentieth part of what is stated in that protest was true, the bill would not have been passed. The only protest against that protest the members of the House require to substantiate their acts, and which they will meet when they go home, will be the approval of their constituents, who will say, you have kept the faith; well done, good and faithful servants.

The protest was ordered to be entered on the journals.

On motion of Mr. Hand, title 9 of the revision was taken up, and the question being on concurring in Senate amendment—to strike out part of section 18, which authorizes the legal voters at township meeting to vote license or no license—the amendment was non-concurred in.

Yeas—Messrs. Barrett, Davis, Ord, Parsons, Thomas, Webster, Wing—7 Nays—Messrs. Andrews, A. C. Baldwin, C. Baldwin, Barbour, Blair, Chubb, Cole, Cook, Dunham, Edmunds, Giddings, Glen, Groves, Hand, Hawley, Hazleton, Hollister, Jones, Kennedy, Leland, Leach, T. Lewis, W. Lewis, Moran, Morse, O'Malley, Palmer, Patterson, Pierce, Ransom, Rice, Scott, Sweeny, Wakeman, Speaker—85.

March 6. SENATE.—The railroad sale bill was made the special order for Monday. The bill relative to mines and minerals was referred to the judiciary committee. The Senate in committee of the whole had under consideration the bill for organizing and regulating mining, milling, manufacturing, &c. associations. It was opposed by Mr. Bush. Mr. Denton was in favor of some general law which should afford greater facilities for industrial purposes, and moved to include agricultural associations; this would enable agricultural societies to carry on experimental farms, &c. Adopted. Mr. Allen moved to insert for the manufacture of all articles. Adopted. The committee rose and the amendments were concurred in by the Senate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Blair offered a resolution instructing the committee on State Prison to report a bill providing for the employment of convicts in a manner that shall not be detrimental to mechanical and manufacturing industry—also to inquire whether any reduction can be made in the state prison expenses, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Blair referred to the expenditure of \$13,000 the last year for the mere support of prisoners; and intimated that there was plainly some mismanagement somewhere. Chap. 20, title 7 of the revision was taken up. Of Inspections.—Mr. Edmunds moved to make the Inspectors elective by the people; carried.

The Land Office bill was under consideration. The salary of Commissioner was fixed at \$300, Clerk and Recorder \$400 each. Chap. 60 relating to public lands was considered. University lands reduced to \$8 an acre; school lands to \$4.

March 7. SENATE.—The proceedings to day were of little consequence. HOUSE.—Mr. Blair presented a memorial of A. B. Bates, relative to the State Prison, stating from the Prison Agent's report, that the expenses of that institution for the past year, have been, including salaries of officers, \$20,529 10! and for further expenses on building account, \$5,992 87—making the aggregate expenditure for the past year on the State Prison account, \$26,221 02.

The memorialist proposes to lease the State Prison. The House had under consideration different parts of the revision, on estates, bills property, &c. Monday, March 10. SENATE.—The Senate in committee of the whole had under consideration the Railroad sale bill. An amendment was moved and adopted making the Company sueable in Justice Courts, several other amendments were moved and lost. Pending an amendment to strike out or amend the section relating to the part paid bonds the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

HOUSE.—The House was occupied with the revision and some private local bills of no much consequence.

Tuesday, March 10. SENATE.—A petition was presented by Mr. Videto, from 31 citizens of Jackson Co., praying for the passage of the Railroad bill just as it came from the House. This was addressed to the Senate. Messrs. Howell and Littlejohn held that a petition could not be so addressed—that the people had a right to petition the Legislature, not one branch thereof. Dr. Denton and Mr. Chipman took opposite ground. The petition was referred to committee of the whole.

The Senate then resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the bill for the sale of the Central Railroad, and the question being on the amendment to the 4th section, that no more than one half of the part paid bonds of the state should be received at the price therein set upon them, in part payment for the road. A discussion of wide range was participated in by Messrs. Allen, Littlejohn and Fenton.

Mr. Green withdrew the amendment which proposed that one half of the part paid bonds should be received in payment of the roads at the price there stated.—The question then being on striking out subdivision of sec. 4, which allows those bonds to be received in payment. Mr. Green opposed the amendment, as did Mr. Chipman. Mr. Littlejohn made a speech of some length on matters and

things in general, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various local matters were disposed of. Mr. Barrett introduced Allen's bill for the better administration of justice. It was referred to the committee of the whole.

Wednesday, March 11. SENATE.—The question being on striking out that portion of the bill which allows the Company to make part payments in unrecouped bonds of the State. Mr. Thurber took the floor for striking out. This was necessary to make the sale a relief measure. Without this provision it would afford no relief.

Mr. Allen and Mr. Smith spoke in favor of retaining the proposition. Mr. Denton spoke at length against striking out. He thought that provision the most politic of the whole. Mr. Hale also spoke against striking out, and took occasion to reprobate repudiation. Mr. Littlejohn briefly replied to Mr. Hale.

It was then voted that the section be passed over for the present, and section 5 was amended in one particular without debate. Some proposed amendments respecting the termination of the road at particular points in Detroit, were lost.—Also an amendment was offered requiring the Company to make a branch road to St. Joseph, in case the western termination of the road should be at some other point on the Lake. Lost.

Mr. Littlejohn moved to strike out of sec. 5 so much as prohibits the State from granting incorporations for other railroads parallel with this. Lost. Mr. L. moved to strike out of the section a clause prohibiting the State from taking, or authorizing the taking of the railroads or any part of them, for any purpose, without consent of the Company. Carried, 9 to 8.

HOUSE.—Title 12 of the revision was considered. The salary of the Commissioner of the Land Office was fixed at \$500 instead of \$1000, and of the Clerk and deputy at \$400 instead of \$500.—The minimum price of the University lands was fixed at \$8 instead of \$12—yeas 37, nays 9.

General Intelligence.

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY. The Indiana Farmer and Gardener tells the following simple and no doubt truthful tale, which admirably illustrates the certainty of competence and independence, if the humblest individual will but practice rigid economy in keeping down his expenditures while he is diligent in the creation of property by honest industry.

About eight years ago a raw Dutchman whose only English was a good natural yes, to every possible question, got employment as a stableman. His wages was \$6 and board; that was \$36 in six months, for one cent he did not spend. He washed his own shirt and stockings, mended and patched his own breeches, paid for his tobacco by some odd jobs, and laid by his wages. The next six months being now able to talk good English, he obtained \$8 per month, and at the end of six months more, had \$45, making in all for the year, \$84. The second year, by varying his employment—sawing wood in winter; working for corporation in summer, making garden in the spring, he laid by \$100, and the third year \$126, making in three years, \$309.

With this he bought 80 acres of land. It was as wild as when the deer roved over it, and the Indian pursued him. How should he get a living while clearing it? Thus he did it. He himself remains in town to earn the money to pay for the clearing. Behold him, already risen a degree, he is an employer! In two years time he has 20 acres well cleared, a log house and stable, and money enough to buy stock and tools. He now rises another step in the world, for he gets married, and with his amply built, broad faced, good natured wife, he gives up the town, and is a regular farmer.

To Germany he owned nothing, and never could; his wages nominal, his diet chiefly vegetable, and his prospect was, that he would be obliged to labor as a menial for life, barely earning a subsistence and not leaving enough to bury him. In five years he has become the owner in fee simple of a good farm with comfortable fixtures, a prospect of rural wealth, an independent life, and, by the blessing of heaven and his wife, of an endless posterity. Two words tell the whole story—Industry and Economy. These two words will make any man rich at the west.

THE OLD LADY.—My boy, cease laughing at that old lady. It is age that makes her bend over. Sixty years ago, when she was as young as you, she was as straight and as spry; now she is infirm and ripe for the grave. Your mother, my lad, in a few years, may be as decrepit as this old lady, and will you laugh at her appearance? This woman has sons who love her as you love your mother. What would be your feelings to see your parent ridiculed as she passed through the streets. Think, and cease your laughter.—You too may live to be old and infirm. You may totter and bend as you pass the streets. Remember this and never again make sport of the appearance of age and infirmity. If there are persons who should respect more than others, it is those whose days are nearly ended—whose shadows are lengthened for the tomb.

Progress of the Magnetic Telegraph.—Amos Kendall, Superintendent of Morse's Telegraph, has published a card in the Washington Union, in which he admits the failure of the efforts thus far to conduct the electric fluid across the Hudson. Such is its affinity to earth and water, that it is difficult to make it pass any distance through either. "Keep it in the air, and it will follow your wire around the globe." Mr. Kendall also alludes to the frequent breaking of the wires between this city and Philadelphia, in consequence of the late storms and ice. He does not expect these disasters will entirely cease, until a more substantial wire is introduced, after which, he says, "the messenger we control, shall fly through the driving snow, the pouring rain, and the rattling hail with the swiftness and serenity, of a winged spirit. This is the end at which we aim; the means are within our reach; it shall be accomplished.

By the returns of the census recently made, we find that the population of Michigan has increased 30,000 since 1840. The whole population now exceeds three hundred thousand. The entire population of Arkansas, a slave state admitted into the Union at the same time with Michigan, is but a trifle larger than the increase of five years in the latter.—Patriot.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, which recently assembled in this city, made choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

- M. W. Ebenezer Hall, of Mt Clemens, Grand Master.
R. W. Jacob Beeson, of Niles Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. Calvin Hotchkins, of Pontiac, Gr. Sr. Warden.
R. W. Joshua B. Taylor, of Stoney Creek, Gr. Jr. Warden.

Gr. W. A. C. Smith, of Mt. Clemens, Gr. Sec.
R. W. Levi Cook of Detroit Gr. Treasurer.

R. W. and Rev. Daniel Michael of Detroit, Gr. Chaplain.

R. W. John E. Schwarz, of Springwells, Gr. Marshall.

R. W. Peleg Ewell, of Stoney Creek, Gr. S. B.

W. John Farrar, of Detroit, Sr. Gr. Deacon.

W. Paul B. Ring of Jackson, Jr. Gr. Deacon.

W. Jeremiah Moors, of Detroit, Gr. P.

W. E. Smith Lee, of Detroit, Gr. Vis. and Lec.

W. Seneca Caswell, of Detroit, Gr. S. and Tiler.—Free Press.

There has been recently in New Orleans, a marriage of a white man named Buddington, a Teller in the Canal Bank, to the negro daughter of one of the wealthiest merchants. Buddington, before he could be married, was obliged to swear that he had negro blood in his veins, and to do this he made an incision in his arm and put some of her blood in the cut.—The ceremony was performed by a Catholic Clergyman, and the bridegroom has received with his wife a fortune of fifty or sixty thousand dollars.

Odd Fellows College.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows are adopting measures to establish a University in the District of Columbia, founded upon the principle of that benevolent association.

Caste.—In Hindostan, the supreme authority, during the past year, has repented the old Hindoo law, which made the renunciation of caste in favor of Christianity a forfeiture of all property and other privileges, and had made all educated persons (Christians as well as others) eligible to the most important offices.—Recorder.

In America 'the supreme authority,' the past year has extended the protection of its power over a foreign State, expressly for the perpetuation of caste.

Texas.—Gen. Henderson is chosen Governor. The Houston party have entire control of the Legislature. It is said that Houston, and the late President Jones, will be sent to the U. S. Senate.

Great Pedestrian feat.—On Saturday last Wm. Jackson, better known by the sobriquet of the American Deer, attempted on the Eclipse course, the feat of running eleven miles in an hour. He failed by ten seconds; although he performed one of the most remarkable feats upon record. He was not in competent training, not having run over two miles in ten days previous to the match. He was likewise suffering from a severe cold. He ran in shoes with spikes, and towards the end of the hour, one of them penetrated the leather, and wounded his foot.—N. O. Picayune.

A Western Man.—In conversation with a member of Congress the other day, he told me he was literally born in a hollow tree—not of it—but within its circumference and shelter. His father migrated from Georgia to the Miami Valley, Ohio, and set his family down in the green woods. Under the circumstance of the case, his mother availed herself of the shelter and protection afforded her by the open trunk of a giant of the forest. Thus, our Congressman is a genuine son of an ancient monarch of the forest. He is, too, one of a family of twenty five children—seventeen now living, the youngest some dozen years old—and is the graduate of a blacksmith's shop out West. He hammered out his diploma upon the anvil. Who can show a better title to manhood, and a seat in Congress to boot? Andrew Kennedy, a representative from Indiana, in his own person unites all these claims, to say nothing of a great deal of sense and humanity, with an inexhaustible fund of stump rhetoric peculiar to the literature of the West.—Cor. Alb. Patriot.

Female Tetotal Lecturer.—A Mrs. Carlisle, of Dublin, Ireland, an independent lady, 71 years old, has recently commenced public lectures in England on temperance. In the course of an address in Liverpool, the aged lady stated, that she had been eighteen years a visitor with the late celebrated Mrs. Fry, and related circumstances of the most heart rendering character that had originated in the use of intoxicating liquors. She had traveled through Ireland, Scotland, and a great part of England, disseminating the principles of abstinence among the religious public, and her labors had been abundantly blessed, hundreds having signed the pledge through her instrumentality.

A Good Thought.—Always place it on paper, when you have one. That thought like the scattered seed, will not be lost. Good men may repeat it, years after you are in heaven. It may strengthen the resolution of thousands—thousands of minds it may influence. Truth is never lost. Good thoughts are as indestructible as our eternal lives. Husband them with care—write them out—print them—and they will never die.

The loans and circulation of the banks of the United States, from 1836 to 1840 inclusive, as compiled from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Banks, Loans, Circulation. Data for 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840.

In twenty-five years the Colonization Society sent 4034 emigrants to Liberia at an expense of \$738,840.29. This makes the expense of each emigrant \$181.66. The Society, it appears, has removed 160 colored persons per annum to Liberia, on an average, since its organization, while the increase of the colored population is not less than 80,000 per annum. Comments on such a splendid operation are unnecessary. More are colonized every year in Canada under the guidance of the North star.

GOLD DOLLAR.—Judge Douglas has made a movement in Congress to mingle the gold dollar into our currency. The Washington Union says:—

"This coin has long been known in the hard money countries of the world. We have seen it in Turkey about the size of a dime, yet much thinner; and have considered it the very best representation of value in existence. It is there put into rouleaux of fifty pieces, occupying the space of a small cigar, and packed in little perfumed purses for the ladies and the higher orders of society. Such a coin could be remitted under a seal from one end of the country to the other, and would be a vast improvement upon the present currency. When a vast amount of these valuable coins shall be thrown into circulation, they will drive out the small bills that serve to banish specie from the every day currency of the country. Such a dollar would not be hoarded up in banks or private depositories; but would for ages circulate without loss by abrasion, a coin for the people."

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, unmixed, 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.

FRESH POND ICE.—The harvest is ripe and a full crop will, from present appearances, be gathered in before another thaw comes to spoil its present beauty and diminish its thickness, which is now full twelve inches. Our friends on the Schuylkill river cannot do better than send on a delegation to witness Mr. Wreth's latest invention and rapid manner of cutting and storing ice. At the present time Mr. W. is so well equipped that he can put, if required, into his brick store-house, four thousand tons per day.—Phil. Paper.

WORKING OF THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The Washington Union gives returns from 50 of the largest Post Offices in the United States showing an aggregate decrease in the 4th quarter of 1845, compared with the same quarter of 1844 of \$68,484. Thus: Receipts of 4th quarter 1844 \$144,527 Do do 1845 66,043 Decrease \$58,484 or about two-fifths, which is better than we anticipated. If the present rates are continued, the Journal of Commerce supposes that in two or three years the amount of revenue will be greater than under the former law.

A Copper Harbor correspondent furnishes a long and interesting letter to the Buffalo Com. Advertiser of the 22d ult., in relation to the rich mineral resources of that region, &c. in which, among a variety of other valuable information, he says:—

"The climate throughout the whole country is mild and uniform. The thermometer seldom gets below zero, and the winters are far less cold than in the latitude of Buffalo and Detroit.—Last winter, the thermometer at this place was not once below zero. The air is at all times pure and invigorating, and the water of the lake, cold at all seasons, is pure as water can be. We have no sickness here, and took forward to the time when a trip to Lake Superior shall become as fashionable as a trip to Rockaway or Newport. The snow usually lays on the ground from November to April, and is on an average four feet deep. The ground never freezes. Potatoes can be safely left in the ground until spring, without danger of freezing."

A PAPAL GIFT.—The following is an extract of a letter from Rome:—

"The Emperor of Russia has testified his gratitude to the Pope for his hospitable reception, by presenting him with a superb and costly crucifix, of beautiful workmanship, and richly studded with jewels, and his holiness, not to be behind hand in generosity with his mighty ally, has intimated his intention of presenting to his imperial majesty, in return, the relics of the great St. Nicholas, the Emperor's patron saint. They are to be carried into Russia, and to be inaugurated at St. Petersburg with great ceremony. A ship of war is to be sent to Italy to carry the precious remains to their new destination, and thanksgivings are to be offered up in all the churches in the empire on the occasion."

"SLAVERY AS IT IS." MEN HUNTED BY DOGS! A late number of the Sumter Co. Whig, published at Livingston, Alabama, contains the following atrocious advertisement—proving, what is notoriously true, that it is a regular business at the South to train dogs to catch negroes, and to let them out by the day of job, to hunt the poor runaways in the swamps and forests! The advertisement is copied precisely as it appears in the Whig. Read it, men and women of the North!

Negro Dogs. THE undersigned having bought the entire pack of NEGRO DOGS, (of the Hay & Co.) he now proposes to catch runaway Negroes. His charges will be Three Dollars per day for hunting, and Fifteen Dollars for catching a runaway. He resides 3-1/2 miles North of Livingston, near the lower Jones' Bluff road. WILLIAM GAMBREL. Nov. 6. 1845.—6m.

MARRIED.—On the 5th of September, by the Rev. Dr. Potts, Mr. Ezekiel Black to Miss Susannah Kettle. Here is an illustration of the old saying, "Pot told the kettle it was black."—N. Y. Mercury.

DIED. On the 8th day of March, ANNA H. BIRNEY—two years old since the 27th day of November last,—the daughter of James G. Birney and Elizabeth P. Birney, of Saginaw County.—Her disease was the measles, united with a severe cold.

Mr. Alexander Leeds, Mich. of St. Joseph, says:—"I can give your correspondent, G. E. J., one remedy for killing rats, that I know from experience to be effective. Mix some unslacked lime with corn-meal, and place where the rats may accidentally find it. They will soon become very thirsty and upon drinking the water the lime sticks and swells the rat, like 'fall natur.' In the Bahama Isles, sponge is fried and placed in their way; they eat, drink, swell, burst and die. Lime and meal should be, of the first, one part, and meal two parts well mixed together.—Alb. Cult.

James Gordon Bennett has sued Major Noah for a libel, very modestly having his damages according to the True Sun, at \$10,000,000. Major Noah has been held to bail at \$1,000.

Modern Witchcraft.—The Rev. Dr. Willson, of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, has lately preached a sermon against the sin of witchcraft, in which he not only declares his belief in the reality of the sin, but he holds that it is now practical to an alarming extent. Under the head of witchcraft he classes the recent pretended miracles in the Catholic church, animal magnetism, Shakerism, Mormonism, &c.—Religious Telescope.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR MARCH 13, 1846. The weather has become moderate. The snow has entirely disappeared. The mud is drying up, and the air once more feels delightful and reviving.

Preparations are making for a vigorous spring business. The wheat market continues stationary at about 75 cents. There is no alteration in the prices at the East.

Butter is falling. A good article can be had at about 12 1/2 cents. The supply during the winter was greater than was anticipated in the fall. Some was sold as high as 18 1/2 cents; but the price has been most of the time at 15 to 16 cents.

By an order of the British Council, Pot and Pearl Ashes, of foreign manufacture, are to be admitted into the United Kingdom, duty free on and after June 1st. The Cincinnati Herald says of the newly developed English policy on American productions:—

"Notwithstanding all the teachings of certain political doctors, the agriculturalists of the West will see much to insure to their benefit in the new policy announced by Sir Robert Peel.—Beef, Pork and Mutton which have borne a duty of 8s. per cwt., Bacon, the duty on which is 14s., Hay loaded down with a duty of 16s. per load, and Hides which have been taxed 2s. per lb. are all to be admitted free. The duty on Cheese and Hams is to be lowered one-half; and Buckwheat and Indian Corn to be admitted at 1s. per quarter. The tax on Flour is to be repealed in 1847; meantime, a sliding scale more favorable to trade is to be substituted for the present one.

Even the enemies of low duties concede that these changes will vastly benefit the West in relation to every product named, except Flour; this article, they insist, our wheat growers can not export to the British market, in the face of the competition of Northern Europe. To this notion they cling with desperation." New York papers of Feb. 28 represent that the business season in that city has opened with unusual activity. Although the river is yet fast, merchants from the South and Southwest are coming in large numbers, and the greatest business ever known, so early in the season, is now being transacted.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. EDWARD L. FULLER Esq., will address the Native American Association of Ann Arbor, at the Baptist Church, in the Lower Village, to-morrow (Tuesday) Evening at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. March 13, 1846.

TO OUR READERS. Among our advertisements published this day the reader will discover additional evidence of the great value of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. We allude to the testimonial of John Wimer, Esq., in reference to the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Wimer from an almost hopeless consumptive disease.

The genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is wholly an innocent preparation—contains no medicinal virtues—and is now prescribed by many of our most skillful physicians. Persons predisposed to consumption have used it with the happiest success, also bad coughs originating from violent colds it is a sure and speedy remedy, and is now used by the most intelligent families of our country. See Advertisement. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. MAYNARDS.

WHEN I MET YOU THE OTHER DAY YOU appeared to be choking with the asthma.—I thought you could not live long, your difficulty of breathing appeared so great. And now you appear to be nearly well. What has produced this great change? Ah, replied the person, I have found a remedy. I have suffered for years beyond conception, and never yet met with relief like that which is produced by Dr. Folger's Olanonain, or all-healing Balsam. It relieves the breathing immediately—checks the deep and trying cough, and enables me to fall into a quiet sleep, from which I awake refreshed. The remedy is worth its weight in gold to any person who suffers as I have suffered.—Such is the accounts given of the wonderful effects of this remedy, that not only new well in asthma, but in cases of dyspeptic consumption, cough, colds, bronchitis, pains in the chest and side, and all affections of the lungs or windpipe, it is great beyond comparison. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its virtues.

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

MARRIED. In Manchester, on the 11th inst. by Rev. G. Beckley, Rev. OASOR R. SWIFT of Naukin, (Member of the Michigan Wesleyan Methodist Conference) and Miss MARY E. BARKER of the former place.

DIED. On the 8th day of March, ANNA H. BIRNEY—two years old since the 27th day of November last,—the daughter of James G. Birney and Elizabeth P. Birney, of Saginaw County.—Her disease was the measles, united with a severe cold.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Date. Lists subscribers like J. Treadwell, E. S. Constock, J. Phillips, R. Christopher, H. A. J. Bowers, A. N. Kimball, Rev G Pennell, J. J. Parker, S. N. Parker, J. J. Mead, G. Webster, F. M. Drake, W. Graham, M. T. Tower, C. W. Brown, J. Bunell, T. Ball, W. P. Simmons, W. Powell, J. Paine, J. Burton, J. Cole, O. Elliott, C. H. Stewart, A. Preston, J. Marshall, B. C. Durfee.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

Under this head, we propose to continue the names, and places, of all who advertise in the Signal, free of charge, during the time their advertisements continue in the paper. Manufacturers, Booksellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing a regular business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State.

- W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Druggists, Ann Arbor.
BECKER & ABBOTT, Dry Goods, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND, Ready Made Clothing, Detroit.
S. W. FOSTER, & Co., Woollen Manufacturer, S. Cio.
W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods, Detroit.
E. O. & A. CRITTENDEN, S. M. Machines, Ann Arbor.
S. W. & P. PARK, Druggists, Cincinnati.
W. R. NOYES, Jr. Shoes & Hardware, Detroit.
H. GREGORY, Sash and Blind Maker, Ann Arbor.
F. LEWIS, Exchange Broker, Detroit.
T. BLACKWOOD, Horloger, Ypsilanti.
D. L. LA TOURETTE, Lined Oil Factory, Long Lake.
CALVIN BESS, Jeweller, Ann Arbor.
W. R. PERKINS, Book Store, Ann Arbor.
E. B. RIPLEY, Temperance House, Detroit.
HARRIS & WILLIAMS, Steam Foundry, Ann Arbor.
E. G. BURGER, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
H. & R. PARTIDGE, Machine Makers, Ann Arbor.
T. A. HAVILAND, Real Estate, Ann Arbor.
KNAPP & HAVILAND, Machine Makers, Ann Arbor.
J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.
EDWARD & Co., Tannery, Detroit.
A. C. MCGRAW & Co., Leather and Shoes, Detroit.
F. WETMORE, Crockery, Detroit.
R. MARVIN, Hardware, Detroit.
S. D. BARNETT, Dentist, Ann Arbor.
WARDWELL & DIXON, Hardware dealers, N. Y. City.
WATKINS & BISSELL, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Detroit.

Manhattan Store.

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates street, Detroit. 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, Alpaccas, Merinos, Ticking, Muslin Delaines, Linseys, Red and white Flannels, Lace Carpet, Satinets, Full Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Saddlecloths, Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Laces, &c. &c. &c. Bating, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Carpet, Worsted do., do., Straw Ticking, Bleached Cottons of 1 qualities, Fine unbleached Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c. Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS, Bordening, Window paper, Fire board papers, Travelling Baskets, &c. &c. 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 buy, yet we will take no offence, if after showing our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere. W. A. RAYMOND, 244-6m Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845.

NEW COOKING STOVE,

And Stoves of all kinds. The subscriber would call the attention of the public to Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE. Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and its unequalled Baking and Roasting quality, it is unrivalled. The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves. WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1845.

Watkins & Bissell, 1846. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. DETROIT. Agents for the Troy and Erie Line. For Freight and Passage, apply to ASA C. TEFPT, Agents. N. CHAMBERLIN, 29 Counties Slip, N. Y. DE, COIT & Co., Troy. KIMBERLY, PRASE & Co., Buffalo. S. DEUBLAND. Mark Packages "Troy and Erie Line." Ship Daily (Sundays excepted,) from Counties Slip, N. Y., by Troy and Erie Iron Tow Boat Line. 246-6m

FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 241-6m

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

BECKER & ABBOTT OFFER for sale New York wholesale prices, transportation only added: 40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, 10 Cases Bleached do do 10 Bales Brown Drillings, 5 Cases Bleached do do 2000 lbs Cotton, 1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 50 " Cattle Wicking, 700 Carpet Warp, 100 pieces Sheep's Gray Cloth, 100 " Satinets, 60 " Cassimeres, 50 " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths, 150 " Black, Colored, Figured and Plain Alpaccas, 50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, 80 " Super Meal Bagging, 50 " Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans, 50 " " " Linseys, 50 " Canton Flannels, 50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets, 50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres, 100 Blanket Shawls, 50 pieces 7-3 and 6-4 Bed Ticking, 50 " Blue Shirting, 50 " Blue Drilling, 100 " Prussian Diaper, 1000 " English and American Prints, together with a general assortment of Thread, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hdkfs, &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be found in this state. 102 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845. 236-6m.

1846.

J. HOLMES & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit. J. HOLMES, New York. J. HOLMES, Detroit. WE take this means of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of reasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are such that we are enabled to offer Goods which are unsurpassed by any concern in the State.—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to furnish his friends with the most reliable and any kind of Goods at the lowest prices, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

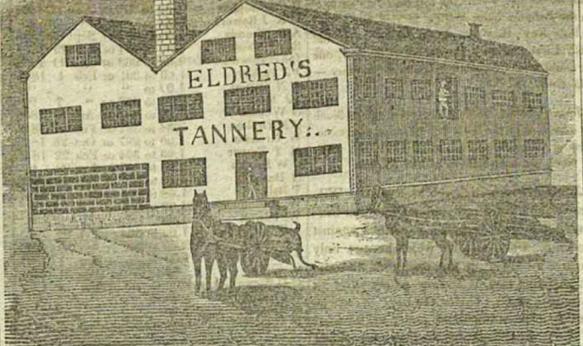
50,000 lbs. Wool.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid. J. HOLMES & CO. Detroit, 1845. 214-6m

BOOKS! BOOKS!

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

BEECHER & ABBOT, No 152, 4th Avenue, next door to Michigan State Bank, Detroit. Have on hand a stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES: not amounting to 5,000,000 Dollars



ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of Spanish Saddle Leather, Slaughtered do, Henlock tanned Upper Leather, Oak do, French tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Henlock tanned do, Henlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Oak do, Dog and Top Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.

Thirty Thousand Persons ANNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the evil is generally overlooked. A short dry cough, a hoarse voice, a loss of appetite, a loss of weight, a loss of sleep, a loss of strength, a loss of color, a loss of spirits, a loss of hope, a loss of life, are the first symptoms of this fatal disease.

Wardwell & Dixon, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No 4, Cedar street, (next above Pearl st. New York. J. M. WARDWELL - CO. L. D. DIXON.

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

County Orders. THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for all securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. Dec 1, 1845. 241-1f.

Flax Seed. THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the highest market price, in Cash or by note, delivered at his Mill at Mount Pleasant, Genesee County, Michigan, five miles north of Fentonville. Dec. 15, 1845. 243-5m.



WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &c. IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFECTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BRONCHIAE. Will miraculously cure. More evidence of its superior health restorative virtues.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &c. IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFECTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BRONCHIAE. Will miraculously cure. More evidence of its superior health restorative virtues. (From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky.)

Persian Pills. "Put not the Light under a Bushel," but read and ponder. THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the great mass of the people of this and the old world, have decided that the PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS, are the most effectual combination of medicinal ingredients that ever has, or ever can compose a pill.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. THE following has just been received from Mr. Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Can't Be Beat! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michigan with L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SAWN MACHINES. The large numbers of these Machines which have been sold, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have become familiar with their merits.

1846. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. M'FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEEPS constantly for sale complete assortments of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and colored, Quills, Ink, Stationery, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; Book, News and Cassimer Ink, of various kinds. BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, large discounts made.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co. March 20, 1845.



THE preceding figure is given to represent the Inseparable Perseparation. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy matter issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that the perspiration flows unimpededly when the body is in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and is always present, in nearly all the diseases which we are afflicted with. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Inseparable Perseparation. To restore its purity, it is necessary to cleanse it, and it leaves itself from all impurities, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the flow of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Inseparable Perseparation, but it is not always successful.

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS! But it is in the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging that under no circumstances should be allowed to pass, which is the cause of the children's death. Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness among children."

Wool! Wool! THE subscribers will continue to manufacture Fuled Cloth, for 37 1/2 cts per yard, and white fannel for 20 cents per yard, and will manufacture the wool for half the cost it will make. Their Factory is 2 1/2 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River. Wool will also be received at Scioto. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as if the owners were present. It comes in as neatly as it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool.

Wool Carding. will be done at Scioto, by Thomas Hoskins, Scioto, May 1, 1845. 210

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. TWO young men about 15 or 16 years of age, as apprentices, a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds 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 from first hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes. Detroit, 1846. 248-1y

Wanted. TWO young men about 15 or 16 years of age, as apprentices, a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds 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 from first hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes. Detroit, 1846. 248-1y

Try---Try---Try Again. AFTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills, try Dr. Halseid's Vegetable Brain Pills.

Now be your own doctor, and take Halseid's Vegetable Brain Pills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small doses--also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the youngest child, and then they give life and motion to the system. DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels--and calls aloud for a remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in motion--People die for the want of action--and learning they are able to do, and then they die--they prefer taking a slow medicine--that will do more slowly for years--and at last die with a slow, lingering disease--the natural effect of taking slow Pills. Always then with this theory--If nature wishes to purify the air, she calls up a hurry a thunder and shower, and with her lightning (as it were) purify, cleanse, and give a new motion to the atmosphere, and all is well. She does not lighten gently the year round to produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health, have a bad day in your month--take a dose of Halseid's Vegetable Brain Pills--and you are cured--never again to be troubled with such a complaint.

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN. AND the suffering which they undergo from a "worn-out" tend to a fatal termination while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among the signs of the presence of worms in the system of the young child. SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES Will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatia, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400 cases.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES. And no medicine has ever been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay itching, cough, and inflammation of the throat, and promote the expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

Wanted. TWO young men about 15 or 16 years of age, as apprentices, a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds 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 from first hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes. Detroit, 1846. 248-1y

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