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T. FOSTER, & Editors.
G. BECKLEY,

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

MISCELLANY.

From the Zion's Herald and Journal.

THE WONDERFUL VERNON BOY.

Mr. Euron—Being a few days since in
the vicinity of Royalton, Vt., or business
connected with my Bible agency, I was in-
duced, by the reports I had often seen in the
public prints of a remarkable boy of that town,
to pay him a visit. The name of this pre-
cious youth is Truman Henry Safford, Jr.

He is the son of Truman Henry and Louise

Safford, of Royalton, Vt.

He was born the sixth day of January, 1836.

He was conse-
quently ten years old last Tuesday the sixth

of January, 1846.

His constitution is frail,

his health, though more robust than a year

since, is yet delicate, his limbs small, his hair

dark, his eyes dark, projecting and indescrib-
ably brilliant, and his countenance pallid; yet

open, smiling and beaming with intelligence.

He is exceedingly modest and unassuming.

He never boasts; never shows the least pride

after performing his wonderful exploits.

But he is retiring in his manners, though free to

converse when spoken to, and in disposition

as gentle as a lamb. He probably does not

fully realize his greatness.

He reads every

thing that comes in his way; consequently,

he often sees the various puffs of him that are

frequently seen floating in the papers. He is

also often complimented by distinguished visi-
tors. But his parents tell him not to believe

all these encomiums, as there is often a great

deal of humbug in the world. This has the

effect to make him quite unmindful of praise.

His wonderful powers of mind begin to de-
veloped when very young. At the age of

twenty months he learned his letters. Before

three years old, he would reckon time upon a

clock almost intuitively.

He also learned to enumerate according to

the Roman method from Webster's spelling book.

He commenced going to school when

three year's old; but this he did not like.

His mode of study was perfectly unique.

He did not pursue the common, circuitous route

to the results to study. Since then he has

been a very little, and now goes none at all.

Probably no college in the United States

could instruct him much, if any. When he

first began to go to school, his teachers could

not comprehend his ways, nor instruct his

infant mind. Every branch of study he could

master alone with rapidity and ease. He

commenced Adams new arithmetic on Tues-

day morning and finished it completely on

Friday night! And when he finishes a book it

is done perfectly.

He would not fully set down his sums, but

cover his slate with a shower of figures, and

at once bring out the answer. The teacher

would look on with astonishment, unable to

keep up with him, or to comprehend his op-
erations; these were operations, carried on in

his own mind with the rapidity of lightning,

and then dashed on to the slate, no matter

which end first. His thirst for all kinds of

knowledge is very great. The whole circle

of the sciences is as familiar to him as a

household word. His father obtained for him

Gregory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, in

three volumes. This work, you know, is a

vast encyclopedia of knowledge. This was

just the work he wanted; for an outline of

any thing is enough—he can make the rest.

It was this book that first gave him a taste

for the higher mathematics. Here he found

the definition of a logarithm, and from this

alone went on and made almost an entire

table before ever seeing one.

One day he went to his father and told him

he wanted to calculate the eclipse and make

an Almanac! He said he wanted some books

and instruments. His father tried to put him

off; but the boy followed him into the field

and whithersoever he went, begging for books

and instruments with a most affecting impor-
tunity. Finally, his father promised to ac-
company him to Dartmouth College, and ob-
tain for him if possible, what he wanted. At

this, the boy was quite overjoyed; so much

so, that when they hove in sight of the Col-
lege, he cried out in raptures, "Oh, there is

the College! there are the books! there are the

instruments!" But they did not find all

they wanted. At Norwich, however, they

made up their complement. On coming home,

the boy took Gummer's Astronomy, opened

it in the middle, rolling it to and fro, and

dashing through its dry and tedious formulae,

went out at both ends. By the way, this

is his usual mode of study. He does not

begin any book at the beginning, but always

in the middle, and then goes with a rush

both ways. I asked him if, when he opened

Gummer's Astronomy in the middle, he

could comprehend those complicated formulas

which depended on previous demonstrations.

He replied, he could generally, but sometimes "looked back a little." On arriving at home, he projected several eclipses, and also calculated them through all their tedious operations by figures. This, as all mathematicians know, involves a knowledge of labyrinths, of mathematics and also of formulas and processes most complicated and difficult. He has recently made an Almanac for A. D. 1846. Two editions, the first of seven thousand copies, and the second of seventeen thousand, have already been published and nearly all sold.

It is just to young Safford to say, that the miscellaneous part of the Almanac, so foolish and devoid of taste, was prepared by a young man employed by the publishers of the work. This is a great pity. It is to be hoped that such twaddle will not be carried through a third edition. The contrast between the two authors is two awful. In the Almanac, the calculations of two eclipses of the sun, wrought out wholly by his infant author, besides other valuable tables; especially one showing the amount of duties on wool, under the tariff act of 1842. This table the boy calculated slope. And that he calculated, with out aid, the two eclipses of the sun, is attested by the published certificates of Judges, doctors, lawyers and clergymen. If any one still doubt the boy's ability to calculate an eclipse and explain in all its parts, I would recommend them to Royalton, Vt., where he is now to be seen, and, by a personal examination, satisfy themselves.

He will not only bury you, in a minute beneath a flood of figures, signs, tangents, co-signs and co-tangents, but will use all the technical terms of mathematics with the greatest precision—desiring through abstruse formulas and narrating every step of his work with ease, rapidity and never failing accuracy. When in his presence, under such circumstances, if any one, even the most learned can press the emotions of wonder, that must struggle in his soul, and not feel that he is in the presence of a superior being; I confess I should be very much surprised. Not satisfied with the old circuitous process of delay, young Safford is constantly evolving new rules for abridging his work. He has found a new rule by which to calculate eclipses, hitherto unknown, so far as known, to any mathematician. He told me it would shorten the work nearly one third. When finding this rule, for two or three days he seemed to be in a sort of trance.

One morning, very early, he came rushing down stairs, not stopping to dress himself; poured to his slate a stream of figures, and soon cried out in the wildness of his joy, "O! father, I have got it! I have got it! it comes! it comes!" I questioned him respecting this rule. He commenced the explanation. His eyes rolled spasmodically in their sockets, and he explained his work with readiness.

I then wished him to give me the solidity of a sphere, therefore said I, what is the solidity of the earth, the mean diameter being 9915.7 miles? He whirled about, flew rapidly about the room, flashed his eyes, and in about a minute said, "250,992,792,083." To do this, he multiplied the cube of 7915.7 by 5230. I believe he used a few figures in doing this sum; but it was not necessary, as he performed a much larger one in his mind, as I shall soon show. The next sum I gave him was this: How many rails will it require to fence a circular field, so that there shall be as many acres in the field as there are rails round it—the fence being five rails high and the rails ten feet long, or lying ten feet on circumference? O! said he, I guess I can't do it—O! yes I can, he continued, leaning on to the floor and hurrying about two minutes after he put his mind upon it, he said, "it will take 156,348,906 rails." The mode of doing this was ingenious, and shows his power of comprehending not only the nature of a sum, but also the mode of performing it. On asking him to explain how he wrought it, he replied, "if five rails fence ten feet wide, then I shall have fenced a piece of ground two feet at the circumference and 0 at the centre. But by dividing this in the centre and reversing the ends, it will be one foot wide. Now how far must this strip of land extend to make an acre?" Multiply 156 by 272 1-4 and it will give the square feet in the acre, which is 43,560. This is the radius of the circle. Twice this is the diameter, and the diameter multiplied by 3,1416 gives the feet in the circumference, and that product divided by 2, gives the number of rails and the number of acres. Or, which is the same thing, as 2 is both a multiplier and a divisor, neglect both steps, and the radius, multiplied by 3,1416, gives the answer.

Now let it be remembered that this boy is only ten years old; that he did this sum for the first time, in about two minutes, almost wholly in his head—and who can account for it? Then I asked him about his rule, respecting the intersection of circles and the cutting away of the areas, as reported by Prof. Denison. He said it was wrong, and explained to me satisfactorily how the error occurred. The fact is the boy is sometimes apparently lost in thought or absent minded, and unless he is often told to keep his mind on his work, he may, the first you know, be reading or studying something else, and wades at pleasure through all the most abstruse sciences, and comprehends and reduces to his own clear and brief rules, the highest mathematical knowledge. His mind is constantly active. No recreation or amusement can avail for any length of time or divert him from mental effort.

Being accompanied by Rev. G. N. Smith, of Randolph, Vt., who was acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Safford, I had free access to the boy, and ample opportunity for a long and thorough examination. I went firmly expecting to be able to confound him; as I previously prepared myself with various problems for his solution. I did not suppose it possible for a boy of ten years only to be able to play, as with a top, with all the higher branches of mathematics. But in this I was disappointed.

Here follow some of the questions I put to him and his answers. I said, Can you tell me how many seconds old I was last March, the 12th day, when I was 27 years old? He replied instantly, "55,256,200." Then said I, the hour and minute hands of a clock are exactly together at 12 o'clock: when are the hands next together? Said he, as quick as thought, "1 hr. 55 min." And here I will remark, that I had only to read the sum to him once. He did not care to see it, but only to hear it announced once, no matter how long. Let this fact be remembered in connection with some of the long and blind sums I shall hereafter name, and see if it does not show his amazing power of perception and comprehension. He would perform the sum mentally and also on a slate, working by the briefest and strictest rules, and hurrying on to the answer with a rapidity outstripping all capacity to keep up with him. The next sum I gave him was this: A man and his wife usually drank out a cast of beer in twelve days; but when the man was from home it lasted the woman thirty days—how many days would the man alone be drinking it? He whirled about, rolled up his eyes and replied at once, "20 days."

Then I gave him this: How many acres in a circular piece of ground whose circumference is 31,416 miles? He sprang on to his feet, flew round the room, and in a minute said, "50,265,6." Then said I, required the number of acres of blue sky in an eclipse whose semi-axes are 35 and 25 miles? He began to walk the floor again, twisting his little body, and whirling his eyes spasmodically, and in about a minute said, "1,175,208 acres."

I then asked him to give me the area of the semi-axes together, and that product by 640.

And did you perform the entire operation in your mind so soon? "Yes, sir!" Then I took him into the mensuration of solids. Said I, What is the entire surface of a regular pyramid whose slant height is 17 feet, and the base a pentagon, of which each side is 88.5 feet? In about two minutes, after amplying round the room, as his custom is, he replied, "334,952." How did you do it? said I. He answered, "Multiply 33.5 by 5, and that product by 2,5, and add this product to the product obtained by squaring 33.5, and multiplying the square by the tabular area taken from the table corresponding to a pentagon." And to this fact that I was the greatest sum I ever solved, he added, "I have solved many more, but this is the largest sum I ever did."

In conclusion, I am aware that this narrative is almost incredible. But let it be remembered that I went a skeptic, took a good witness with me, examined that boy carefully, and here pledge my sacred honor that all I have stated is true. Rev. Mr. Smith, of Randolph, Vt., is a witness to the correctness of this report. Further, if any are disposed to disbelieve my statement, I beg them to make a tour to Royalton, Vt., where they will find the boy and have an opportunity to examine him for themselves. I was informed that he had been offered one thousand dollars a year to cast interest for a bank not far from his father's.

He answered, "Multiply 33.5 by 5, and that product by 2,5, and add this product to the product obtained by squaring 33.5, and multiply that by 88.5, and that product by 640." And did you perform the entire operation in your mind so soon? "Yes, sir!" Then I took him into the mensuration of solids. Said I, What is the entire surface of a regular pyramid whose slant height is 17 feet, and the base a pentagon, of which each side is 88.5 feet?

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ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1840.

OUR ADVANCE TERMS.

After the expiration of the present volume, which will end April 29, our terms for the Signal will be One Dollar and Fifty cents a year in advance; otherwise, Two Dollars.

As this change may be unexpected to many, a word in explanation of the reasons 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 impossible 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, therefore, 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 reasonable persons; and we hope to part company with none now on our list.

Subscribers who have already paid in advance at \$1.00 a year, or who may pay before April 20, will receive their papers, for the period paid at that price.

POSITION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

What is its position? There is no use in shutting our eyes to it, whatever it be. Its present position is *inaction*—a perfect stand still.—The evidences of this are most convincing: and as some of our readers may be disposed to consider us prejudiced on this point, we will adduce testimony of the highest character from the four States of Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio.

An Address to the Liberty party of Maine, by a Committee of the State Convention, published a few weeks since, says:

"You are well aware that for the last two years, our vote in this State has remained *about the same*. We have neither lost, nor gained.—And though we have reason to hope that much has been gained in many other respects, it has not been applied to the ballot-box. You know also that our cause is yet in its infancy. And all history demonstrates that for any reform in its earlier stages of existence to remain stationary any length of time is *certain death*. It must go forward, or backward, or stand still, for future or past grand results. It becomes a serious question for you to answer, then, whether our cause in this State shall be carried forward to its triumph, or not. Have you not hoped for success? Have you not told our opponents that our principles embodied all the elements of success?—That they appealed to every laudable motive, to every honest interest! That our cause must triumph, or our country would be ruined! And have you not still believed it? Is it not true that every just motive that influences the mind, if party prejudices could be overcome, would lead men to enlist with us in the great contest for equal rights?—Why then has not our success in this State been commensurate with the strength of our principles?"

Now go to New York and hear William Goodell, one of the oldest pioneers in this cause. In a late letter he says:

"From some cause, very plainly, the progress of the Liberty party has *dead stood*, and is kept up, and dashed either to burst over its present enclosures, or with difficulty preserve itself from dissolution. The state of New York is not the only section of the country where these indications appear. Look at Massachusetts! What is the Liberty party there that not even the 'Great Eastern Convention' with its eloquent speeches and its ringing tones of sentiment, could seal the Liberty vote ahead? There must be a cause. Whence the timid, hesitant, and half-pensive tone of the Encapsulator? Contracting so unpleasantly with the pert and lively paragraphs, buoyant, confident, and hope inspiring, which it was wont to put forth."

The working operatives, the striking departments of New England, bound out yet that the Liberty party is dead, and dashed the rights of the white as well as of the colored poor, and will no sooner trouble to a northern aristocracy than to a Southern! And is it known and read of all men, that those engaged in elevating the morals of the State, are equally sensitive and jealous where the purity of the Church is concerned? If a negative answer must be given to these questions, it needs no 'spirit from the vasty deep,' to tell us what are the obstacles to be removed."

But listen to Mr. Leavitt himself. He attended the Maine State Convention and advocated the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we do not expect Slavery to be abolished in this land, by *any one instrumentality*, *any one plan of operation*, or *any one class or set of men*—but we look for it to be effected through the blessing of the God of our Fathers upon the combined efforts of all classes of people, acting in their several stations, and through all human agencies in which their influence can reach the evil—and this will be done whenever those who disapprove of slavery shall take up its abolition as their own work, and set about it as the WORK that is now to be done."

How strangely this contrasts with his editorials in the Encapsulator two or three years since, in which the Liberty party was confidently an *inevitably held out as the great instrumentality*—the very "set of men," that were to overthrow Slavery!

But let us go to the West, and hear the philosophical and thinking Dr. Bailey of the Philanthropic party:

"The present stage of the Liberty movement in Ohio we regard as a crisis of commanding interest. From the year 1840, the Liberty party increased annually at a fair rate until the Presidential election in 1844. But its vote in the October election of 1845 showed little or no increase over the Presidential party. Now, however, man bear in mind, that a new political party must increase or decrease. Stand still, it cannot. You may hold men together in moral association, without any perceptible increase, by the force of high moral considerations, but a reform political party, which, however, ure's principles and objects, necessarily embraces many who are governed chiefly by party considerations, lives by its increase, no less than by the force of its principles."

When we consider therefore, that the gubernatorial canvass of 1846 is to test the efficiency of the Liberty movement in this State, and according to its results, will settle with multitudes the question of adhesion to it, or separation from it, no one will be surprised at our determination to give far more attention to it, than under other circumstances we have deemed necessary."

But the reader will ask, what ought the Liberty party to do in view of these things? We answer in few words—"FOR THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF ALL MEN—WHITE as well as black—and we shall attain and deserve a confidence and support which we cannot attain so long as we refuse to do this."

The communication from Amherstburg we defer publishing for a week or two.

"LIBERTY PARTY.—We rejoice to see the Signal of Liberty coming and trying to urge its party to come, on the broad Whig platform of equal rights, progress and reform in all things—in all things except the tariff."—*State Journal.*

The facility with which our neighbor of the Journal assumes the truth of propositions, is most surprising. Like Sir Isaac Newton, he usually jumps from premises to conclusion at a bound, without going through with those intermediate steps which duller minds find it necessary to use in order to arrive at the same point. But in this particular instance he surpasses himself; for he has no premises whatever to start with. He rejoices, he says, "to see the Signal of Liberty coming, and trying to urge its party to come, on the broad Whig platform of equal rights, progress and reform in all things, except the Tariff." Now we ask him, where is this Whig platform? We have never been able to find it. The Editor evidently alludes to the proposition in our last papers, for the Liberty party to take certain measures for Reform; and the argument is, that should they do it, they would be standing at once on the Whig platform! In other words, the Whig party already hold to "equal rights, progress, and reform in all things" as Whig principles.—We wish it were so; but the facts tell a very different story. The Whig party, as such, although it has existed some sixteen years, so far as we have learned, is not committed, practically and fully for any one of the reforms that the Signal enumerated. Look at them, for a moment, in detail, and then judge for yourself.

1. The use of all Constitutional means to abolish Slavery. What National Whig Convention ever sanctioned this principle of Reform? There have been probably more than 200 Whig State Conventions held. Can you name one of them, that ever avowed this principle? Has there ever been a Whig candidate for Congress in this State, who has publicly subscribed to the principle? You must answer, No? Where then is your "Whig platform?"

2. Equal Political and Civil Rights.—Where have the Whig party taken ground for the equal Suffrage of the Colored man?—They have had the power to take the steps for granting it to him in Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, and Michigan, but have refused, though often intrusted to do it.

3. Judiciary Reform. The Whig party in Michigan have spoken in its favor in this State, but not in any other State. Nor have they proposed any National reform.

4. The election of all National and state officers, as far as possible. No Whig Convention has sanctioned this.

5. Reduction of Salaries. The Whig party have not taken any ground for National reduction. The last Whig Representative from this State—J. M. Howard voted against such a reduction. The Whigs, when in power, made no such reduction.

6. The Reduction of the Army and Navy. What Whig Convention, or Whig member of Congress ever proposed this? Not one!—Why then talk about the "Whig platform?"

7. A Tariff for Revenue, but Direct Taxation when the National expenses can be reduced to a small sum. The Journal not only does not pretend that this is any part of the "Whig platform," but "does not believe that the national expenses will ever be much less than at present."

8. A Reduction of the postage Tax, and Abolition of the Franking privilege. The Whig party have never declared for it as a principle, nor advocated it in practice where they had the power.

Now if the Journal and the Whig party will get on to this platform, and abide on it, we shall be "glad to see it." But to represent the Whigs as now holding to these principles when it is notoriously untrue, is not good sense or good policy. No good can come from such representations.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

We would again call the attention of our readers to the propriety of voting No License at the coming town election. We deem this the more necessary, as we know that some who voted on that side last year, are now inclined to vote at all, on the ground that the Law has proved ineffectual, inasmuch as groggeries and consequent drunkenness have multiplied.

This, however, is an erroneous view of the case. The law has not yet been tested.—According to the best information we can get, there are One Hundred cases, from every part of the State, now pending in the Supreme Court. But why not have a decision, you ask. Because it is not time for one.—We know not that any of the pending cases are as yet more than two years old. A decision of some of them may be expected at the session of the Court next January, or if not obtained then, it may be reasonably expected any time thereafter till it comes. The delays of the law are no doubt for good reasons, for our legal system is "the accumulated wisdom of ages," and "the perfection of human reason!"

But till these cases are determined, every thing will probably remain as at present. It is doubtless untrue to commence more prosecutions until those now litigating are disposed of, as the decision of the first half a dozen cases will virtually decide all the rest. The responsibility of the continuance of the universal rummelling and drunkenness consequent on this state of things, for a year or two more, must be thrown upon that ancient source of complaint, "the law's delay."

We are gratified to learn that at the charter election in Niles and Marshall, No License succeeded. In Marshall, the vote was 71 against 22.

The Cleveland American publishes Mr. Birney's letter to the Michigan State Convention, and says:

"The topics he treats upon are ably and well handled, and his views, we think mainly correct. On the subject of the policy of in-grafting these or other principles upon the one great idea of the Liberty party—Emancipation—a topic now extensively discussed among Liberty men—we shall have something to say hereafter."

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THE CHANCERY SYSTEM.

We notice that the debate on the Judiciary System in the House has fairly commenced.—There seem to be three parties: the Conservatives, who are for adopting the system of the visor, which will give the whole community *law to their hearts content*; the Radicals, who favor John Allen's bill, and a medium class, who are willing to adopt any middle course that will please the people. We observe that Mr. Hand has made a labored defense of the Chancery System. He thinks it ought not to be abolished, because "it is incorporated in the judicial system of the State"; because "you can protect the rights of the people without this shield (!) throw over them"; because it "has grown up from immemorial usage"; because it is based on the principles of justice and right"; because the judges of county courts "cannot wisely or discreetly exercise that jurisdiction"; because "the chancery power is an extensive and abusive science in itself, requiring years and years of study to understand it"; and he does not believe "when we do it" we could introduce our sub-servants delicate (!) powers given to the court of chancery w^o be satisfactorily administered by those judges," &c. &c.

Now there is not a sensible and valid argument against abolishing the Chancery court in this whole lot. Mr. Hand undoubtedly wants law to be administered in all its dignity, pomp and glory, notwithstanding its numerous and well paid retinue of retainers, its hair splitting technicalities, its continual delays, its complication of machinery, its endless appeals, and ruinous expenses: but we can tell him that the *People want Justice dispensed between man and man with speed, economy and simplicity*, without spending depreciation by use, is not less than \$100 a year.

Come sir, and you madam, we must go up these two pairs of stairs. Printers have *high* notions, and commonly locate far above their fellow men, partly because their business will admit of it, and partly because the rents are cheaper. However, we must pay for an office in this third story \$40 or \$50 a year. That is expense number one, to begin with. But walk in. Here is a press, fit for cases of type, and all the requisite fixings. These cost something! Any thing of an establishment will cost from \$600 to \$1000, and the type will wear out in a few years and must be renewed. The interest on this, including depreciation by use, is not less than \$100 a year.

But let us see what is going on. The paper is nearly ready to come out. Here are two men standing before the case. Each case contains 95 boxes, or apartments, each letter, figure, interrogation, comma, &c. having an apartment of its own. These men are called *compositors*. They are putting together the latest news, letter by letter, with little blocks between each word called *spaces*. Look at that compositor. He holds a metallic hot in his hand called a *stick*. How fast he puts in the letters, all right *side up*, and *right end up*! That stick is just the width of the column in the newspaper. When this stick gets full, he takes out the type, and places them on a piece of board called a *galley*. Here is a string of type two columns long. Each compositor in setting, makes at least 15,000 motions of his right arm in a day. But now their boxes are empty, and they begin to *distribute*. They take a large handful of the old master used in the last paper, and distribute every letter, figure and space, capital letters, roman, or italic, each in its proper box, till it is filled. Then they remove their composition again, taking out of the boxes, and combining together. These types are thus separated and combined again and again, in all possible ways, till they are worn out. A faint of type, in its time, tells a vast number of very dissimilar stories. When worn out, they will be sent back to the foundry to be melted again, and made anew. Now, sir, just observe, that these two men cannot afford to work here 213 days each without wages. They must have breakfast, dinner and supper every day, and lodging every night, clothes to wear, and cash for spending money and the doctor's bill. Where shall they get money but from the publisher; and where shall he get it but from his subscribers?

Rut here is the foreman. He is just ready to make 1 p— that is, he is about to place the matter for the paper in the order in which you will see it next week. He places that square iron frame, called a *chase*, two feet by three, on that smooth stone, and places the type inside, so that, when filled, he can drive wedges, and fasten them in, and move them to any part of the office. First he brings on the editorial head, and places a long leading article under it. Then another and another till they are all exhausted. Then come the Legislative and Congressional news. The last Foreign News must also have a place.—Then insert the items of General Intelligence of all kinds. But hold: save room enough for all the advertisements; for we get a little for them though the subscribers fail. Put in the Receipts, (how short the list is,) and also the Marriages and Deaths, that the female world may not be disappointed. And here is a list of notices, religious, political, literary, and of every other sort. All of these the printer is expected to publish gratis, although it may sometimes cost him a dollar a week to put them in type. Pay instead I say Mr. Politician, or Mr. Professor: what a mean spirited fellow, to think of asking pay for inserting a notice purely for the public accommodation!

DAVID R. HITCHCOCK,
To W. A. BECKER, Dr.
1839

Nov. 16, To resister and counsel in
suit James Williams vs.
you before Vorhees
" appear and filing
pleading
&c.

30 " attendance and trial of same
" counsel an advice and draw-
ing appeal.

1840
Feb. 18, " retainer and same in circuit
court
" counsel and issuing sub-
poena
" preparing for trial suit and
adjudgment

Do. November term 1840
Nov. 19 " entering motion for nonsuit
on trial
Dec. 28 " entering up payment
expenses going to court 5
times
" drawing affidavit and pre-
paring and taxing costs
" attending before taxing officer
and going to Ann Arbor to take
out Execution
" retainer and services in suit
commenced in circuit court
you vs. James Williams and
William Denison as surety

Oct. 20 " compromising and discontin-
uing suit and stipulation
Amount of my attorney
fees taxed first suit
27 21
Amount of cost and dis-
bursements
2 45

\$256 66

There were forty eight forts building in the United States last year. The persons employed in their construction were paid as follows for each day:

Assistant agents, \$3.33
Master Workmen, 2.55
Oversers, 2.50
Sub Oversers, 1.75
Do lowest grade, 1.50
Fort keepers, per month, 15.00

Professor Espy has laid it down as a law of the atmosphere, deduced from extensive observation, that the rain and snow storms, and even moderate rains and snows, travel from the West towards the East, in the United States, during the months of January, February and March, which are the only months yet investigated.

We suppose that his observations were not taken in Michigan: for it is a common remark here, that an easterly wind will bring rain or snow.

Messrs Lawrence and Fuller have completed their new steam saw-mill. It presents a neat appearance. It is on the Ypsilanti road, about half a mile from the village. The steam engine was manufactured by Mr. Tripp, of this village. There are some advantages in a steam saw-mill over one propelled by water: but whether steam can successfully compete with water power in this branch of business, we cannot say. This would depend, probably, upon the peculiar circumstance of each location.

We learn from our exchanges—for the True American does not come to us—that Cassius M. Clay has reduced the price of his paper to one dollar to non-slaveholders in the Slave States. A very judicious movement. We hope his circulation will be greatly increased.

THE PRINTING BUSINESS.

As we sat in our sanctum the other day, ruminating on the close of the present volume of the Signal, and debating in our mind whether we should erase the names of all delinquents of two years standing from our books, or whether we should content ourselves with a polite dun, and trust them for another year, we fell into a train of thought on the common neglect "to pay the printer," and began to investigate the cause. We found, upon examination, that this neglect was owing in part to an ignorance of the nature of the printing business, and to erroneous conceptions of its profits. We have been assured that there are many thousands in this State of both sexes, of adult years, who were never in a printing office, and who suppose that the paper they read every week is published by some sort of magic or slight of hand, involving little or no labor and expense. Hence they do not feel their obligation to pay the printer to be as great as it is to pay the baker or butcher; and hence the printer is paid last, or not at all. Now we have thought that if we could introduce our subscribers into our office, and show them the actual state of the case, they would have more fellow feeling for us, and more sense of their own duty.

Now here is the girl carrying off the papers to a folding room. It will take her more than a day to finish them all, and work hard. She cannot work for nothing, remember? There is a boy folding to carry through the village. He must have a quarter every week, which is more than the taxes on a good farm. There is the clerk preparing to mail the papers. He must have at least a dollar a week, or \$52 a year. See what a pile of wrapping paper he cuts up into different sizes for envelopes for packages. (That paper costs \$17 a year.) He secures the package with paste, (even that costs something: for it is made of the best superfine flour, which we buy by the bushel.) The larger packages, of 25 or 30 pages each, are tied with twine, which costs us a year as much as two or three new hats.—The mail, when ready for the post office, will make six or seven bushels, which we put into three bags, (they cost a trifle) and send them to the office. This is to be done 52 times a year, and this costs us \$6,50.

But here is the girl carrying off the papers to a folding room. It will take her more than a day to finish them all, and work hard. She cannot work for nothing, remember? There is a boy folding to carry through the village. He must have a quarter every week, which is more than the taxes on a good farm. There is the clerk preparing to mail the papers. He must have at least a dollar a week, or \$52 a year. See what a pile of wrapping paper he cuts up into different sizes for envelopes for packages. (That paper costs \$17 a year.) He secures the package with paste, (even that costs something: for it is made of the best superfine flour, which we buy by the bushel.) The larger packages, of 25 or 30 pages each, are tied with twine, which costs us a year as much as two or three new hats.—The mail, when ready for the post office, will

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty.

THINGS IN DETROIT.

Colored Suffrage—Copper Speculations.

DETROIT, March 18th, 1846.

FRIEND FOSTER:—

Passing through the streets of this young Gotham a few days since, my eye was arrested by the sight of one of the numerous hand bills with which the corners of our streets, posts, boxes, &c. are constantly adorned, advising the passer by, that a meeting would be held that evening at the City Hall, at which the question of Colored Suffrage would be discussed by Elder Munroe, Mr. Lambert and other of our colored fellow citizens: during which they would take occasion to examine the recent report of our grave Senators upon that subject. Knowing that this labored effort of those wise Solons, to make "the worse appear the better cause" would afford our colored friends rare picking, and that they would doubtless do themselves ample justice, I was anxious to be present; but was unavoidably prevented. I was informed however, that the attendance was large, and the subject handled with marked ability by the speakers. Upon the subject of "social intercourse," about which the Committee prate, in this silly report, I was informed, one of the speakers instances his own complexion, as evidence that the Anglo-Saxons (as we wise Committee would have it, "the descendants of European nations") did not feel it to be such a horrible thing to commingle with those of a darker hue. Although modesty might blush at the argument, yet its force and truth are undeniable, and upon no theatre are these facts more abundant or shameful than where Slavery holds undisputed sway, as every shade of complexion in our Southern States will abundantly testify.

Your strictures upon that report, published a short time since, were well deserved, and if there was any conscience or sense of shame left among that class of men upon this subject, I should hope they might be felt; but from constant developments among leading Democrats, I have been led to conclude that as far as justice to the colored man is concerned, there is but little to hope for, from them. It is truly sickening to see how low men will demean themselves, and how they will do violence to the dictates of judgment and the better feelings of their nature, either to secure office or maintain the supremacy of their party. And it is particularly disgusting to witness the despicable pusillanimity which now marks the conduct of some of the leaders of that party upon this subject—the right of colored suffrage—when contrasted with their fawning sycophancy as manifested towards the true friends of the colored man pending the Presidential election of '44—then, there was scarcely a principle claimed by the former in favor of the latter, or a measure that was proposed for their good, but what met the approval of these Pseudo-Democrats—and although necessity compelled them to vote for "Polk and Texas" the choice of evils, yet slavery was an admitted abomination, and all these unrighteous distinctions towards the free colored man at the North should by right be done away—but how is it now? A friend while circulating a petition through our city to the Legislature a short time since, requested them to take measures to have this relic of Barbarism blotted from our Constitution, could scarce prevail on a single leading man of that party to sign it! Some of them (office-holders) were constrained to admit that it was just and right, but—but—they could not sign it—or in other words, if the naked truth had been spoken, they dare not. Oh the slavery of office-seeking and office-holding!—how it blinds the judgment, sears the conscience, and blunts the moral sense. Perhaps some of your readers may think I am disposed to be particularly severe upon the Democratic party or some of its leading members.—To this I might reply that so far as want of principle upon the subject of slavery or the rights of the free colored man is concerned, I can say nothing that could be more severe than the truth, and it is more in grief than anger that we speak this—but as much of the political capital of the State is doubtless manufactured here, it may be well for the honest yeomanry of the country to know now much sympathy is felt by their leaders, in the great principle of Human Liberty; and how much moral courage they have in expressing it, even to the refusal of signing a petition for an object they are compelled to admit is just. We believe the bone and sinew of that party—the untrammeled Democracy among the farming interests of our state are right upon this subject, and will, ere long, show their independence of such unworthy leaders who have too long cajoled them in these matters.

The Sons of Erin had a Temperance celebration yesterday, connected with the Anniversary of their patron Saint. Although as protestants we may not relish the worship of saints, yet it is satisfactory to see that the great principles of Temperance are brought into requisition in so many celebrations where but a few years since the Orgies of the god of Bacchus were so generally observed.

Great excitement is occasionally awakened among us by intelligence received from the Copper (and Silver) regions of Lake Superior.—

From the most recent accounts some of the companies now in operation are meeting with extraordinary success. I saw a letter received from there last week in which, among other astonishing facts, it was stated that upon one of the locations now being worked (the Boston and Pittsburgh) the amount of ore thrown out by two men in one day was valued at \$1,600! Altho' some of the reports from there are doubtless much exaggerated, yet from examinations already made, there can be no question that it will prove one of the richest mineral regions in the world, and its discovery will create a new era in the business of this and some of our adjoining Western States. Two or three public sales of "Copper stock" have already taken place here, and will probably be frequent hereafter. The price of stock at these sales, as yet has ranged from \$2 to \$30 per share, according to the supposed comparative value of different companies; while some of them will prove valuable investments, others will undoubtedly be found to contain much "trap rock" in their substratum.

A steamboat (the Ben Franklin) came up from Cleveland this morning, being the first arrival of the season. She reports much floating ice between here and there. The Jno. Owen left this morning for that place, and navigation may be considered as fairly open to that point.

Yours truly,

John Chamberlain, the man confined in jail in Adrian on the charge of Murder and Arson, died in prison a few days since. He had been diseased for some time, and the Watchtower says that his mental anguish in view of his guilt no doubt hastened his death.

The office of State printer has been abolished in New York.

State Legislature.

Thursday, March 12.

SENATE.—Mr. Maynard presented the following proposition for the lease and completion of the Central Railroad, which was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

To the Hon. Legislature of the State of Michigan.

The undersigned, citizens of said state, desire respectfully to make and submit for the consideration of your honorable body a proposition to lease of said state, for a term of thirty years, the Central Railroad, with its appurtenances, &c.—And for that purpose, the undersigned do hereby propose and agree to lease of the said state the said Central Railroad, together with all and singular its fixtures, appurtenances, locomotives, cars, tools, and every thing else thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, for the term of thirty years upon the following terms and conditions, viz:

1st. The undersigned will pay said state for the use of said road, fixtures, appurtenances, locomotives, cars, tools and other things thereto belonging, the interest on the cost of the same at the rate of six per cent per annum; the same to be paid weekly, monthly, or quarterly, as your honorable body may determine.

2d. The undersigned will obligate themselves to construct and complete said road from the village of Kalamazoo to the St. Joseph river, opposite the village of St. Joseph or to the State of Indiana, within five years, provided a grant from the said State of Michigan can be obtained for the construction of the same on the most eligible route from the said village of Kalamazoo.

3d. The undersigned will also obligate themselves to relinquish said Road at the expiration of said time, and surrender possession thereof to the said state of Michigan with T rail thereon, in good order, together with all the fixtures, appurtenances, locomotives, cars, tools and other things thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

4th. The undersigned will also further obligate themselves to reduce the present rates of toll for freight on said road at the rate of five per cent per year for the first ten years; and at the expiration of ten years to reduce the present rates of toll on passengers ten per cent.

5th. The state, in consideration of the further construction and completion of said road, shall convey to the undersigned, or their heirs or assigns, all the un-shouldered internal improvement lands which has been already located under the grant of the United States, and one half of said lands yet to be located by said state under and by virtue of said grant; said lands to be so conveyed by the state in proportion as the work of the further construction of said road progresses.

6th. The undersigned will further obligate themselves to give security to the state to keep the road in good running order and condition at all times, and that said road, or any part thereof shall not become dilapidated so that the interests of the state shall suffer in consequence of said lease.

Detroit, March 11th, 1846.

JARVIS HURD.

C. T. GORHAM,

JOHNSON NILES,

A. L. HAYS,

JOHN F. HAMILIN,

B. HUMPHREY.

Mr. Bush, from the committee on incorporations to which had been referred the proposition of Jonas H. Titus for a lease of the Central Railroad, made a written report adverse to the proposition. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole, on the bill for the sale of the railroads. The question pending being on the motion of Mr. Green to reconsider the amendment offered on yesterday by Mr. Fenton, to section 5, in relation to the termination of the Central Railroad in the city of Detroit, which was carried and Mr. Fenton then withdrew the amendment.

The amendment was negative—committee rose reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

fact only on a nisi prius record sent down from the Supreme Court, and so much as provides for a nisi prius system. And also, so much thereof as relates to courts of special sessions, and to vest the powers of said court in Justices of the Peace; and that said committee introduce such modification and changes in the present system and organization of the courts as shall tend to expedite proceedings in courts, and do away with all unnecessary delays in the administration of justice, both in civil and criminal proceedings; and to simplify all proceedings and pleadings in all courts and to procure summary decisions of cases; to determine the costs and expenses of legal proceedings, and to remedy abuses and imperfections, which are found to exist in the present practice and proceedings.

Mr. N. said the House had now arrived at the judiciary system in the revision. It is a matter of much importance that we should have a system that would meet the expectations and wishes of the people. On examining the revision reported by the revisor, he was satisfied it was not expedient to adopt it. There was another system before the committee of the whole. He was satisfied that was an imperfect system. That there might be provisions in that system important, and which might with benefit be incorporated into the revision, he would admit. Without going more into detail, he would say that it seemed to him that it would be proper to adopt that which will carry out and sustain substantially the present system with some important modifications, with regard to evidence—in regard to pleadings—and in those provisions in the law which have caused delays, and modifications in the expenses in litigation.—

Mr. N. believed that remedies might be found that would obviate all the evils complained of by the people, and in the spirit of wholesome reform we may get a system entirely satisfactory to the people.

The resolution was laid on the table and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Hawley,

Resolved, That after Saturday next, the House will commence its morning sessions at 9 o'clock, A. M., and its afternoon sessions at 2 P. M.

The House went into committee of the whole on the general order, Mr. A. C. Baldwin in the Chair.

The bill to improve the administration of justice was considered.

On the provision applicable to County Courts.

Sec. 1. There shall be established in each of the organized counties of the State, &c.

Mr. Cray moved to except the county of Calhoun.

Mr. C. said he wished to have the county of Calhoun excepted, knowing that the people of that county were satisfied with the present system.

Mr. Blair said he did not wish the committee then rose reported progress and had leave to sit again.

The Senate then went into executive session.—When the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

March 17.

Mr. Howell offered an amendment that said company should not be allowed to run their cars on Sunday, unless in the case of public danger, accident or irrevocable necessity.

Mr. Bush thought the provisions of the statute sufficient. So also Mr. Thurber.

Dr. Denton proposed to prohibit them from breaking any other of the commandments. Lost yes, 10; nays, 1. Mr. Howell said that the statute law could not touch corporations, unless the persons were specified in the charter.

Dr. Denton thought if no order should be committed to the care of the Company, the statute would reach his case.

Mr. Allen moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Howell, providing that the members of said corporations should be compelled to attend church twice every Sabbath.

Mr. A. said that legislation religion had a tendency to bring it into contempt. It should be left to a man's own conscience. A part of our people conscientiously kept Saturday as their Sabbath, while others kept Sunday.

Some further conversation ensued by which it appeared that on the Eastern Railroads the cars do run occasionally on the Sabbath.

The question on the amendment was lost, yeas Fenton, Howell, Littlejohn, Vidoé—nays 13.

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Mr. Howell moved to amend so as to refer it to the committee on finance.—

Mr. Howell moved to refer it to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Howell moved to amend so as to refer it to the committee on finance.—

Mr. Littlejohn moved to refer the proposition to the committee on public lands.

Mr. L. spoke briefly in favor of the motion. The proposition embraced a proposal for the disposal of public lands of the state. The committee on internal improvement had made a report against leasing the road.

The amendment was negative—committee rose reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

Friday, March 13

Mr. Denton moved to take up the proposition submitted on yesterday for a lease of the roads.

Mr. Denton moved to refer it to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Howell moved to amend so as to refer it to the committee on finance.—

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Mr. L. spoke briefly in favor of the motion. The proposition embraced a proposal for the disposal of public lands of the state. The committee on internal improvement had made a report against leasing the road.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Green, Littlejohn and Thurber, and opposed by Messrs. Denton, Chipman, Bush, and Allen, and before the question was taken the committee rose, and the Senate adjourned.

Afternoon.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the sale of the Central Railroad, in committee of the whole, Senator Howell in the chair.

Mr. Littlejohn accepted of the modification of his amendment, offered by Mr. Fenton in the morning.

Mr. Fenton moved to add to the amendment of Mr. Littlejohn, the words, "upon all such lands, as may be taken westwardly from the village of Kalamazoo, or upon any new track which may be located by said company."

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Green, Littlejohn and Thurber, and opposed by Messrs. Denton and Chipman in opposition to the amendment, when it was carried, nine Senators voting in its favor and eight against.

The committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Noble introduced the following resolution:

The judiciary committee be instructed to amend the judiciary system as reported by the revisor, by striking out so much thereof, as requires all questions of law to be argued in the Supreme Court; and so much thereof as requires all judgment records to be made up by Attorneys, and so much as limits the Circuit Court to the trial of issues of

This amendment was debated at some length by Messrs. Littlejohn, Fenton, Allen and Green, and the question being taken was lost.

Mr. Fenton moved to insert in that portion of the section relating to damages assessed, which provides when the Inquisition shall have been confirmed and the money "being paid or legally tendered to the party entitled to the same," the words "or deposited with the State Treasurer, subject to the order of the court confirming the inquisition as aforesaid." Agreed to.

Mr. Fenton offered an amendment giving the court power on a second inquisition being had to assess the costs to either party at their discretion.

Mr. Littlejohn then offered an amendment to that part of the section relative to the assessment of damages, "providing that in the taking of any inquisition authorized by this section, it shall be competent for said company, and the owner, or occupier, or either of them, to appear before said jury and introduce evidence under the ordinary rules of law, the foreman of the jury being hereby authorized to administer the proper oath therefor."—Agreed to.

Mr. Fenton moved to amend the section, (relating to the assessment of damages, when the owner or occupier of the lands are unknown and they be advertised according to the section,) by striking out the words "and any irregularity or defect touching said notice, shall be taken advantage of in showing cause against the confirmation of the assessment or inquisition of damages, bad as found but not otherwise."

Mr. Green offered an amendment to the words sought to be stricken out, adding after the word "found" the words, "or within two years after such confirmation," which was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Littlejohn then prevailed.

Mr. Littlejohn then offered the following to come in at the end of section 7:

"Provided, That the owner or occupier of any lands or other property taken by said company for any of the purposes authorized by this act, may make a like application for an assessment of damages upon service of a notice therefor upon any of the officers or known agents of said company, and the proceedings thereafter shall be in all respects similar to those authorized by this section." Lost.

The bill to improve the administration of justice was considered.

On the provision applicable to County Courts.

Sec. 1. There shall be established in each of the organized counties of the State, &c.

Mr. Cray moved to except the county of Calhoun.

Mr. C. said he wished to have the county of Calhoun excepted, knowing that the people of that county were satisfied with the present system.

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BEECHER & ABBOT,
No. 152, Jefferson 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

quite—but assure their old customers, and those
wishing to buy, that they have a well selected as-
sortment for the trade.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,
cover their Retail Store and Basement, which
they will sell on favorable terms at any es-
tablishment west of New York.

WANTED—Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which
the highest cash advances will be made. Mer-
chants and others will please drop in.

Jan. 1846. 248-3mo.

Medical Notice.

The undersigned, in offering his services to Washington and the adjoining Counties, as Homoeopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homoeopathy.—(*Studia similes curantur.*) taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homoeopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, perfectly cured by Homoeopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have no their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera, black measles, malignant sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels, &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stricken off by the timely application of homoeopathic medicaments.

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

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipzig, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homoeopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention.

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

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.,
Homoeopathist.

Ypsilanti, 29th Nov. 1845. 23-19

Wardwell & Dixon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
No. 4, Cedar street, 2 doors above Pearl st.
New York.

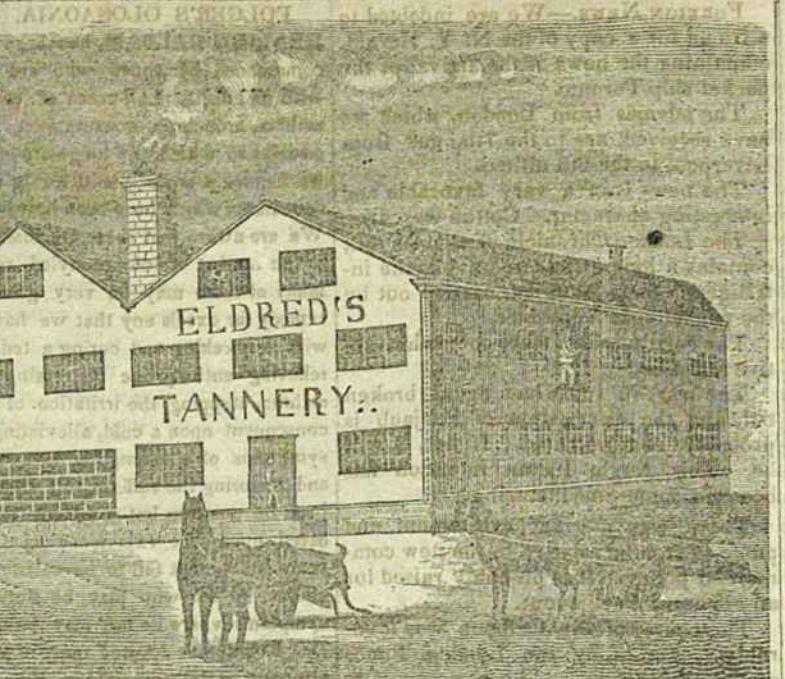
J. M. WARDWELL.—COURTLAND P. DIXON.

W. & D. are receiving a full and general as-
sortment of English and American Hardware,
consisting in part of Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Buceros' Razors, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons and
Saws, American Butts and Screws, Ames' Shovels
and Spades, Wm. Rowland's Mill and X-Cut Saw, Harris' Blows, Dennis' and Taylor's Scythes—which are offered on the most
favorable terms for cash or six month's credit.
New York, Feb. 1846. 252-6m.

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,
Broad and Narrow Power Looms, Napping and
Teasing Machines; all of which will be sold at
prices and on terms to correspond with the time.

They are also prepared to make to contract
Condensers and Jacks, or any other Machinery
that may be wanted for manufacturing or cus-
tom work; and all Machinery made by them will
be warranted good, and for durability, and
will be supplied with a full guarantee, and will be
sold without difficulty by this great remedy,
and the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain
quiet repose; the shorness of breath is over-
come, the cough is allayed, and health and vigor
take the place of despondency and suffering. Dr.
Folger's



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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 Sole Leather,
Slaughtered do
Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, Oak
French tanned Calf Skins,
Sea do
Goat Bindings,
Deer and Lamb do
White and Colored Linings,
Printed do
Russel do
Skirting Philadelphia and Other Shoe Trimmings,
and Kit of all kinds.

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared
to sell as low as can be purchased in this market.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine
our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cash and Leather exchanged for Hides and Skins.

ELDRED & CO.,
Detroit, Jan. 1846. 248-1v

Thirty Thousand Persons

Persian Pills.
"Put not the Light under a Basket, 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

PESSAR AND INDIAN EXTRACTS,
are the most efficient combination of medicinal
ingredients that ever has, or ever can compose a
pill.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN
PILLS, being made of vegetable roots, are
easily digested, and absorbed in the human
system. This liquid is easily taken up by the
short vessels, and conveyed throughout all
parts of the system, dispensing life and animation
in all the organs. By being assimilated with
the blood, it enters into its combination, purify-
ing the streams of life. You see it would nat-
urally and readily combine with the blood and all
the secretions, thus adapting itself to the removal
of all diseases of impure blood, which clog the
organs causing pain, distress, and death. If the
impurities settle upon the organ of the stomach,
it causes a bad taste in the mouth, a fretful
disposition, &c. &c. It is a cure for all
diseases of the stomach, &c. &c. It is a cure for all
diseases of the lungs, & &c. It is a cure for all
diseases of the heart, & &c. It is a cure for all
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