

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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TO THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

POETRY.

THE OLD CLOCK ON THE STAIRS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Somewhat hark from the village street
Stands the old fashioned country seat.

Across its antique portico,
Tall poplar trees their shadows throw;

And from its station in the hall
An ancient time-piece calls to all—

“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

Halfway up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its hands

From its case of massive oak,
Like a monk, who under his cloak

Crosses himself, and sighs, alas!
With sorrowful voice to all who pass—

“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

By day its voice is low and light
Bet in the silent dead of night.

Distant as a passing footstep’s fall,
It echoes along the vacant hall,

Along the ceiling, along the floor,
And seems to say at each chamber door,

“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

In that mansion used to be
Free-hearted hospitality,

His great fires up the chimney roared,
But like the skeleton at the feast,

That warning time-piece never ceased—
“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

There groups of merry children played,
Their youths and maidens dreaming strayed.

Oh, precious hours! O, golden time!
And affluence of love and time!

Even as a miser counts his gold,
Those hours the ancient time piece told—

“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

From that chamber, clothed in white,
The bride came forth on her wedding night,

There in that silent room below,
The dead lay in his shroud of snow;

And in the hush that followed the prayer
Was heard the old clock, on the stair—

“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead;

And when I ask, with throbs of pain,
“Ah, when shall they all meet again

As in the days, long since gone by,
The ancient time-piece makes reply—

“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

Never here, forever there,
Where all parting, pain, and care,

And death, and time shall disappear—
Forever there, but never here!

The horologe of Eternity
Says this incessantly—

“Forever—never!
Never—forever!”

developed in this sketch. She knew the subject upon which Mira's thoughts were occupied, and when for the seventh time she succeeded in having her seated in his presence, she commenced a conversation upon the duties and pleasures of a married life. The topic was sufficiently attractive, and Mira was enhanced by the interest it involved.

“Mira,” said Mrs. Halstead, “have you any idea what it is that constitutes the happiness of married people?”

“Have I any idea!” retorted Mira, with an air of sarcastic indifference which seemed to evince her consciousness of being fully posted upon the subject. “Have I any idea! Now, what a question! ask me at this period of my life. I hope I have an idea of what it is that constitutes the happiness of married people!—If I hadn't my own neck so near the halter, if you would not find my neck so near the halter, I would not find my neck so near the halter. It consists in love, my dear aunt, and I am sure it does not take an adept in the experience of such matters to tell that.”

As Mira spoke she looked into her aunt's face with an expression of triumph upon her countenance, and as though she would dare a reply to a truth which she conceived to be so well and so aptly spoken. Mrs. Halstead was amused at the prompt answer she gave to her question, and with a smiling approval to the compliment which Mira had taken to herself, she said:

“But suppose love should be interrupted in its course; what then?”

“Ah,” she replied, “but love must not be interrupted in its course; it must go on, and on, and it must continue to increase in strength and ardor.”

“And how would you act, Mira,” asked her aunt, “so as to effect its uninterrupted continuance amid the ups and downs of this ever-changing life?”

“Start right, and keep right,” replied Mira, with a toss of her head, which indicated her confidence upon the subject. “And if this is done,” she continued, “the course of the loving couple will be as smooth and uninterrupted as the flow of a peaceful river.”

“That is very true, Mira,” returned Mrs. Halstead. “You are correct so far; if you start right upon the sea of matrimony, and keep right you will be safe enough. And that right start my child! that is a most important matter; and for the want of it, multitudes have embarked upon the sea to be shipwrecked. But tell me, Mira, how do you intend to start?”

“Why aunt,” said Mira, after a moment's thought, “I do not regard it as a subject requiring much reflection. Every woman knows how to act when she is married. If she does not, she ought not to get married. That's my opinion.”

“Ah, Mira, my dear,” replied her aunt, thoughtfully, “it is that thing of getting married that occupies the thoughts of young people, to the exclusion of the duties and responsibilities connected with it. In that one consideration almost every other is lost, and those who are looking forward to matrimony imagine that happiness comes naturally to married people. But that is a great mistake, and often a very fatal one. It is the mistake that causes most of the differences and disputes, and of course most of the wretchedness of those who ought to be the happiest folks in the world. You will have more to do, Mira, than to get married in order to be happy.”

“Why, what do you mean, aunt,” exclaimed Mira, after listening with surprise and impatience to her remarks. “I do not and cannot understand you. I cannot tell whether you mean to undervalue matrimony, or whether I am to believe that you, who have been twice married, have less correct notions of the married state than I have who have not been married at all, and only hope to be so soon. Why, I can tell you the reason in a moment why some people are unhappy when they are married. It is because they are not congenial to one another. There are too many bad matches, aunt, and that is the reason why so much wretchedness exists among the married. If the matches were good, and the parties congenial, they would always be happy. Now, is not that as true as sunlight?”

“You may think so, Mira,” said her aunt, “but though you are on the eve of marriage, you know very little about it, and you have much to learn in relation to its obligations. But, Mira, I want you to tell me all about your ‘right start,’ and keeping right, and when I hear what you have to say about these matters, I may tell you what my experience has taught me, and it may be useful to you in the life of untried experiment before you.”

“I'll tell you that, ma'am, in a moment,” said Mira, in her usual confident style of expression.

“I know it, aunt, just as well as if I had studied it at school, although it has never occupied my thoughts a minute. I know it by a kind of intuition. In the first place I mean to love my husband, and then I know that he will love me, and if that's done all's done, and we'll go right forward in a straight line as happy as the day—”

“And if I am not satisfied and happy then, why I shall despair of being so in this world. In the second place, I shall do every thing in my power to please my husband, and I am certain that I shall do it; and am sure if I please him that he will try to please me. And if I please him and he pleases me, why it will be enough. So that point's settled. And in the third place, I'll make my husband respect me, by showing him that I have a proper and becoming respect for myself. I'll preserve my independence and dignity of character before him at all times; and if he sees that I am worthy of his affection, I am confident I shall have it. And it is this third part, aunt, that I regard as the most important of all. Gentlemen love and admire independence of spirit and a dignified carriage. I know it for I have heard them say so. They are qualities which any one might know would attract and please a man of intelligence. They will please Francis, that I know very well. And seeing my proud, dignified and unbending course, he'll look upon me as a treasure, and in his attentions—”

“And how can he help being happy when he sees me so high? He can't help it, aunt! No honorable high minded man could help being pleased with a wife under such circumstances. Now my dear aunt, I've told you my sentiments upon this great and mysterious subject of matrimonial happiness, and I ask you to confess if I have not hit just as well as if I had been twice married.”

Mrs. Halstead listened with attention to the detail of Mira's opinions upon the interesting theme of matrimony; and she was not surprised to learn that she entertained many of the errors which are indulged by young ladies generally upon the subject. Laying her arm affectionately upon Mira's neck, she said:

“My dear girl, I am glad that I have brought you out in the declaration of your views; it will afford me the opportunity of confirming you in those in which I think you to be right, and of correcting you in others in which I know you to be wrong.”

“O, aunt!” exclaimed Mira, as she blushed until her cheeks were like scarlet. “You've been jesting with me, and I have been so free in expressing myself. But you cannot gain my respect without a long lecture. Go on, then! I'm very teachable you know, and I do really want to be instructed. If I am wrong, and you convince me of it, I'll give up.”

“Well, my dear,” replied her aunt, “as you have challenged me to the task, sit still and listen, and I will tell you what my experience in two marriages has taught me. When I think your opinion, as you have expressed it, is right, I will encourage you to retain and practise it, and I will endeavor to show you wherein your error consists. You are right in what you say your first point. That the happiness of married people depends mainly upon their love for each other, there can be no doubt. I believe that you sincerely love your intended husband, and that he loves you, and there is no question but that you will continue to love each other. But, for all that, you must not expect that you will be able to go straight forward, and be as happy as the day. Many little matters will interrupt your course and provoke momentary uneasiness, and your study must be to make the interruption but momentary. Trials will arise, and crosses will trouble you, but you must make it your business to get them out of the way as soon as possible. Husbands and wives cannot always understand each other's thoughts until they are expressed, and if a misapprehension occurs, let but little time pass before it is set right. If your husband is at any time fretted by your action, and retaliates upon you in reproach, or by indifferent treatment, kindly say the adjustment of the difficulty, and if you feel that you have done the wrong, come out at once with the confession; make all suitable submission. And the sooner this is done the better; for then the difference will be the sooner settled. You are right in your second point, to do every thing you can to please your husband. But you must not expect that he will always be pleased. Sometimes even your most special effort may fail to accomplish the object. It may be that the very thing that ought to please him, from some unknown circumstance may have just the opposite effect. This will sometimes result from a difference of taste, which most necessarily exist in many minor matters, even in the most congenial minds. What will please you, will not always please your husband. I may in general please him to see you pleased, but it may, and without doubt, will happen that something that will afford you gratification, will have an opposite effect upon him. On this point, Mira, however much you may think you receive your impressions in love by intuition, your mind will have to be exercised in study. And when you have studied, and after you have done your best to please and fall, and are disappointed, refrain from pouting and looking angry, and get over your unpleasant feelings as quickly as may be. Meet your husband with a cheerful smile, even if you struggle to keep down some opposing feeling to do it. Your cheerfulness will do much for the accomplishment of your purpose, and will frequently remove the cloud from your husband's brows, and cause him to take pleasure in what affords you gratification, even if his own taste and inclination do not lead him to its enjoyment. And now my dear Mira, do not be offended if I tell you that upon your third point you are utterly and altogether mistaken. You may be dignified, and reserved, and independent, and all that, by any one else, but you must not be so to your husband. Independence is a thing which should be unknown between man and wife. They are really dependent upon each other,—dependent in the strongest sense of the term,—dependent in every thing, and in every way. Dependence is their mutual trust, the capital upon which they draw for their affection. And that dependence must be confessed. It must be acted upon. It must be seen. It must be felt. It must always be seen—always felt. No sensible wife would treat with contempt the husband whose dependence upon her for happiness was seen and acknowledged. And no man that deserves to be called a man, would impose upon the wife whose all of hope for the joy which this world affords is centered in himself. Where the dependence is mutual, Mira, there must be mutual confidence and mutual peace. And on this third point, my dear girl, if I understand you, you seem to think the dependence of the marriage station a thing that contravenes the high respect which the parties should entertain for each other. This is not so. On the contrary, in the dependence of the one upon the other, is the respect of both seen. Let me be particular on this point. It is the rock, Mira, on which the happiness of thousands has been shipwrecked. Many married persons have most improperly imagined that it is necessary at times, and under certain circumstances, to show their independence. And it has happened that they have endeavored to let each other see and feel that their services and society can be dispensed with. Some have studied how to practice this independence. And they have practised it but too successfully. It has ripened into disrespect, and wretchedness has followed. Often has it occurred that some mere trifles have given offence, and the offended party has shown resentment in that independent manner which you so much admire, and which in some relations you deem so necessary; the resentment has been succeeded by a settled indifference; for lovers resent but to relax into a settled coolness. And when the injured party has shown reluctance in the return of like treatment, both have been rendered miserable. In such instances, neither party is willing to submit to the humiliation which is required in their mutual concession. Oh, how many days, and weeks, and months of bitterness have been passed in this way! And how often has such behavior laid the foundation of lasting dislike!—And strange as it may seem, the one that begins the injury, is the last to give up. It seems as if

the consciousness of having done the wrong excites the feeling of contempt in the individual, and impels a continued resistance. While conscience stings the guilty one to the soul, he is unwilling to acknowledge the impropriety, because it fastens his guilt upon him, and humiliates him in his own eyes. Remember, Mira, that the first to offend is almost always the last to forgive, and do your utmost not to offend yourself, and to prevent the husband whom you love from doing so. Against this notion of yours, that independence should sometimes be practised by you, my dear girl, I would most affectionately warn you. I am the more anxious to caution you against it, because you seem to regard it as the most important of the points upon which you have touched. You deem that independence and spirit in a woman, and exhibited towards her husband, will be inspiring in his eyes. Never was any thing more false. Never was any thing more deceptive. The independence you would love to practise is but a shade below indifference, and in the husband it is cruelty; in the wife the greatest folly that can be conceived. The married are to take each other for what they are. They should always be willing to lie at each other's feet, and to unshrink themselves to one another in all the freedom of an ardent confidence, in all the sincerity of a devoted trust. But, let me say, my dear girl, that it is not necessary that the world should know how much a wife is dependent upon her husband; or a husband upon his wife for the enjoyment of life's blessings; but they should know it themselves, and feel it, and practise upon it continually. And now, Mira, while I am speaking on the subject, I will add a word or so upon the love in which, you rightly say, consists the happiness of those who are united in matrimony. It is in mutual confidence that this love is to be perpetuated. Continue that confidence and the love is continued; impair it, and the love is impaired; destroy it, and the love ceases. Never say the lightest word nor do the slightest thing that would cause your husband to suspect you of even the most trifling indiscretion. Conceal nothing from him. Practise no reserve whatever, and you will retain his love and be happy. Act the contrary part and you will cause him to distrust you. Distrusting, he will miss you; and despising you, you are undone.—Now, I think, my dear Mira, if you follow my directions as well as you have patiently listened to them, you may be thankful that you have an aunt who is anxious that you should be guided by the light of her experience. And in after years, as you return in thought to this hour, you may rejoice that you gave me the opportunity of correcting your errors, and warning you against their practice. I know that what I have said is true, and I hope you may find my advice salutary, and experience lasting good in testing it through life.”

(Concluded next week.)

FIFTY FACTS,

SHOWING THAT THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE U. S. SHOULD BE REDUCED AND ULTIMATELY ABOLISHED.

1. The annual civil expenses of the United States scarcely exceed 25 cents to each of the people. For the year ending June 30, 1845, they were only \$3,914,554, while the War expenses were \$17,923,729.

2. The whole sum expended by our government for civil purposes, since the adoption of the Constitution, is less than \$149,000,000; while the war expenses, from January 1, 1836, to March 3, 1843, have been nearly \$154,000,000!

3. Here in Massachusetts, distinguished above all her sister States for her virtue and intelligence, boasting of her Common School System as the crown of her glory and bulwark of her defence. Since 1831, she has paid out of her treasury, for the support of her militia, \$240,595,75! The General Government, during the time, expended on its preparations for defence and for purposes connected with war, \$210,969,635! So, if we divide the appropriations of the Government equally among the twenty six States, we find that the sum drawn out of the national and State treasuries for partial defense of Massachusetts alone is \$8,954,513.11 since 1831!!!

4. A distinguished gentleman, who has spent much time in investigations of this kind, has summed up the bill of cost of supporting the militia system of the U. States, at \$50,000,000 per annum!—Now, then, let us take half of this sum as the average annual cost of the system, and we shall find that it has drawn from the people of this country the sum of \$375,000,000 since 1831!

5. Last year this militia system drew out of the treasury of Massachusetts \$50,000! A carefully prepared table of statistics show us, that the State has expended nearly half a million of dollars on the same harlequin institution during the last fifteen years!

6. Our National Government expends Eighty per cent of its revenue in keeping us in a state of defence.

7. The mercantile shipping of the civilized world amounts to about 9,000,000 tons; which is worth, new and old, \$30 per ton; and nets, clear of expenses, interest and insurance, 10 per cent, or \$24,000,000 per annum. The appropriation to the British Navy for the current year is \$33,620,000!!!

8. The American Board of Foreign Missions has become almost a wonder of the world for its extensive operations of

Christian philanthropy in heathen lands. Since its institution, it has received and disbursed more than \$2,500,000 for the promulgation of the Gospel. The Military Academy at West Point has received from the Government more than \$4,000,000!!!

9. The officers of the U. S. Navy receive as salary over \$2,000,000 per annum. The ministers of the Gospel receive an average salary of \$500 each.—Then the pay of our naval officers equals that received by 4000 ministers for all their labors of love, in season and out of season.

10. From March 4th, 1789, to June 30th, 1844, our Government expended on the War Department \$663,438,851.—For civil purposes, comprehending the expenses of the executive, the legislative, the judiciary, the post office, light houses, and intercourse with foreign nations, \$161,130,110.

11. The value of all the cotton exported from the United States from 1821 to 1842, inclusive, was \$886,984,209. The profit on this amount at 10 per cent, clear of all losses and expenses, and the interest of the capital invested, would be \$88,698,420. The appropriations to the U. S. Navy, during the same period, have amounted to \$72,912,484, leaving a balance of more than \$15,000,000 in favor of the cotton interest above the expenditures of the Navy. Fifteen millions of dollars, then, is all that “sinews bought and sold have earned” in the cotton fields of the South, for 22 years, above the cost of our glorious little navy!

12. It costs much hard labor beneath a burning sun, to produce a bushel of wheat. A crop of this important grain covers over the farmer's year with solitude and toil, and he is apt to reckon in the just reward of his labor with the profits of his crop of wheat. Fifteen per cent, clear of the interest of the capital invested in land, implements and hired personal labor, is a liberal estimate for the profit accruing to the wheat and corn grower. In 1842 there were produced in the United States 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth, at 75 cents per bushel, \$75,000,000

Indian corn, 142,000,000 bushels at 40 cts. 56,800,000

Total \$131,800,000

Profit at 15 per cent, \$19,770,000,00

Appropriation to the Army and Navy the same year, 20,150,401,00

Hard working farmers, is not that a “scrap of curious information” to you!

13. There are 1521 naval officers in the pay of the Government, whose salaries average \$1,300 each, per annum. There are 45 war ships, carrying 1504 guns, in actual service. The cost of officering each ship, then, amounts to \$45,000 per annum. Government has more than one officer, at the salary of \$1,300, to every gun in service!

14. In 1837, the French government expended more on its navy than its whole mercantile marine would bring in the market, at \$40 per ton; a high average for the commercial shipping of the world.

15. The annual appropriations to the British navy exceed the net profits of the whole mercantile marine of Great Britain, France and the United States.

16. In 1823, all the commercial shipping we had on the river, lake and ocean, amounted to 1,336,565 tons. The appropriation to the navy that year, was \$2,503,766; and the revenue from customs was \$19,088,433. In 1843 our mercantile marine, foreign and domestic, amounted to 2,153,602 tons. The appropriation to the Navy for the same year was \$7,963,678, and the revenue from customs about \$18,000,000—less by a million than that of 1834.

17. The United States has about 1,000,000 tons of shipping engaged in foreign trade, whose net annual profit is \$6,000,000; and the appropriation to our navy for the last year, was \$6,359,787!

18. In 1790, when the country had just emerged from a long and wasting war, and was more exposed to foreign invasion than at any period of its national existence; and when its population was only 3,929,827—the administration of the great Washington, in carrying out the maxim, “in time of peace prepare for war,” appropriated to the military department \$835,618. In 1838, when the world was in profound peace, and no powerful tribes of Indians surrounded the republic with a cordon of dangerous foes; and when the population had increased to 16,000,000, quadrupling that of 1790, the government appropriated \$19,936,312 to

the Military establishment alone! nearly twenty five times the sum appropriated for the same department in 1790, when the country was the most exposed to, and least able to encounter, danger from without and within!

19. The civil expenses of government, either in Great Britain, the United States, or France, would never have created the necessity of imposing the slightest restriction on a trade as free as the winds; or of taxing a foreign article with a farthing of duty; or of contracting the debt of a shilling to sustain the majesty of a national existence. The civil expenditures of the British Government, embracing all the cost of her royalty and aristocracy and colonial jurisdiction, throughout her world-wide empire, does not average \$16,000,000, per annum; but a little more than FIFTY CENTS a head on the population of the United Kingdom. The civil expenses of the United States do not exceed thirty cents a head on the people.

20. From 1791 to 1815, the aggregate expenditures of Great Britain on its army, navy, and ordnance, was \$3,594,113,400; equal to One Hundred and Twelve Thousand, Three Hundred and Sixteen Tons of pure silver, estimating \$16 to the pound. This sum in silver would have laded Three Hundred and Seventy Four ships, each with Three Hundred tons of that precious metal. There are a great many trophies of British valor in the tower of London, such as old blood-stained standards, rusty fire-locks, swords, brass waistcoats, &c., and thousands of the children of the dead warriors crying for potatoe skins and the husks that swine eat through the realm.

21. The cost of supporting a single gun in one of our sloops of war, for a single year in service, would support 30 missionaries in heathen lands, or put the New Testament into the hands of 120,000 pagans.

22. Dr. Duncanson, in his speech on the Army Appropriation Bill, exposes the prodigal policy of the government in relation to war expenses. The major general receives \$7,144.88 per annum in salary or perquisites; equal to the income of twenty four farms, capital and labor included. A brigadier general receives \$4,600, equal to the proceeds of 15 farms, each worth \$5,000, and labor included. An adjutant general receives \$3,848 a sum equal to the proceeds of 13 farms, worth each \$5,000 and labor included. An inspector general receives \$4,183, equal to the proceeds of 14 farms, worth each \$5,000 and labor included. A quartermaster general receives \$3,767, equal to the proceeds of 12 farms, each worth \$5,

yet the latter are exposed to all the hardships of perpetual toil, servile obedience and degradation; to the storms of winter, the enervating suns of the tropics, and the infectious miasms of the most unhealthy portions of the globe, yea, and the kicks and lashes of their despotic superiors, while the lives of the former are one perpetual holiday; and all this our government enforces in the name of equality.—Id.

39. If ill health, accident, lack of employment or old age, interferes with one of the latter, his pittance of seven or eight dollars a month ceases, but if one of the former is disabled, or detained from the service on account of ill health, or old age, or if he be "home on leave, or waiting orders" and enjoying the society of his family and friends, by his own fireside, or lounging for months or years about fashionable watering places; his princely stipend still goes on, and even at his death his pay is continued for the benefit of his wife and children.—Id.

40. A proposition was made last Congress, to render the berth of midshipman accessible to the more meritorious apprentices on board ship, but it was indignantly voted down by that republican assembly. The reasons for this, as stated by grave and republican Congress men, were, that it might be mortifying to the pride of national officers, and it would consequently be detrimental to the lofty chivalry of that class of men, to have their elevated stations accessible to low born young men, who have been obliged to degrade themselves in their early years by labor. This was the substance and language of the objections, that gave a negative vote to the proposition.—Id.

41. At the age of 12 or 14 years, he commences receiving just as much salary as the governors of some of our states, or as much as five or ten able bodied men can earn by unremitting toil. Epauettes are buttoned on his shoulders, and a sword hung to his side, and he now commences his first lesson, in lording it over the apprentices and sailors, and confirming his habits of extravagance, and perhaps profligacy.

Mero boys 12 or 14 years of age receive their 400 dollars per annum salary, 500 dollars including emoluments; Passed Midshipmen 750 dollars, Lieutenants 1,800 dollars, and so on up to 4,500 dollars per annum, besides their rations.—Id.

42. We have had a specimen in the Florida war, of the benefits likely to arise, from rearing our officers after the West Point fashion. We commenced a war against a handful of savages. At the beginning of this war, a very large number of those whom the United States had educated at West Point, at the public charge, resigned on the first prospect of a fight.—Id.

43. Our navy on a peace allowance, for the last six or eight years, has cost us as much per annum as in 1812—13—14—15, while maintaining a war against the most powerful maritime nation on the globe.—Id.

44. It is morally and physically impossible, for men to be forcible and efficient in the field, or in the navy, who have been brought up in indolence and luxury. A salary of 4 or 500 dollars per annum, besides rations, commencing at the tender age of 12 or 14 years, and soon increased to 750 dollars, then at 1,800 dollars, and so on, up to 3,500 dollars, and 4,500 dollars per annum, is sure to engender habits of luxury and indolence that unfit men for active service of any kind whatever.—Id.

45. The sole object of a navy, is to keep guns afloat and ready for effective service, and if we will divide our aggregate annual expenses for the Navy, by the number of guns kept afloat, it will give us the annual cost per gun. For instance, in 1838, the number of guns afloat was 670, expenses 9,000,971 dollars, in 1841, 787 guns, expenses, 6,196,516 dollars, in 1842, 956 guns estimated expenses, 8,706,573. The average for the whole three years, will be just about 9,000 dollars, per gun per annum.—Id.

46. Pay of Naval Officers.

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Pay. 68 Captains at \$4,500 per annum in service, 396,000. 38 Com. " 20,50 do. 240,000. 87 Lieut. " 1,800 do. 583,600. 69 Surgeons, " 1,800 do. 124,200. 26 Pass. Ast. " 1,200 do. 32,400. 41 Ast. Sur. " 950 do. 38,950. 64 Pursers, " 2,000 do. 128,000. 159 Pas. Mid. " 750 do. 118,250. 514 Midship, " 400 do. 125,000. 31 Masters, " 1,100 do. 34,000. 11 Mas.' mates, 450 do. 4,950. 22 Prof. Mat.'s, 1,200 do. 28,400. 30 Boatswains, 750 do. 21,500. 42 Gunners, 750 do. 31,500. 56 Carpenters, 750 do. 62,500. 58 Sailmakers, 750 do. 43,500. 59 Marine Officers, do. 51,654. 53 Engineers, do. 25,715. Navy Agents, do. 31,835. Naval Storekeepers, do. 18,877. Naval Constructors, do. 18,522. Total \$2,051,808. Secretary and Clerks of the Navy Department at Washington, 60,750. Total \$2,112,558.

47. The whole power of the Government consists of 76 ships of war. Twelve of these are on the stocks; 19 more are in ordinary, i. e. lying crewless at the navy yards, like sleighs in summer in a farmer's yard or outhouse; and Forty-five, mounting in all 1504 guns, are in commission, or in actual service; at sea, or as receiving ships, like the Ohio, in our harbors.—Report of Whig Com. of Congress.

48. "It appears from the Official Register, that on the 20th of September, 1828, Samuel Woodhouse, of Pennsylvania, was 'on leave'; and from that period to 1st of January, 1842 he was either 'on leave' or 'waiting orders,' receiving pay, and in the mean time, has passed through the several grades from Lieutenant to Captain."

"David Deacon, of New Jersey, was 'on

leave at the same time, and in September, 1839, was 'waiting orders,' being out of the service all the while, but receiving promotion and pay."

Bladen Dulany, of Virginia; Abraham J. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey; Lewis E. Simonds, of Massachusetts; H. H. Cooke, of Virginia; J. W. McCluney, of Pennsylvania; Edward J. Johnson, of Rhode Island; Thomas J. Manning, of New Jersey; Alexander G. Gordon, of the District of Columbia; Charles E. Crawley, of South Carolina; Stephen Cassin, of Pennsylvania; Henry Henry, of Virginia; mostly from September, 1829, down to 1st January, 1842, have rendered no service at all to the Government; or, if any, just enough to be regarded as a 'national calamity'; and yet they have received pay and been promoted."

"The committee will not be understood as saying that these are all the cases of this character which are existing. Very far from it. Many are to be found, who, in a period of fourteen years, have been 'on leave' and 'waiting orders' ten years. They have mentioned these as some of the most flagrant cases, for the purpose of illustrating the necessity of the measure of retrenchment which they propose.—Id.

49. Officers waiting orders. And on leave. 12355 1051 324. 1837 1118 376. 1310 1210 321. 1842 1572 865.

"All these officers received their pay, though rendering no service; and the pay of those 'absent on leave, and waiting orders,' will amount to near THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the year 1842.—Id.

50. From the first of January 1840, to Jan. 1st, 1842, there was an increase of 302 officers in the space of two years. Consequent upon the increased expenditures of the Navy, and the increase of its officers, has arisen a great abuse, in keeping a large number of officers in the pay of Government, rendering no service because there is none to render.—Id.

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty. ESCAPE FROM SLAVERY.

AMHERSTBERG, March 13, 1845. A public meeting of the citizens of Amherstburg, Canada West, met in Union Chapel, to hear an address from Lewis Richardson, a fugitive from Henry Clay, of Ashland, Kentucky.—At half past 7 o'clock, A. M. the house was called to order by Mr. L. F. Burr, who acted as chairman of the meeting, and J. Bings secretary. After the object of the meeting was explained by H. Bibb, of Detroit, Mr. Richardson proceeded as follows:

"Dear Brethren, I am truly happy to meet with you on British soil, (cheers) where I am not known by the color of my skin, but where the Government knows me as a man. But am I free from American slavery, after wearing the galling chains on my limbs 50 years? 9 of which it has been my unhappy lot to be the slave of Henry Clay. It has been said by some that Clay's slaves had rather live with him than be free, but I had rather die than have a millstone tied to my neck, and be sunk to the bottom of Detroit river, than to go back to Ashland and be his slave for life. As late as Dec. 1845, H. Clay had me stripped and tied up, and one hundred and fifty lashes given me on my naked back: the crime for which I was so abused was, I failed to return home on a visit to see my wife, on Monday morning, before 5 o'clock. My wife was living on another place 3 miles off from Ashland. During the 9 years living with Mr. Clay, he has not given me a hat nor cap; wear, nor a stitch of bed clothes, except one small coarse blanket. Yet he has said publicly his slaves were 'fat and sleek.' But say if they are, it is not because they are so well used by him. They have nothing but coarse bread and meat to eat, and not enough of that. They are allowed every week. For each field hand is allowed one peck of coarse corn meal and meat in proportion, and no vegetables of any kind. Such is the treatment that Henry Clay's slaves receive from him. I can truly say that I have only one thing to lament over, and that is my wife who is yet in bondage, and if I only had her with me, I should be happy. Yet think not that I am unhappy.—I think not that I regret the choice that I have made. I counted the cost before I started.—Before I took leave of my wife, she wept over me, and dressed the wounds on my back caused by the lash. I then gave her the parting hand, and started for Canada. I expected to be purchased as a felon, as I had been before, and to be hunted as a fox from mountain to cave. I well knew if I could meet much longer with Clay, that I should be killed by such floggings and abuse by his cruel overseer in my old age. I wanted to be free before I died—and if I should be caught on the way to Canada and taken back, it could be but death, and I might as well die with the colic as the fever. With these considerations I started for Canada.

Such usage as this caused me to flee from under the American eagle, and take shelter under the British crown. (Cheers.) Thanks be unto Heaven that I have got here at last: on yonder side of Detroit river, I was recognized as property; but on this side, I am on free soil. Hall Britannia! Shame, America! (Cheers.) A Republican despatch, holding three millions of our fellow men in slavery. Oh what a contrast between slavery and liberty! Here I stand erect, without a chain upon my limbs. (Cheers.) Rejoiced, emancipated, by the generosity of G. W. Britain. (Cheers.) I now feel as independent as ever Henry Clay felt when he was running for the White House. In fact I feel better. He has been defeated four or five times, and I but once. But he was running for slavery, and I for liberty. I think I have beat him out of sight. Thanks be to God that I am elected to Canada, and if I don't live but one night, I am determined to die on free soil. Let my days be few or many, let me die sooner or later, my grave shall be made in free soil.

A song by H. Bibb—"The Fugitives Triumph." A reply by H. Bibb: Dear friend, in behalf of the citizens of a Canada, we hail you with joy—we hail you as a brother—we bid you welcome to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen of Canada, among which are life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. You are no longer a slave—no longer three-fifths of a man—the very moment that you set your foot on British soil, the fetters fall from your limbs. You are now in a new country, among strangers, and far from your friends, and we can sympathize with

you. We know how you love what man hold most dear—his parents, relations, wife and children—and heart-rending as it is, we must give them up, but we will ever part. And now, in conclusion, my advice is, go to work for yourself—the land is rich and fertile, and let us take care of ourselves, and let honesty and integrity be our motto now and forever.

Moved by M. Needham, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Signal of Liberty, and all other papers friendly to the oppressed. Adopted. J. BINGA, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

DETROIT, March 23, 1846.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Some Detroit correspondent of last week, noticing the doings of our "Gotham," lights upon the St. Patrick temperance celebration.—I think I perceive a little misapprehension of fact in his notice. The celebration is not, as is generally supposed, a religious one: it is purely civil: as like as possible to our 4th of July: commemorative of the introduction of Christianity, and civil blessings to Ireland. In Ireland all sects celebrate the day. The most bitter anti-catholic, is or rather was before the Mathewite era, often found the trustiest paddy, with shamrock in hat, and the accompaniment in hand, in which to drown his shamrockship. In fact it is country and not sect which speaks on this day.—St. Patrick was not a catholic. At his time the only sect were christianity and paganism.

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His era was the era of Ireland's glory. She was then independent and was refined and learned beyond the rest of Europe. A few centuries later found her in the hands of the Danes, and then of England, the seat of oppression and woe; unbroken and unmitigated, from that to the present period. Her people now turn back to this season of her glory, and as the dispersed Jew looks towards his temple, and in his misfortune recalls the splendor of his Solomon, so oppressed, and colonized Ireland looks to this bright era in her nation's history. The St. Patrick's day is devoted to these associations. X.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1846.

LIBERTY MEETING.

A meeting of the Liberty Party of Ann Arbor will be held at Mechanics Hall, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M. to nominate candidates for Town Officers for the ensuing year. MARCH 27, 1846.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

In another part of this paper we have inserted Fifty Facts respecting the Military and Naval establishments of our own country and of other nations. We have collected these with considerable labor and care. Those not otherwise credited are derived from the writings of Elihu Burritt, the 'Learned Blacksmith.' We have Fifty more Facts on hand which we shall publish as soon as we can find room.

We invite the attention of thinking men to these revelations. They show that the salaries and numbers of officers are increasing, and that two thirds of all our national taxation and expenditures are for warlike purposes, in a state of profound peace.

Those of our readers who wish for full and accurate information on this subject will do well to preserve the article for future reference.

LIBERTY CAUSE IN SALEM.

At a meeting of the Liberty party in Salem, held March 2, 1845, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for Township officers, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That while we consider the great one idea question of Human Liberty and Equal Rights paramount to all others, yet we believe the time has fully come for the Liberty party to take ground on all measures of public interest affecting the welfare of our country.

1. Because we deem it necessary that the officers elected by any party, should be so instructed as to be able truly to represent their constituents in carrying out their sentiments on all financial matters connected with our government, both in the State and Nation.

2. The present important crisis in our country—the great contest and revolutions in the political world, require a full and free declaration of our sentiments on all these subordinate principles.

3. Our success and permanency as a political party depend much upon the ground we occupy in relation to these questions.

Resolved, That we consider the Liberty party as the only party that can, under present circumstances, consistently become a reform party, and that it should at once raise the standard of Reform, both in State and Nation, and go for all the measures that would secure the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That we go for the immediate reduction of all salaries, the election of all officers, as far as consistent, by the people—the reform of the army and navy, and gradual reduction of the same: a tariff judiciously arranged, sufficient merely for an economical administration of government; a general and radical reform of the judiciary, and that stand on all questions that will be consistent with our principles.

Resolved, That the Liberty party, in taking this stand, abandons no principle that they have ever cherished, but are only carrying out more fully, the great fundamental and Democratic doctrines upon which it is based.

JOHN PEEBLES, Sec'y.

Our eastern exchanges contain accounts of much damage done by floods, caused chiefly by the melting of the deep snows of that region.

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We received the communication of the Committee to the Liberty party too late for insertion this week. It contemplates an immediate, general, and vigorous movement through the State. We submit the following appointments this week, that those interested may have reasonable notice of the times and places of meeting: STATE AGENCY.

Appointments of S. B. Treadwell, State financial and business Agent. The agent will commence his duties in Jackson County, as follows:

- At JACKSONVILLE, April 7, 1846, at 6 o'clock P. M. at Harrison's Academy. At LEON, April 8, at 6 o'clock P. M. at the Congregational meeting house. At GRASS LAKE, April 9, at 6 P. M. at the Congregational Church. At NAPAULON, April 14, " " " " School house. At COLLETTA, April 16, " " " " School house in Jefferson. At COXCOMB, April 20, " " " " School house. At SANDSTONE, April 23, " " " " Village School house. At RIVES, April 27, " " " " Red School house.

C. H. STEWART, of Detroit, will attend at Jackson, Leon, and Grass Lake, and address the friends, at the time of the above appointments.

Friends in the several localities above mentioned, are particularly requested to make arrangements for the respective meetings, and especially to assemble the Liberty voters of the towns adjacent to the place of meeting, so that town organizations and other arrangements may be made.

They are also requested to peruse the address of the Central Committee, and make what arrangements they best can in their respective towns to facilitate the objects of the Committee, and of the business of the Agent.

After Jackson, the Agent will visit the county of Washburn, and then Oakland. It is designed to make his appointments at the center of every four towns, and remain there or in the vicinity three days: for disposal of the business of those towns. His first appointment in Washburn, will be at or near the center of

Lyndon — Dexter
Sylvan — Lima
his next at Manchester; then at Saline, and so on.

But as he or the Central Committee do not possess the information requisite for an economical and efficient disposal of his time, the friends in each county are requested to make the proper arrangements, allowing three days for four towns, and to communicate the same to the committee at Detroit.

S. B. TREADWELL, Agent. Jackson, March 24, 1846.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The pro-slavery and servile clique, which has so long kept New Hampshire grinding in the service of the slavocracy, is fairly broken. The Texas conspiracy is condemned. The doughfaces are in a minority of 3,000 and upwards, and the legislature is anti-Texas by a majority of between 30 and 40—thus securing the election of that uncorrupted Democrat, John P. Hale, to the United States Senate, for the residue of Judge Woodbury's term, one year, and for a full term of six years ensuing. The Post of Saturday, gives the following summary of the votes in 181 of the 224 towns.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, Party. March, 1845. Dem. Williams 24,454. Whig Colby 16,684. Lib. Berry 9,616. Total 50,754. March, 1845. Steele 21,125. Colby 14,676. Hot 5,248. Scat 89. Total 41,993.

—Emancipator. As far as heard from the Whigs have elected 116 members of the Legislature, the Democrats 97, and the Liberty party 27.

There is no choice for Governor, nor for member of Congress. The Old Hunker candidate for Representative lacks nearly 3,000 votes of an election.

Mr. John Thompson and several of his family were severely injured last Monday. A boy of about 14 years of age went to the barn where Mr. T's horse was stable, with a little child about two years old. From some unknown cause the horse commenced kicking furiously, to the imminent danger of the child. In attempting to remove him the boy was badly injured and prostrated.—Mrs. Thompson ran out of the house on hearing the outcry, and in attempting to rescue her children, the horse's foot broke her arm. Mr. Thompson arriving at this juncture succeeded in extricating his disabled family from their perilous condition, although not without being somewhat injured himself. We learn that they are all recovering.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

In the True Democrat, we find the proceedings of a Democratic Reform meeting held in Salem, in this county. Among the objects of reform enumerated are: Judiciary Reform, so that justices may have jurisdiction in all cases of \$500 or under; reduction of Executive Patronage, of the salary of the Governor and President, of the Navy, and of the pay of members of Congress and of the Legislature; the Single District system and biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Most of these proposals meet our hearty concurrence and approbation; but how long these measures can be effected through the present organization of the Democratic party?—Were we to judge of the future by the present and the past course of that party, we should respond, and rightly, too, without a moment's hesitation—Never!

We learn that the Governor has signed the bill for the sale of the Central Railroad. Whether the Company will accept the charter is not certainly known, but the general expectation is, that they will.

The Liberty vote of Chicago for Mayor is 229, being the highest ever given.

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN DETROIT.

Tract Distribution—Churches—Navigation.

DETROIT, March 25th, 1846.

FRIEND FOSTER:—Among the means of religious influence now in operation in our city, there is one which although noiseless and unassuming in its character, is calculated to accomplish much good.—I refer to the system of monthly tract distribution recently established, (or rather revived, as it was formerly in operation some years since) in our city. It is an effort in which nearly all of our Protestant Evangelical Societies unite, the avowed or leading object of which is to give every family in the city, willing to receive them, a religious tract once a month. Although this is its leading object, yet it is by no means confined to that, but embraces many collateral benefits, such as seeking out and supplying the temporal wants of many destitute families, securing their attendance upon our Sabbath schools, promoting the cause of Temperance by obtaining names upon the pledge, and prevailing upon individuals and families not connected with any of our religious societies, and consequently in the habit of neglecting public worship, to attend upon the stated means of grace. These and kindred results, calculated to promote the temporal and religious interests of many of the inhabitants of our city, will doubtless flow from the effort. It is under the auspices of an Association formed about three months since, composed of members of the various Evangelical Societies among us. One of their arrangements is to hold a monthly meeting of the distributors on the 4th Monday evening of each month, for prayer and consultation, at which, reports are read from some of the districts, and such facts communicated, as are calculated to encourage those engaged in the work.

The city is divided into 68 districts, and a distributor appointed to each, whose duty it is to visit every family within the district, willing to receive a tract, within the first 15 days of each month and report the result of their labors.—The 3d monthly meeting of distributors was held on Monday evening last—from the reports presented it appeared that 1,700 tracts had been distributed the present month, a number of destitute families relieved, some 50 children of suitable age, to attend Sabbath School, but not connected with any, prevailed upon to attend, and many other facts showing the general utility of the system. One distributor reported a fact deserving notice to the humanity of a female of that description of our community who are at times maliciously or ignorantly stigmatized as "not being able to take care of themselves." It was this—"two white children were found who had been neglected by their parents and had been taken and provided for by a colored woman. She expressed a desire for aid (her own means being very limited,) to provide them with suitable clothing to enable them to attend Sabbath School." It is a system peculiarly adapted to bring the blessed truths of the Gospel within the reach of a large class of floating population, such as is found in all our cities and populous villages, especially at the west—and while we believe, if universally established and vigorously sustained it would be productive of incalculable good in every part of the land, we feel that as a means of diffusing religious truth among multitudes of families in our more populous towns and cities, it is indispensable.

Upon the subject of Churches in our city, I may remark, that if the moral and religious improvement of our community might be fairly measured by the increase of religious societies and the erection of Church edifices, it would certainly show a very rapid advance within the past year, (for including what are still in the course of erection, and a building now preparing for the Bethel Society,) there has been no less than seven new places of public worship erected or provided within that time—6 Protestant—(viz. 1 Congregational, 1 Methodist, 1 colored, 1 Episcopal, 1 Lutheran and 1 Bethel) and one Roman Catholic. The latter is an immense edifice, and when completed will probably hold a larger assembly than any building west of New York. The "Bethel Association" recently formed in our city have leased a large building (built for, and some years since occupied as a saloon) on Woodbridge St. nearly in the rear of the Michigan Exchange. They are now engaged in fitting it up, and purpose opening it for public worship in about two weeks. When prepared it will make a very comfortable and commodious place of worship and will doubtless do much to elevate the character and condition of those employed on our inland waters, by providing them with a place that they will regard as peculiarly their own. I am advised that the Association have engaged the Rev. Mr. Jamison of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, as chaplain for the ensuing year.

An immense quantity of rain has fallen in our city within the past 48 hours, almost flooding some of the streets in the Eastern part of it where the ground is low. If it had extended any distance upon the Lake, it must be favorable for breaking up the ice.

Boats have commenced running from here to Port Huron (river St. Clair,) and there is probably but little if any obstruction to navigation between this and Mackinac. As you will perceive by the papers, the steamer "Nile" is advertised to leave this port the 9th of next month for Chicago.

The "Ben Franklin" arrived this morning from Erie—reports no ice between here and that port—leaves again to-night, and is confident of reaching Dunkirk (45 miles this side of Buffalo) and perhaps Buffalo, so that we shall doubtless soon have unobstructed navigation of the Lakes. Yours truly,

North Carolina, a Slave State, gives the right of voting to all her citizens without reference to color, as shown by the following extract from her Constitution:

"That all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, who have been inhabitants of any one county within the State 12 months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the house of commons, for the county in which he resides."

We commend this fact to those three distinguished Senators and lawyers in the Senate who lately reported, in substance, that no State had yet granted such a privilege to negroes. Where have these Senators lived all their day's?

The income of Great Britain for 1845, is estimated at £58,500,217; the expenditure £55,105,647.

HENRY CLAY'S SLAVE.

We publish in another column, a communication, purporting to be an account of the reception at Amherstburg, Canada, of a fugitive from the service of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. We do not vouch for the correctness of its statements.—We learn from our exchanges that a person relating a similar story has passed through Ohio; and we presume the individual is the same. If he be really a fugitive from the service of Mr. Clay, he is entitled to tell his own story, leaving the public to judge whether he or his master is most to be believed in those points where they differ. Our experience leads us to receive statements of this kind with considerable allowance and qualification.

From a narrative of the alleged facts furnished by the Cleveland American (at second hand, however, it appears that the flogging spoken of took place several days after Mr. Clay's departure for Cuba, and was performed by the overseer of Mr. Clay, assisted by the overseer of Mr. Wickliffe. The whip having been forgotten by the operators, the punishment was inflicted by using an armful of ox-goads.

That Mr. Clay employed an overseer, in 1840, who used the whip in administering the discipline of the farm, is certified by a statement of the overseer, made to Mr. Fuller, the Quaker of Skaneateles, N. Y. But we are not aware that any evidence that Mr. Clay was a *hard master*, in the common acceptance of the phrase, has ever before been presented to the public. When we receive any information confirming or invalidating the truth of this man's statement, we shall apprise our readers.

WOOL.

We are assured by those who are informed on this subject that the poor condition in which the large crop of Michigan Wool was put up last year, was a serious hindrance to securing a good market for it in the East. Unwashed Wool, particularly, is considered by the wholesale dealers as very objectionable. Some hints on this subject will be found in the advertisement of Messrs J. Holmes & Co. of Detroit, who are preparing to purchase extensively the coming season. See their notice in to day's paper.

The N. Y. Correspondent of the Evangelical Observer writes, Feb. 9.—"The Anti-Capital Punishment men are again at work, holding meetings, organizing associations, publishing papers, books, reviews, and even tales in magazines, to do away with the death penalty. Lecturers in abundance from the Universalists, Unitarians, Garrisonians, Fourierists, Infidels, and here and there a floating phalanx, are every week to be heard in some of our Halls, railing against the 'bloody statute.' But we have yet to learn the name of any respectable Presbyterian or Congregational minister who dares to fly in the face of revealed truth, and plead for the abandonment of a law which, in giving it to Noah, God gave to the race and which neither the law nor the gospel ever disannulled that it should be of none effect."

The Liberty men of Marshall County, Virginia, have held a meeting and nominated John Hall for member of the House of Delegates. It is proposed shortly to nominate a Senator to represent the counties of Ohio, Brook, Tyler and Marshall.

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, Loans, Circulation. 1836 713 \$457,506,080 \$140,201,028. 1837 788 535,115,752 149,185,890. 1838 820 485,621,687 116,138,910. 1839 840 492,974,015 135,170,995. 1840 901 478,915,733 106,968,572. Total \$2,423,424,607.

PRINCIPLES OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

At the Annual Meeting of the State Antislavery Society, held at Marshall, Feb. 4, 1846, on motion of C. H. Stewart the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the enlargement of Liberty views having been suggested by some friends, it is the opinion of this Society that it is neither consistent with our present objects, nor expedient to add to our present political principles.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by nomination to express more fully these our views, and to address the public.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee: C. H. Stewart, H. Hallock, S. B. Treadwell, C. Gurney and N. H. Thomas.

We think it cannot be a miss if we respectfully suggest to the gentlemen composing this Committee, that the address here promised is now looked for with interest by the friends in all parts of the State; that inquiries are often made respecting its anticipated appearance: and as the questions involved are of great importance, and are in general discussion, we think they will see the propriety of presenting their views upon the subject with as little delay as possible.

OPENING OF BUFFALO HARBOR—HEAVY DAMAGES TO SHIPPING!

On Saturday afternoon a report came that the ice was forming a dam some three miles up the creek, and the probability was that when it gave way, it would do much damage below. It did give way, and came rushing down about half past seven, urged forward with impetuous violence by the high waters of the creek. When it struck the steambot Wisconsin, which was moored near the Clark & Skinner canal, she broke through

a measure upon the immense sums locked up with the Accountant General on railway speculations, has made itself felt in the cotton market.

The friends of peace mourn that arbitration, the most satisfactory mode of settling amicably a controverted claim, should have been so unceremoniously rejected, and its effect upon the cotton market has been, as we have stated, to make it more decidedly firm.

Business generally is dull. The money market is in a very satisfactory state.

FOREIGN NEWS.—TWO DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the ship Liverpool, Capt. Eldridge, we have Liverpool papers to the 9th ult.

There is a great excitement in England, from apprehensions of war on the Oregon question.

In Cotton the demand was good, and the previous prices have been fully sustained, and in some instances an advance of 3d was established.

Flour and grain markets at a stand. The Journals are generally pacific, and express an earnest desire for peace with the United States.

The London Sunday Times of February 8th, in commenting on the commercial policy of England, says that the free trade propositions of Sir Robert Peel, to be submitted the next day, will be highly interesting.

The monopolists do not present the strong phalanx which they did; but there is still a disposition to fight. It is supposed that Sir Robert Peel will have a majority of fifty.

The Sunday Times considers, with all the free traders voting with him, he could not have that majority, but there will be a majority probably of 20.

In the House of Lords the monopolists were the strongest, and in the House, the Times thinks, the measure will be defeated.

A dissolution of Parliament will follow. In the new House, the majority in favor of repeal will be doubled.

The Lords will not resist a second time, and it will pass. The debates in the French Chambers were concerning the expedition of Madagascar.

Many of the provinces withdrawn from the Duke of Wellington on the first blush of the new ministerial arrangement, had been returned to him.

No doubt is entertained that four free traders would in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, be returned from London. Of these it is thought Mr. Cobden would be one.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Tuesday, the 5th ult., are solely occupied with comments on the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day.

SPAIN.—Madrid Journals of the 10th, ult. have received. The father of General Narvaez, the Conde de Canada Alta, died on the 25th. The funds were more firm.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Feb. 7th. The market for foreign grain continues in a depressed state, which must be attributed to the still unsettled question of the corn laws.

Few transactions have occurred in Wheat since Tuesday; the best quality has maintained that day's price, but secondary samples have given way 1d to 2d per bushel.

Flour has met a moderately fair demand, but a small decline in value has had to be submitted to. Bennis are 1s per quarter and barley 3d per bushel lower.

No changes as regards Oats and Oatmeal, for which articles we have experienced a slow sale. Several transactions have occurred in Bonded Wheat and Flour, but at no better prices than were current last week.—N. Y. Sun.

Mexico.—By the following from the New Orleans Picayune, it appears that there is more agitation in prospect for this distracted country. Should this intelligence be true important events are about transpiring, and which were predicted some months ago.

By the arrival of a French vessel at New Orleans, on the 5th instant, we have received very important advices from Vera Cruz to the 23d ult., being five days later. The establishment of a monarchy, under the protection of France, Spain and England, is openly proposed.

Paredes has joined in the intrigue and is now selling his country to foreigners. A number of the priests have united in the movement, to bring into their country a European soldiery which robbed catholic churches, destroyed religious houses, violated the sisters of charity, plundered nunneries and burned convents in old Spain.

The brave Almonte, seeing the ruin about to be brought upon his country, has resigned. He would not be a party to the intrigue. He has gone back among the people, and will probably rally them to defend their rights and nationality. His reputation is unshaken. He stands before the Mexican people as Washington stood before the Americans. May a kind heaven give him power and influence to deliver his country in this hour of fearful danger!

General Intelligence.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—The Norfolk Courier of Saturday afternoon says: "We learn that a very respectable resident of the vicinity of Nott's Island, (Carrittuck county,) N. C., arrived in our city this morning, who states that the effects of the late storm were most awfully experienced on that part of the coast. He says that 50 families were drowned on Nott's Island, and 10,000 head of cattle were destroyed. The wild fowl suffered most severely—wild geese might be taken in almost any quantity some killed others so much crippled as to be easily seized, being unable to escape."

Horrid Murder.—One of the most horrid murders it has ever been our duty to record was perpetrated last evening between half past 9 and 10 o'clock, in the town of Fleming, about 4 miles south of this village.

Mr. John G. Van Ness, his wife and child 2 years old, were stabbed and must have died almost instantly, and Mrs. Wyckoff, the mother-in-law of Mrs. V. N., and Mr. Cornelius Van Arsdale, were dangerously if not mortally wounded.

It is supposed that the murderer entered the front door, where he must have met Mrs. Van Ness, who was butchered without being able to give any alarm; the child was found dead in the bed, and Mrs. Van Ness, after being stabbed, ran through Mrs. Wyckoff's room into a bedroom occupied by a girl living in the family, and threw herself on the bed and died instantly. Mrs. Wyckoff was stabbed in her room.

The murderer then proceeded up stairs with a light, and inquired of Mr. Van Arsdale, who had got up on hearing the noise, if there was a man there—and being answered in the affirmative, immediately stabbed Mr. V. A., who seized the candlestick and threw it at the assassin, who either fell or jumped down stairs. Mr. V. A. following him and striking him with a broomstick—Mr. V. A. then fainted, and the assassin left the house. The girl says she saw him afterwards, standing near by with a gun, as if meditating whether to return, but he finally went to the barn and took a horse, and escaped before any alarm could be given. The horse was found last evening, near the south part of this village, where there were signs of his having fed and been abandoned. Mr. Van Arsdale describes the murderer as about five feet 6 inches high—thick set—and either a negro or disguised as a black man.

Mr. Van Ness was a man of high respectability—and was last year Supervisor of the town of Fleming.—[Auburn Daily Advertiser.

The murderer was a negro, named William Freeman, who was last fall discharged from the state prison. He was arrested at Phenix, Oswego county, where he was trying to sell a horse. He acknowledges his guilt. He is only 21 years old. The Auburn Adv. says:

The prisoner Freeman has just been taken to the late residence of Mr. Van Ness—where he was readily recognized by Van Arsdale and the girl, as the murderer—and by the latter as the person who was in pursuit of a situation a week or so ago. While there he appeared to be exceedingly agitated—which is by no means remarkable, as a state of excitement was every where presented never before equalled in this vicinity. He is now safely lodged in the jail in this village. Just at the time the prisoner was there, old Mrs. Wyckoff breathed her last.

He says the severe cut on his wrist was inflicted by old Mrs. Wyckoff—who ran for the butcher knife on the first alarm—and that this deed of blood was checked sooner than he intended.

We are informed by those who arrested and brought him here, that in answer to all questions as to the cause of his course, he says that he was five years in State Prison wrongfully, and that he had made up his mind that somebody must pay for it.

GREAT FLOOD. We last week gave a short account of a freshet at Buffalo, which did much damage to the shipping in that port.— Damages estimated at \$25,000. By accounts from the east, we learn that the flood extended throughout the eastern states, a summary of which we give below.

ROCHESTER.—The Democrat says: The Genesee was up to within a foot of its extreme height, last evening, and slowly rising. The main road between this city and Scottsville is overflowed at several points. The east race embankment gave way before the flood, in the vicinity of the Weigh Lock—allowing the water to run into the weigh lock race. No great injury was done at this place.

About 20 feet of Mr. Smith's saw mill dam, on Allen's creek, was carried away by the flood in that stream. The flood in the Irondequoit, tore away the rail road embankment culvert at the Railroad Mill on Friday. The flood was of such force as to have carried away every stone. Over 200 feet of the embankment is gone—taking with it the timbers and substructure of the road. The bridge at the Rail Road Mills, over the Irondequoit, is gone. Two at Smith's mills, over the Honeyoe, are also gone. We also hear of another bridge being carried off in the town of Irondequoit. The flats between this place and Dansville are overflowed to an unusual depth. Mr. Hayward was drowned in the river, near Genesee, on Saturday.

At Oriskany the railroad is obstructed for half a mile, being covered with the earth washed from the canal embankment, which had given way. All the bridges on the Oriskany for 16 miles are carried away.

SYRACUSE.—We learn from the Star, that the Onondaga creek was higher than it had been for a number of years. Several small buildings on the banks of the creek have been swept off, and a large quantity of lumber of different kinds were floating on the creek.

ALBANY.—The Argus gives the following particulars: The ice blocked up a few miles below the city, and during all Saturday night the water rose in the streets until it attained an unprecedented height, submerging the whole lower part of the city. In the basement of a dwelling house on Broadway, not far from Maiden Lane, is a high water mark made during a freshet which occurred in 1802, forty-four years ago. The great freshet of 1839 did not reach that mark, but Sunday morning the flood rose about six inches above it.

The entire Pier, and nearly the whole of the buildings, were under water.— Quay street, throughout its entire length, was submerged, many of the warehouses being under water above the second floor. On the cross streets, Perry, Lydius, Hamilton and Hudson, the rise of water was far above Market street, in one instance, (Arch street,) extending to Pearl. Dean street, (immediately in the rear of the Exchange,) was navigable throughout, with at least three feet of water. Market street was also navigable from Hudson street through its entire extent, boats passing to the Townsend House, Eagle Tavern, &c. Liberty street, parallel with, and above Market, was also flooded.

The freshet continued at its height until Sunday afternoon, when it gradually subsided, and at 7 p. m. had fallen 18 or 20 inches from its highest point, and Monday morning it was still falling.

Greenbush was all literally under water. Several buildings were moved from their foundations; the ways for repairing vessels were swept away, and other damage done.

The track of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad was partially obstructed by the overthrow of the Patroon's dam, carrying away about two hundred yards of embankment.

HARRISBURG.—The Railroad bridge at this place was carried away, and there was also a breach in the Pennsylvania canal. There was also a great freshet on the Susquehanna river, going extensive damage.

GREAT VOYAGE.—The Providence Journal announces the arrival at that port, on the 5th inst., of the ship South America, Capt. Soule, from the N. W. coast, after one of the most successful whaling voyages on record. She brings home 4,100 bls. of oil, 160 of it sperm. She had previously sent home 700 barrels, and sold 1000 barrels at Bahia.— She also sent home 37,000 pounds of bone and brings 22,000 pounds.

The M. E. Conference of Maryland commenced its session on Wednesday last in Baltimore, under the presidency of Bishop Hedding, assisted by Bishop Waugh.

Hanging.—This mode of putting an end to life was scarcely known among the ancients. It seems to be a part of civilization.

No Bible.—The Massachusetts Poughmian has the following: "When J. Q. Adams, on Monday, desired the Clerk to read the 26th, 27th, and 28th verses of the book of Genesis, no Bible could be found in Washington City for a long time."

OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Detroit Advertiser and Pontiac Jacksonian that a gross outrage has been perpetrated in their vicinity. A wretch by the name of Heman Fall, under promise of marriage, had succeeded in seducing two sisters, of the respective ages of 19 and 20, who have both recently died in child-bed. The rascal has absconded.—Argus.

Sources of Poverty.—It is said that there are 20 gold and 5 copper mines now in Virginia. If the same number were open in New England, it would be as poor as Virginia in a few years. The best gold mine that ever was discovered, is in the potatoe hole, and the furrow, and the forge. There ought to be an extra Thanksgiving every year in New England, that no gold mines were ever operated in its sterile soil.—Burrill.

Suicide.—We learn that Mrs. Beach of the Township of Superior in this County committed suicide on Saturday the 7th, inst. by hanging. She had attempted to poison herself the evening previous in which she was frustrated by medical assistance. On the following morning she retired to her room, under pretence of illness, where she effected her purpose by tying a handkerchief to the bedstead, and resting her weight upon it in such a manner as to produce strangulation. Insanity is supposed to be the cause.—Ypsilanti Sentinel.

FIRE AT MARSHALL.—A fire occurred at Marshall on the evening of Sunday, the 15th instant, which consumed the entire block of stores known as the Exchange buildings, together with their contents. The loss is estimated at upwards of \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

DEATH OF GOV. STOCKTON.—Our Philadelphia correspondent writes "I regret to announce the death of Thomas Stockton, Governor of Delaware, who died last evening at New Castle while sitting in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan Court.—[Free Press.

ALABAMA.—The seat of government of this state has been transferred from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery.

TEXAS.—The first legislature assembled at Austin on the 20th ult. Gen. Henderson was declared to be elected Governor. Messrs. Houston and Rusk were elected U. S. Senators.

Miss Caroline Goodman was killed by lightning while in bed, at Mobile, on the 13th; her face, breast and arms were burnt to cinders. Mrs. Sampson and her child in the same bed were but little injured.

FACT.—Newspaper history proves that the grumbler at any particular newspaper, is generally the borrower of it.

FAST.—The Governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday the 2d day of April, as a day of Fasting and Prayer.

EXCESSIVE LEGISLATION.—The Ohio legislature, at its recent session, passed 74 general laws, 274 local laws, and 83 joint resolutions.

NEW JERSEY.—The most important measure now before the New Jersey legislature, is an application for authority to erect two dams across the Delaware river, five or six miles above Trenton, to improve the Trenton water power.

Commercial.

ANN ARBOR MARCH 27, 1846. The Buffalo Pilot represents that there are indications of an early resumption of navigation. It thus explains the contingencies on which this depends:

"The opening of lake navigation does not, as is so very generally supposed, depend upon the quantity of ice, but upon the direction of the winds, after the ice has been broken in pieces. After that operation, which always takes place as early as the ice has become sufficiently weakened in the spring, the whole is rendered movable, by every breeze.— This broken, the fragments are all assembled at this end of the lake, by the action of the current, if there is no wind; and if the wind, as it sometimes does, remains long and steadily in S. W., this not only holds the ice here, but so crowds it as to prevent its free escape down the river. But, if in this state of the ice, we have a N. E. wind, of any considerable duration, then navigation opens, at once, and that without reference to the quantity of ice. We have seen the ice, by northerly winds, drive back, sometimes upon one shore of the lake, and sometimes upon the other, so as to blockade the side ports, for a time while navigation was continuously free between Buffalo and Detroit."

As to the prospect of business, we suppose it has never been better. The amount which the West has to sell, and now holds, ready for market, is certainly very great; and the inference is a legitimate one, that the ability to buy thus afforded, will result in heavy demands for return products. To meet all this, and to provide for its annual growth, the mercantile marine has been largely increased during the winter. Many new steamboats, propellers and sail craft will be out, at the opening of navigation and others will come forth, during the navigable season.

8000 bushels of Cranberries were sold at Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, during the past season, for 3 dollars per bushel—\$24,000!

It is instructive to notice how largely the different branches of trade increase from small beginnings. In 1823, Philadelphia exported only 5,843 tons of Coal. The present exports are more than two millions five hundred thousand tons, and the trade is increasing.

Knowing the great interest among the farmers in reference to the Wool market, we have examined all our exchanges, but find nothing that will give any reliable indications of future prices. The Boston Economist of March 18, quotes the wholesale price in that city as follows:

Saxony fl. lb. 40a 41 Do. prime, 40a 41 Do. lambs, n Am. full-bl'd. 37a 38 Do. 1/2 blood, 30a 31 Com. to 1 do. 27a 29 Lambs, sup. 33a 38 Do. 1st qual. 27a 30 Do. 2d qual. 18a 20 Do. 2d qual. 14a 17

The flour and wheat market presents no variation.

A Call FOR A NORTH-WESTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, AT CHICAGO. The friends of Universal Liberty in the North-West, after due deliberation, and consultation, as far as practicable, with those living in different States and Territories, have determined on the expediency and propriety of holding a General Convention of all persons who are in favor of RABBITING STEPS FOR THE PEACEFUL OVERTHROW OF AMERICAN SLAVERY, and that such Convention be styled the NORTH-WESTERN CONVENTION, to be held in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

This invitation is extended to all who believe they are called upon to use the best means in their power for the removal of the sin and the curse of Slavery; who believe that it is the great moral question of the day involving the purity and prosperity of the Church; the great political question of the day, involving the permanency of Democracy and true Republicanism in our Government, and the peace and prosperity of the Nation; who would by peaceable and constitutional means overthrow that oligarchy called the Slave Power, which has perverted our professedly free Government to the unhallowed purposes of despotism—all such are invited to co-operate with us in the deliberations and proceedings of the Convention. Those who are not prepared to assume these positions; and those who as inquirers are interested in the moral and political questions of the day, together with the people generally, without reference to sex, class, or condition, are invited to come, hear, and judge for themselves.

CHARLES V. DYER, DANIEL DAVIDSON, Z. EASTMAN, J. V. SMITH, WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, JACOB COBDING, LUTHER ROSEBURY, JOHN M. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM THURDIS, OWEN LOVELL, WILLIAM H. KENNEDY, Committee.

"FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE."—Which it would be well to remember, viz.—that Sherman's Cough Lozenges have raised the Rev. Dr. Darius Anthony from the verge of the grave, when he was given over by his physicians, and surrounding friends; that they have cured Jonathan Howard, the celebrated temperance lecturer, when all other means failed;—that the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Handcock, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and James W. Hale, Esq. have experienced more relief from them than from any other remedy they had ever used. That Sherman's Worm Lozenges have been instrumental in bringing away more worms, and saving more children from an untimely grave, than any other worm remedy ever known, and are recommended and prescribed by the first physicians in the land;—that the Camphor Lozenges prepared by Dr. Sherman, is a sure cure for Headache, Palpitation, Nervous Affection, and all the diseases arising from free living, and that Sherman's Peppermint Lozenges stand unrivalled as a strengthening plaster, cures the worst cases of Rheumatism, Pain and Weakness in the back, side, chest or extremities, in a short space of time, and restoring to perfect health. And last, not least,—that Dr. Sherman is not a quack, but a regular physician, who superintends the preparation of all his remedies, and warrants them to be the most pleasant, safest and best medicine in the world.

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

A SLIGHT COLD THE MOTHER OF CONSUMPTION! Let not those who complain of being bitten by a reptile which they have cherished to maturity in their very bosoms when they might have crushed it in the egg. Now, if we call a slight cold the egg, and pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, asthma, and consumption the venomous reptile, the matter will be more than correctly figured. There are many ways in which this egg may be deposited and hatched. Going suddenly, slightly clad, from a heated into a cold atmosphere, especially if you can contrive to be in a state of perspiration; sitting or standing in a draught, however slight, it is the breath of death, reader, and laden with the vapor of the grave.— Lying in damp beds—for there his cold arms shall embrace you—continuing in wet clothing, and neglecting wet feet—these and a hundred others, are some of the ways in which you may slowly, imperceptibly, but surely cherish the creature that shall at last creep inextricably towards, and lie coiled about your very vitals.

Attend to this in season—even a slight cold is no small matter. At the first attack use WIS-TAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, it is sure to cure, and it is the only remedy you can place perfect confidence in. It commences at the root of the disease, and thoroughly eradicates it.

See advertisement.

MAYNARDS.

OUR ADVERTISERS. Under this head, we propose to continue the names of the business, 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 an extensive 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.

HALLIDAY & RAYMOND, Ready Made Clothing, Detroit.

S. W. FOSTER, & Co., Wooden Manufacturers, Soc.

W. A. RAYMOND, Dry Goods, Detroit.

E. O. & A. CRISTENSON, Shirt Machines, Ann Arbor.

SATVORTH & PEEK, Druggists, Cincinnati.

W. R. NOTES, Jr. Shoes & Hardware, Detroit.

H. GREGORY, Sash and Blind Maker, Ann Arbor.

F. LEWIS, Exchange Broker, Detroit.

T. BLACKWOOD, Homopastist, Ypsilanti.

D. L. LA TORRETTA, Lined Oil Factory, Long Lake.

CALY'S BLISS, Jeweller, Ann Arbor.

W. F. PERRY, Book Store, Ann Arbor.

P. B. SHIPLEY, Temperance House, Detroit.

HARRIS & WILLIAMS, Steam Foundry, Ann Arbor.

E. G. DORRILL, Dentist, Ann Arbor.

H. & R. PATRICKS, Machine Makers, Ann Arbor.

T. A. HAYLAND, Rest Estate, Ann Arbor.

KRAFT & HAYLAND, Machine Makers, Ann Arbor.

J. HOLMES & Co., Dry Goods, Detroit.

ELDER & Co., Tannery, Detroit.

A. C. McGRAW & Co., Leather and Shoes, Detroit.

F. WETMORE, Crochery, Detroit.

R. MARVIN, Hardware, Detroit.

R. WARDWELL & DIXON, Hardware dealers, N. Y. City.

WATKINS & BISSILL, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Detroit.

DIED. In Hamburg, Liv. Co. Mich., on the 20th inst., Mrs. ANNE, consort of Luke Beckley 2nd, in the 26th year of her age.

In Ann Arbor, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, consort of Abner Traver, aged 42 years, 5 months and 17 days.

In Ann Arbor, on the 25th inst., of the paley widow HANNAH VALE, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 26th inst., DWIGHT K. son of Joseph W. and Almira Waite, aged one year and three months.

To Wool Growers. We beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of

100,000 lbs. of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern Wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price for the Eastern market.

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the Tag Wool be cut off, and that each fleece be carefully tied up with proper twine, (cost 12 1/2 cts per lb.) hemp twine is the best; it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. Unwashed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & Co. WOODWARD AVENUE, LANSING, MICH. 237-1f

Chattel Mortgages. JUST printed and for sale at this office in any quantity. March 24, 1846.

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

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c. &c. which he intends to sell as low as at any other establishment in this city. He has also on hand a large assortment of

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Grand Chains and Key Silver Spoons, German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs, Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons, Butter Knives, Silver Penknives, Silver and Common Table Knives, Silver and Common Table Forks, Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Leather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do Britannia and Pewee Castles, Shaving Boxes and Soaps, Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Caland Morocco Wallies, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Boxes, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Flies, Clarionets, Accordions, Motto Pens, Steel Pens and Pencils, CALVIN BLISS, and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Steeltoes, Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market. Fancy work boxes, children's sets, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Ten Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Work Boxes, Slaters and Pencils, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

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

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1845. 237-1y

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

Agents for the Troy and Erie Line. For Freight and Passage, apply to ASA C. TEFIT, } Agents. N. CHAMBERLAIN, } 28 Coenties Slip, N. Y. IDE, COIT & Co., } Troy. KIMBERLY, PEARSE & Co., } Buffalo. S. DRAILLARD, } Buffalo.

Mark Packages "Troy and Erie Line." Ship Daily, (Sundays excepted) from Coenties Slip, N. Y., by Troy and Erie Iron Plow Boat Line. 294-Gm

Dry Goods at Wholesale. BECKER & ABBOTT OFFER for sale for cash the following goods at 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 1000 lbs Bating.

2000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20 500 " Candle Wicking, 700 Carpet Warp, 100 pieces Sleeps Gray Cloth, 100 " Saltinells, 60 " Cassimere, 50 " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Broad Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths, 150 " Black Colored, Figured and Plain Alpaca, 50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, 50 " Super Meal Bagging, 50 " Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans, 50 " " Linsey, 50 " Canton Flannels, 50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets, 50 pieces M. Delaine and Cashmeres, 100 Blanket Stowels, 50 pieces 7 & 8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking, 50 " Stripe Shirting, 50 " Blue Drills, 100 " Prussian Diaper, 1000 " English and American Prints, together with a general assortment of Threads, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Hanks, &c. &c., making the latest and best assortment of goods to be found in this city.

132 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bldg. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845. 239-Gm.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, B. Sateenets, Gents. Cravats, &c. &c. cheap AT THE MERRILL'S STORE. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 244-Gm

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. Dec. 12, 1844. 242

SHAW'S, Dress stuffs of all kinds. Lace Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. at the MERRILL'S STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND. Dec. 25, 1845. 244-Gm

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

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the same course in 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 seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unparalled by any concern in the State—One of our 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 avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the Auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.— With these facilities we can assure you that our Goods are at all times the lowest in price, which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "the greatest good to the whole number," so if you want to buy Goods cheap, and buy a large quantity for a little money give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, 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

