

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editor.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

Afternoon in February.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is ending,
The night is descending;
The marsh is frozen,
The river dead.

Through clouds like ashes,
The red sun flashes
On village windows
That glistened red.

The snow recommends;
The buried fences
Mark no longer
The road o'er the plain:

While through the meadows,
Like fearful shadows,
Slowly passes
A funeral train.

The bell is pealing,
And every feeling
Within me responds
To the dismal knell!

Shadows are trailing—

My heart is bewailing

And toiling within

Like a funeral bell.

had governed his brother Alexander; when Nicholas came to the throne, in less than three days he came to see him unasked. Nicholas said to him, "Who asked you to appear before me? I know how you governed my brother, and imposed upon his weakness. I give you three days to arrange your affairs in St. Petersburg, after which time you will retire to your country seat," which he did, and has remained there ever since.

The King of Sweden is a literary man, and the author of several books. He gave me a copy of his work on prison discipline, just published. The King of Holland is not so popular; is an older man, about fifty-four. He was distinguished at the battle of Waterloo, and badly wounded. The King of Denmark is a man of fair talents, but of no decision of character.

The manners of Princes are polished, easy and simple. Such are the characters of the nobles of Europe, whom I have seen. It is easy to converse with them. They are however more formal to diplomats. There is more difficulty to get along with our distinguished men, who sometimes assume a tone and haughtiness which I never saw in a Prince. Their Monarchs ordinarily, and their Queens dress in the same plain way as other well-bred people. In public they of course appear in splendor. The Queens wear, on ordinary occasions, little jewelry.

In the families of the Emperor of Russia and the King of the French, there is great affection.

EXTRACT

From Stephens' *Incidents of Travel in Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland.*

"I had found in Russia many interesting subjects of comparison between that country and my own, but it was with deep humiliation I felt that the most odious feature in that despotic government found a parallel in ours. At this day, with the exception of Russia, some of the West Indian Islands, and the Republic of the United States, every country in the civilized world can respond to the proud boast of the English common law, that 'the moment a slave sets foot on her soil he is free.' I respect the feelings of others and their vested rights, (1) and would be the last to suffer them or those rights to be wantonly violated; but I do not hesitate to say that abroad slavery stands a dark blot upon our national character. There it will not admit of any palliation; it stands in glaring contrast with the spirit of our free institutions.—It belies our words and our hearts, and the American who would be most prompt to repel any calumny upon his country withers under this reproach and writhes with mortification, when the taunt is hurled at the otherwise stainless (1) flag of the free republic. I was forcibly struck with a parallel between the white serfs of the North of Europe and African bondsmen at home. The Russian boor, generally wanting the comforts which are supplied to the negro in our best ordered plantations, appeared to me to be, not less degraded in intellect, character and personal bearing. Indeed, the marks of physical and personal degradation were so strong that I was insensibly compelled to abandon certain theories not uncommon among my countrymen at home, in regard to the intrinsic superiority of the white race over all others. Perhaps, too, this impression was aided by my having previously met with Africans of intelligence and capacity, standing upon a footing of perfect equality as soldiers and officers in the Greek army and the Sultan's. The serfs in Russia differ from slaves with us in the important particular that they belong to the soil and cannot be sold except with the estate. They

may change masters, but cannot be torn from their connections or their birthplace. One-sixth of the whole peasantry of Russia—amounting to six or seven millions—belong to the crown and inhabit the imperial demesne and pay an annual tax. In particular districts many have been enfranchised and become burghers and merchants; and the liberal and enlightened policy of the present emperor is diffusing a more general system of melioration among these subjects of his vast empire. The rest of the serfs belong to the nobles, and are the absolute property and subject to the absolute control of their masters, as much as the cattle of their estates. Some of the Seigneurs possess from seventy to more than a hundred thousand, and their wealth depends upon the skill and management with which these serfs are employed.—Sometimes the Seigneur sends the most intelligent to Petersburg or Moscow to learn some handicraft, and then employs them on his own estates, hires them out, or allows them to exercise their trade on their own account, on payment of an annual sum. And sometimes, too, he gives

the serf a passport under which he is protected all over Russia, settles in a city, and engages in trade, and very often accumulates enough to ransom himself and his family. Indeed, there are many instances of a serf's acquiring a large property, even rising to eminence. But he is always subject to the control of his master, and I saw at Moscow and old Montguk who had acquired a very large fortune, but was still a slave. His master's price for his freedom had advanced with his growing wealth, and the poor serf, unable to bring himself to part with his hard earnings, was then rolling in wealth with a collar round his neck, struggling with the inborn spirit of freedom, and hesitating whether to die a beggar or a slave.

The Russian serf is obliged to work for his master but three days in the week; the other three he may work for himself on a portion of land assigned to him by law, on his master's estate. He is never obliged to work on Sunday; and every saint's day or fast-day of the church is a holiday. This might be supposed to give him an opportunity of elevating his character and condition; but, wanting the spirit of a free agent, and feeling himself the absolute property of another, he labors grudgingly for his master and for himself—barely enough to supply the rudest necessities of life and pay his tax to the seigneur. A few rise above their condition; but the mass labor like beasts of burden, content with bread to put in their mouths, and never even think of freedom. A Russian nobleman told me he believed if his serfs were all free, he could cultivate his estate to better advantage with hired labor. And I have no doubt a dozen Connecticut men would do more work than a hundred Russian serfs, allowing their usual non-working days and holidays."

One thing will be remarked by every stranger, looking down for the first time upon this exhibition of legislative wisdom—and this is, the wonderful fluency of every speaker. No one hesitates, halts, or stammers—young or old, whether he has anything to say or not—and it makes no difference what may be the topic.—Words are said to be the representatives of ideas—but that proposition finds numerous exceptions in Congress.

The hour rule may have done good as restraint upon this inconstancy of speech; but it has its evils, too, one of which is, that some members, though ten minutes would suffice for the complete exhibition of their wisdom, feel now a kind of religious obligation to fill up the hour. The diffusiveness of these short-idea gentlemen is intolerable. You will sometimes hear a speaker of this kind dealing all through his speech in such superfluities as, "I beg leave to say, sir;" "Will you permit me to add, Mr. Chairman;" "Allow me, sir," &c., &c., just as if his privilege to "say" and to "add" what he pleased were really called in question.

The gesticulation of speakers is generally indicative of more *muscle* than *taste*. It is astonishing how they sweat sometimes. Not unfrequently they find it necessary to relieve themselves of their stocks, so that the wind-pipe may have freer play; but, unfortunately, the more loudly they speak, the less they are understood. Echoes innumerable ramble and sport through the hall in imitable confusion. We know of no gainers by these violent gesticulations, except the tailors. Broadcloth and the best of starch cannot stand everything.

A favorite custom, among members speaking is, to *slap* and *thump* without mercy the desks before them; and it is especially desirable that the blow should be given at the very moment the emphatic word is pronounced, so as to prevent all possibility of its being heard. It is an admirable art; and since this striking appeals seem absolutely necessary, it might be well for every member to be supplied with a little hammer, and, for the sake of giving listeners a chance to understand him, occupy the first ten or fifteen minutes of his hour in hammering, the rest in speaking.

Every member of the House, *ex officio*, is an oracle and a prophet. True, the people never dreamed that the candidates whom they were supporting were gifted in this way; but there is inspiration, we suppose, in the ample dome and grand-looking pillars that witness their deliberations. It is wonderful to see how soon the most youthful member learns to enact a Jeremiad. The oracle of Delphi used to be visited by certain preliminary symptoms indicating the coming on of the paroxysmal afflatus. So, an attentive observer can always tell when the prophetic fit is about supervening in a member of Congress. All at once his countenance assumes an ominous aspect—the eye glares—he falls back a few steps, and shakes his long black locks, if he have any; then, suddenly lifting himself on tip-toe, he springs forward six feet, raises his arm, shakes his fore-finger, which evidently trembles with emotion, and in his most guttural tones, cries out, "I tell gentlemen—I warn them, Mr. Speaker—they stand upon a volcano, and nothing but a thin crust is between them and a heaving lake of fiery lava!"

If gentlemen are not frightened, it is because they, too, are prophets. Some speeches, like the prophet's scroll, within and without, are full of woes and lamentation.

Perhaps we may hereafter speak more at large of this great embodiment of legislative power.

Five maxims to be observed through life.

1. Never regret what is irretrievably lost.

2. Never believe that which seems improbable.

3. Never expose your disappointment to the world.

4. Never complain of being ill-used.

5. Always speak well of your friends, but of your enemies speak neither good nor evil.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

From the Delaware Republican.

Slavery As It Is.

We find the following letter of Dr. Harvey of this county, published in the Pennsylvania Freeman of last week:

CHADD'S FORD, Dec. 25, 1846.

Dear Sir—Myself and two others lately visited the eastern part of Virginia to see the cheap lands much talked of now in agricultural articles, and there saw a slave auction. My friends were not abolitionists before, and pitied my credulity when I told them the horrors of Slavery; but one week in the Old Dominion has added two staunch adherents to our cause. I wish every pro-slavery man and woman in the North could witness one slave auction.

We attended a sale of land and other property near Petersburg, and unexpectedly saw slaves sold at public auction.—The slaves were told that they would not be sold and were collected in front of the quarters, gazing on the assembled multitude. The land being sold, the auctioneer's loud voice was heard, "bring up the niggers." A shade of astonishment and affright passed over their faces, as they stared first at each and then at the crowd of purchasers, whose attention was now directed to them. When the horrible truth was revealed to their minds that they were to be sold, and nearest relations and dearest friends parted forever, the effect was indescribably agonizing.—Women snatched up their babes and ran screaming into the huts. Children hid behind the huts and trees, and the men stood in mute despair. The auctioneer stood on the portico of the house, and the men and boys were ranged in the yard for inspection. It was announced that no warranty of soundness was given, and purchasers must examine for themselves.

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A white boy about 12 years old, was placed on the stand. His hair was brown and straight; his skin exactly the same as other white persons, and no discoverable trace of negro features in his countenance.

Some coarse and vulgar jests were passed on his color, and \$5.00 was bid for him, but the auctioneer said "that it was not enough to begin on for such a likely young nigger!" Several remarked that they "would not have him as a gift."

Some said a white nigger was more trouble than he was worth. One man said it was wrong to sell white people. I asked him if it was more wrong than to sell black people. He made no reply. Before he was sold, his mother rushed from the house upon the portico, crying in frantic grief, "My son, ho, my boy, they will take away my dear—". Her voice was lost, as she was rudely pushed back and the door closed. The sale was not for a moment interrupted, and none of the crowd of ruthless tyrants appeared to be in the least degree affected by the scene. The poor boy, afraid to cry before so many strangers, who showed no signs of sympathy or pity, trembled and wiped the tears from his cheeks with his sleeves. He was sold for about \$250. The monsters who tore this child from his mother would sell your child and mine if they had the power. During the sale, the quarters resounded with cries and lamentations that made my heart ache. A woman was next called by name. She gave her infant one wild embrace before leaving it with an old woman, and hastened mechanically to obey the call, but stopped, threw her arms aloft, screamed, and was unable to move.

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VOL. 6, NO. 45. WHOLE NO. 305.

The Next Presidency.

Who will be the next President of the United States? We cannot answer—Who will be the candidate of the great Whig party of the country? This we cannot answer. But though we cannot solve these questions, we may venture upon the expression of some opinions as to the principles which will be put in issue in the next election.

In that speech of rare eloquence, on the occupation of Portugal by British arms, Canning foretold, in memorable words, that the next war in Europe would be "a war not merely of contending armies, but of contending opinions."

It requires little forecast to discern such a strife as near at hand in the politics of our own country. Personal partialities and early prejudices of party are losing their influence. There is no name on either side, whether of individuals or of party, which is likely to become a sure talisman of success. And the old watchwords of party all promise to be impotent in the earnestness of the approaching contest. No man will be condemned because he has borne the name of Federalist, Democrat or Whig. The single question will be as to his present opinions: for the conflict will not be merely of contending parties, but of "contending opinions."

The questions, which have entered into the late elections, seem to have lost their hold upon the people. Not that we suppose they are to slumber in entire neglect, but are rather to be taken out of the absorbing vortex of party. It will be observed that they chiefly concern what may be called the material interests of the country. But other questions are now crowding upon the attention of the people, which, while they involve pecuniary considerations, touch higher and more important interests. These questions have their origin in slavery, and in the duty of the free states to carry out, so far as they can under the constitution and laws of the United States, the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Seventy-one years have now elapsed since our fathers proclaimed, as the vital truth of our institutions, that "all men are created free and equal."

For seventy-one years that truth has slept, neglected and dishonored. From its neglect has arisen many derangements in the body politic.

It is certainly not unnatural that such should occur in a republic, when the principles of liberty and justice are inactive.

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The free states, then, should unite in constitutional efforts, not only for the abolition of slavery, but for the overthrow of the "Slave Power!" Considerations of religion, of politics, and of philanthropy urge the Union.

In order to make this union practically felt, the free states must support for office, such men only, as will inflexibly sustain the interests of freedom, and seek to carry out the truths of the Declaration of Independence, men pledged by their lives, or public opinions, to all constitutional efforts for the abolition of slavery and the overthrow of the "Slave Power!" Especially must this be the case with the candidate for the Presidency. He must be as earnest for freedom as Mr. Calhoun is for slavery. Nor is it hardly less important in the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The untoward ascension of John Tyler is a warning, which should not be neglected. No man should be unwilling to hail as President.—Boston Courier.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

Signs of Progress.

Last week we showed from the "signs of the times," as developed in various States, that public opinion on slavery questions was ripening in the Free States in a manner that would soon manifest itself in the action of the masses. We add this week a few more items which will be of some interest.

In Delaware, which has about 2500 slaves, there has been, for two years a State Antislavery Society, regularly organized. It held its third anniversary, January 29, at Wilmington. The Garrison Abolitionists have frequently lectured in the State. There are but three papers, and in two of them the abolition of slavery has been more or less discussed. The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"A select Committee of the Delaware Legislature has reported a bill agreeably to the wishes of a number of petitioners, for the abolition of slavery in that State. Any sympathy with political abolition is disclaimed by the Committee, who consider it a subject belonging exclusively to the State in which slavery exists. For many years slavery has been merely nominal in Delaware, and the Committee is of opinion that if not now abolished, in a few years it will necessarily become extinct."

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives have unanimously passed a bill to repeal certain slave laws, prevent kidnapping, &c. The Washington Patriot gives the following synopsis of its provisions:

"Section 1, makes it a high misdemeanor, to kidnap, or aid and abet in kidnapping a free colored person or mulatto from this state, punishable with fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary from five to twelve years.

Section 2, imposes the same penalties on any person who shall sell, purchase, assign or transfer any free negro or mulatto for the purpose of removing such person from the state and reducing him to slavery.

Section 3, makes it unlawful for any Judge, Alderman, or Justice to take cognizance of the case of any fugitive slave under the act of Congress of 1793, nor shall they have any power to grant a warrant for the removal of such fugitive.

Section 4, makes it a penal offence for any person claiming a fugitive slave to seize and carry him away in a violent and riotous manner.

Section 5, reserves to all judges the authority to issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases.

Section 6, makes it unlawful to use any jail or prison in the Commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves; it also imposes a penalty of \$500 on any jailor who shall receive any such fugitive, and declares that he shall forthwith be removed from office.

Section 7, repeals so much of the act of 1793, as authorizes owners to bring in and retain slaves in the state for 6 months, and so much of said act as prevents a slave from giving testimony against any person."

The passage of the bill through the Senate is considered certain, unless it fails through the speedy close of the session.

In Ohio, a bill has been introduced for similar purpose. We give a copy of it in full.

A BILL

To more effectually prevent Kidnapping in the State of Ohio, and to prevent the Jails in the State from being used to confine persons claimed as Fugitive Slaves.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That if any person or persons in this State, not being public officers of the United States, and acting under and by the authority of the laws thereof, shall arrest or cause to be arrested within this State, any person or persons claimed or reported to be a fugitive slave or slaves, or shall bring or remove into this State any such fugitive slave or slaves, after his, her or their arrest, or who shall advise or assist, or in any other way aid or abet any such arrest or removal of any such claimed or reported slave or slaves; every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary and be kept at hard labor not more than ten nor less than five years.

Sec. 2. That if any jailor or other public officer, acting under the authority of the laws of this State, or any other person or persons pretending or claiming to be such, shall imprison or hold in custody any such claimed or reported slave or slaves, in any jail or other public prison in this State; or if any other person in the State, not being a public officer of the United States, acting under the authority of the laws thereof, shall imprison or hold in custody any such claimed or reported slave or slaves; every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary and be kept at hard labor not more than ten nor less than five years.

Sec. 3. That if any person or persons in this State, shall entice or persuade, or encourage or advise or employ, or in any other way procure any person or persons to go out of this State, with intent thereby to enslave such person or persons so enticed, encouraged, advised, employed, or in any other way procured, to go out of the State; every such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary and be kept at hard labor not more than ten nor less than five years.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be given in charge by the Court to the Grand Jury, at each term of every Court of Common Pleas held in the State.

Sec. 5. That all laws or parts thereof that are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Several years since, the antislavery men of this State petitioned our Legislature for the enactment of a law similar to the first two sections of this, but our very wise Democratic Solons rejected the prayer of the petitioners with great indignation, considering the proposal as little short of absolute treason to the Constitution. We will republish that report sometime, just to make the doughfaces who brought it in ashamed.

The Temperance Cause.

We have been connected in this State with this great enterprise for about fifteen years, and have watched its progress with much solicitude and interest. For four years past, its friends, with much unanimity, have looked to the suppression of the traffic by law as the great measure which was necessary to complete the triumph of the cause. The enactment of a law in accordance with their wishes, they have obtained; but it has thus far been enforced only to a small extent. The cause is found, not in the lack of energy among temperance men to put the statue in execution, nor in the provisions of the law itself, but in the impossibility of getting a final decision from the Supreme Court of this State. A year ago it was said that about 100 cases had been carried up, from all portions of the State, and more have since been added. We have made some enquiry of those learned in the law, and cannot ascertain that any one of these cases is nearer a final decision than it was a year ago. By reason of this delay, the statute is every where set at nought, and grogshops and drunkards multiply. We suppose there is no remedy for this state of things. The law, the people are told, is "the concentrated wisdom of ages, and the perfection of human reason."—The people will therefore patiently wait two or three years longer for that decision of the Supreme Court which they ought to have had in three months after the cases came before it.

We learn that many rummers place their main reliance on the constitutional question pending in the U. S. Supreme Court. That, however, as we understand it, will only settle the case of imported liquors. The other points on which cases have been carried up to the Supreme Court of Michigan are chiefly technical matters, such as the forms of pleading, manner of process, amount and kind of evidence admissible, &c. A few decisions, on all these points, we apprehend, will be final and conclusive.

The great thing we want in this State, for the triumph of the cause, is the establishment of the SUPREMACY OF THE LAW. Let it once be settled that the statute is an instrument that can be made to bear effectively against illegal rummelling, and there will be enough to use it. In most of the Eastern States, the enforcement of the law against Rumselling is the general rule, while its violation is the exception. With us precisely the reverse is true. A statute against Rumselling, perfect in itself, and which cannot be evaded, is all the legislation that can be reasonably asked for. If the people, with this in their hands, will suffer their vicinities to be continually cursed by the destroying traffic, nothing more can be done for them.

A fifth plan is to withdraw our troops

this side of the Rio Grande, and blockade the ports of Mexico till she will sue for peace. This plan is deemed ineffective.

A fourth, proposed by Mr. Sevier in

the Senate, is to put \$3,000,000 into the

President's hands, to be used indirectly in

bribing the Mexican rulers to make a

peace by which New Mexico and California

shall be ceded to us. It is doubtful

whether the Mexican nation would con-

sent to alienate a third or a half of their

territory, until reduced to much greater

extremities than at present.

"It is a melancholy fact, that negroes

have become the only reliable staple of

the tobacco-growing sections of Vir-

ginia; the only reliable means of liquidating debts, foreign and domestic. They

are sold here by hundreds, under the

hammer of the auctioneer. The domes-

tic cannot compete with the Southwestern

demand for them; for the plain rea-

son that the tobacco-grower cannot make

one half of one per cent per annum upon

slave labor—whilst the cotton and sugar

planters, make perhaps, from 15 to 20

per cent.

There is in this undeniable statement

of facts, much matter for serious, if not

melancholy, reflection. But it is not my

purpose to enlarge upon this subject.—

My principal object is, to call the atten-

tion of the people of Virginia to the foul

game which some of the Southern Banks

are playing upon us. Our negroes are

going by hundreds, yea, thousands to the

Southwest—and what are we getting in

return for them? Look around you and

see, fellow citizens! We are trading off

our slaves, whom we have nurtured thro'

infancy—we are parting with them, at a

time of life when they have become able

to help us "work for a living," and re-

ceiving as compensation for them a pre-

arious paper currency, issued by the

North Carolina and South Carolina

banks!"

The Enquirer is the leading Demo-

cratic paper of Virginia: and the num-

ber before us contains numerous adver-

tisements of "Negroes for Sale"—men,

women and children, all of them "very

likely."

Township Elections.

We would remind the Liberty men of Michigan that the Annual Township Elections are near at hand, and would wish the inquiry to circulate among them, Are we preparing to make and efficiently support Liberty nominations?

Let none neglect them as an unimportant matter. Look all through the nation, and see the antislavery progress that has been made since 1831. The change in public feeling towards the fugitive slave—the national discussions on slavery in Congress and through 1500 political papers, and the advancing tone of public feeling, as manifested by the action of the various State Legislatures, result mainly from an adherence of a small portion of the people to the determination *not to vote for proslavery men*. Had this principle been entirely disregarded, these grand results would not have been seen. It is through this concentrated political action of antislavery men that the hated topic of Abolition has been forced upon public notice and rung in the ears of the people till they are crying out in surprise at the charge of being proslavery—"Why we at the North are *all* Abolitionists!" How different was the state of things formerly, when every straight forward abolitionist was denounced as a "fanatic" and "incendiary," and honorable Governors thought the propagation of their sentiments an offence indictable by common law.

The plan of voting for Liberty at the Town Elections is a *part of that system* by which this progress has been made, and by which far more decisive results, await us in the return. Let us persevere in its use, and vote for those men only who are known to be consistent supporters of universal freedom, thereby, as in former years, giving our continued and unequivocal condemnation of the greatest curse of our country.

How Can Peace be Obtained?

The Ohio True Democrat answers this query by enumerating the different plans that have been proposed.

One is to retain military possession of

so much of Mexico as we now have by a

large standing army, and blockade the

Mexican ports till such a treaty can be

obtained as will suit our rulers.

The second is to send such an army into Mexico, as will knock her down at once, and compel her to beg for mercy on her knees, to save her existence. This is more easily talked about than done.

This was the design of the administration in asking the appointment of a Lieut.

General. Our people are not yet mad enough to attempt this.

The third is to withdraw the troops this

side of the Rio Grande, and blockade the

ports of Mexico till she will sue for peace.

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President's hands, to be used indirectly in

bribing the Mexican rulers to make a

peace by which New Mexico and California

shall be ceded to us. It is doubtful

whether the Mexican nation would con-

sent to alienate a third or a half of their

territory, until reduced to much greater

extremities than at present.

"It is a melancholy fact, that negroes

have become the only reliable staple of

the tobacco-growing sections of Vir-

ginia; the only reliable means of liquidating debts, foreign and domestic. They

are sold here by hundreds, under the

hammer of the auctioneer. The domes-

tic cannot compete with the Southwestern

demand for them; for the plain rea-

son that the tobacco-grower cannot make

one half of one per cent per annum upon

slave labor—whilst the cotton and sugar

planters, make perhaps, from 15 to 20

per cent.

There is in this undeniable statement

of facts, much matter for serious, if not

melancholy, reflection. But it is not my

purpose to enlarge upon this subject.—

My principal object is, to call the atten-

tion of the people of Virginia to the foul

game which some of the Southern Banks

are playing upon us. Our negroes are

going by hundreds, yea, thousands to the

Southwest—and what are we getting in

return for them? Look around you and

see, fellow citizens! We are trading off

our slaves, whom we have nurtured thro'

infancy—we are parting with them, at a

Starvation in Ireland.

The proceedings of the meeting in reference to the relief of Ireland, were received too late for insertion this week.—The meeting was adjourned to next Saturday Evening, at the Court House.—We bespeak for it a large and enthusiastic attendance. Our paper is full, and we can say no more this week.

FOREIGN NEWS.**Arrival of the Cambria!**

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER.

Decline in Breadstuffs, Cottons, Cloths and Iron—Advance in Sugar—Suspension of the Navigation Laws—Proposed remission of sugar duties—Rates of interest raised—Distress in Ireland, France and Germany—Remission of the Corn duty.

The Cambria arrived at Boston on Saturday at 4 P. M., bringing sixteen days later intelligence, the most important details of which will be found below.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.—Our report published for the departure of the Sarah Sands, on the 20th ult., left the two chief markets in England—London and Liverpool—with a downward tendency in prices, and the operations by consignors and speculators much more limited; since that day the imports have been very extensive and all the large sales have been made. The stock of flour in Liverpool alone is estimated at 500,000 barrels and a corresponding stock of grain.

There is a prevailing opinion that the British corn growers have large stocks; which with a temporary suspension of navigation laws, and the repeal of the import duty tends to check speculation, and will, it is presumed, produce a reaction, both in price and the extent of future operations. This action was felt in London on the 1st instant, when wheat declined from 4 to 5s per quarter. In Liverpool on the following day prices were 4s lower on Indian corn, 4s on flour, and 2s per load on wheat.

The market for provisions is steady. The iron market is not so brisk as last reported, further reduced rates having been submitted to for pig. Prices of Mexican iron continue fully as high.—The tea market is rather dull.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still unsatisfactory. In cotton fabrics only a small business is being transacted and prices are very irregular.

HAVRE, Jan. 31.—A sudden and total change has occurred in the situation of things, owing to the intelligence from New York up to the 9th instant received in Liverpool, which gave rise to an animated and speculative demand, and imparted a corresponding feeling in our market. The sales in a few hours amounted to 75,000 bales, and prices have recovered.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—No material variation, in the present condition of the market, from that detailed in the last circular, save a decline in the value of every description of cloth and yarns. Matters could not be more unsatisfactory. Transactions have been restricted to pressing wants.

SUGAR.—An enormous business has been done in sugar. During the fortnight speculators have been extensively purchasing. Prices have advanced considerably beyond our quotations of the 1st inst. Latterly, the market has taken a turn and less business is being transacted, and prices have assumed a downward tendency.

The doings of the British Parliament are interesting—the three principal measures being the entire remission of the corn duty, the suspension of the navigation laws, and a proposed remission of sugar duties.

The state of commercial and monetary affairs since the sailing of the last steamer, has been one of extreme peculiarity and interest. The large drains upon the Bank of England to meet the demands caused by the extensive importation of grain produce, and all other sorts of provisions into the kingdom, has induced the government to raise their rates of interest. This caused business generally to dull.

There appears to be no mitigation in accounts of suffering by famine in Ireland. The amounts being raised by subscription and otherwise for their relief are very liberal, and will, when applied do much to alleviate their sufferings.

FRANCE.—We have accounts of more disturbance and the threatened famine. The French government however, are taking measures to avert the calamity.

GERMANY.—Accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts, particularly, the destitution is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occurrence.

Sgt. Atchinson, of Missouri, said in his place, that in the famous "charge" of Captain May, of the eighty men under his command, seventy-six were foreigners!

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senators at Washington are usually older men than the Representatives, have had greater experience in public affairs, and being farther removed from the influence of the people, there is less disposition to talk and act for "Bumcombe" than in the other House. The discussion of the \$3,000,000 bill thus far has brought out in the speeches of the members much extent of research and depth of thought.

Mr. Berrien proposed an amendment in substance that we will not despoil Mexico of her territory, but that peace ought to be concluded whenever she will consent to a proper boundary between her and Texas, and pay the amount she owes our citizens. It is said the whigs of the Senate will unanimously support this proposal. Mr. Berrien is a Georgia Whig, a slaveholder, is accounted very religious, is a member of long standing, mild and gentlemanly in manners and intercourse. Mr. B. deprecated the course of the Administration thus far.

What have we gained? Who can tell how much nearer we are to the termination of this war than we were when we entered it? The effect of our operations has been to unite and animate a distracted people. They are more resolute and determined than ever. Their determination is that of despair, produced by a belief that our demands are exorbitant.

Take away this motive to resistance, adopt the amendment he proposed, and peace could be effected. He was prepared to aid in prosecuting the war with vigor, if Mexico madly refused to terminate it on terms consistent with the honor of the country. Upon this principle he had acted and was still ready to it.

He entered into a lengthy consideration of the principle advanced, that Congress had no right to interfere with the conducting the war, but was bound to vote such supplies of men and money as the President should require. He denounced this doctrine as at war with the principles of our government, and that for one he never would submit to it.

We have been told that our object was to "conquer peace," and ardent spirits among us have been excited with the idea of revelling in the "halls of the Monuments." Do we doubt our ability to conquer a peace now with \$3,000,000 of money and 50,000 men? Must we now resort to negotiation, and must money be appropriated with which to deal with the public men of Mexico? He did not approve of this manner of buying a peace.

The Senator from Arkansas was mistaken when he said that no one on that floor would be willing to demand less of Mexico than New Mexico and California. These territories embraced one third of the Republic. He spoke of the danger that would accrue to this country in view of her existing institutions, from this acquisition of territory. He dwelt at much length on this subject.

He spoke of the impropriety and wrong of forcing from a sister Republic so large a portion of her territory, and appealed to members whether as American Statesmen or Christians they thought it consistent with national honor or justice, or with the interests of the people of the United States, to adopt such a course.

Mr. Calhoun's speech on the bill abounds with thoughts and positions, and presents his abilities in rather a favorable light. We give a brief abstract of it. It was listened to by a numerous audience with great attention.

He said that never since our country has been upon the stage of action have we been placed in a more critical position. We were in the midst of a war, and there was also a question of great domestic inquietude. He hoped there would be the fullest discussion upon both topics before the close of the session, short as it was. The important question was, how should this war be prosecuted?

There were two ways—the one to push on in the hostile country, and the other to take a defensive position. Which was best?

Mr. C. said it was a grave question, and to which he had given his most deliberate attention. His judgment was that the defensive position was the best; the best to bring the war to a certain and successful end. This would result in most economy, and most honor. If he rightly understood the objects of the war, this was consistent. The causes for which this war was commenced were three:

To repel invasion.
To establish the Rio Grande as a boundary.

To secure indemnity due to our citizens.

The two first were first considered.

The President did not ask Congress to declare war. He asked Congress to recognize the existence of the war, and he assumed that there was invasion because the Mexicans had crossed the Rio del Norte.

The President and Congress had regarded the primary objects of the war the establishment of boundary. Congress has avowed no other object than this. Being in the war, however, it was recom-

mended that it be prosecuted for the payment of our claims.

The two objects of the war had been maintained—invasion repelled, the Rio Grande secured, and we could safely set upon the defensive.

Mr. Calhoun went on to state what the character of this defense should be. It ought to be near our supplies—in proximity to our country, convenient, &c.—Towards Mexico we ought to be most liberal, not only because she was our neighbor and a sister republic, but a great power upon our Continent.

More than this, Mexico was one of the greatest problems connected with our foreign relations. There was a mysterious connection between her and us. She was forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own.

Mr. Calhoun defined what he thought a good boundary defense. Beginning at the mouth of Del Norte, continue to Pass del Norte, and then due west to the Gulf of California, and it would strike the head of the Gulf.

This he would defend. It would give us the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, and he had consulted military men, who said that three forts and four regiments would be sufficient for all purposes, as follows:

One fort at the mouth of the Del Norte.

One near Comargo.

One at Pass del Norte.

From the waters which separate the Del Norte from those entering the Gulf of California one more might be placed.

Hence five regiments and a small Naval force, one consistent with our Naval Peace establishment, could suffice safely defend the boundary.

This country was of little importance to Mexico, but of great importance to us. It had only 100,000 people, and these were spread over 600,000 square miles.

An open uninhabited country was the best for us; we wanted space for our population which doubled once in twenty-three years. It would be eighty millions in forty-six years. This country (New Mexico) was remote from Mexico; further from her than from Washington.

For the first time the savages were making their great inroads upon the Europeans. This was not because Spaniards were not brave, but because they were disarmed by the Federal authorities of Mexico.

This country he would recommend to be held not as absolute, but as subject to negotiation: and so he would say to Mexico. He would deal with her liberally and do so from the first. Until such peace should be made, he would hold the ports in Mexico which could be held without too great a sacrifice of men and money. He would impose a low rate of duty, not exceeding ten per cent, and this would yield sufficient revenue to insure the payment of the defense which would not cost more than between two and three millions of dollars.

The effect of this policy would be no more taxes, a reduction of fifteen millions, and the great measures which he and his friends (free trade) held so much at heart, for us; we wanted space for our population which doubled once in twenty-three years. It would be eighty millions in forty-six years. This country (New Mexico) was remote from Mexico; further from her than from Washington.

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men and still greater sacrifice of life.

Mr. C. said the natural obstacles were many. There was the hot country very extended, and eight months, and not unfrequently ten months, were most unhealthy. March was a doubtful month. April an unhealthy month. Had we now force enough to march to Mexico, encountering the *comis*? If we could not, Mexico would be encouraged; and if we got to Mexico who had we to deal with? A proud and obstinate people—full of delay, renowned for their disposition to hold out.

Mr. Dromgoole moved to lay the bill and the amendment on the table. Negatived, 98 to 122.

The bill, as amended, was then read a third time, and passed, 116 to 105.

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Pearls, 85,50.

these prices were probably diminished somewhat by the reception of the Cambria's news.

Pot Ashes, Feb. 18, were worth \$4,874

—Pearls, 85,50.

NOTICES.**To All Subscribers.**

At the recent Annual Meeting of the State Society, Mr. Elias H. Stewart introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, setting forth, that in view of the embarrassments attending the publication of the Signal of Liberty, the publishers ought to raise the price of the paper to Two Dollars a year.

This proposal of Mr. Stewart, and the action of the Society, were entirely unexpected by us; and though the state of our affairs was truly represented by him, we have hesitated considerably to follow out the action recommended. But for some reasons we will mention, we have concluded to adopt the prescribed course.

From the majority of the same committee, (Mr. Eldredge dissenting) Mr. Green made an unfavorable report on the bill to simplify and retrench township expenses. Laid on the table.

In the House, Feb. 17. The Internal Improvement debt was discussed.

Mr. Goodwin made a report adverse to the prayer that the law abolishing capital punishment be repealed.

In SENATE, a bill was passed, by which field officers of the militia may be elected by the commissioned officers of the regiment.

In SENATE, Feb. 19. Mr. Allen from committee on incorporations, reported a bill to secure the bill holders against loss by banks. Read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Eldredge moved to take from the table, Senate bill to amend the law for the consolidation and revision of the statutes, and to refer it to a select committee of three, with the following instructions:

"To amend the bill so as to continue the district court for one year.

"To retain the criminal jurisdiction in the circuit courts—provide for return of jurors in county courts the same, as near as may be, as in circuit courts and no other than shall be necessary.

"To amend chap. 92 so that declarations and pleas shall be filed in writing without oath, and that where county judge is interested, case may be tried in circuit court.

"That supervisors may, if judge elects, provide compensation in lieu of fees.

"That causes may be continued more than three months on cause shown."

Agreed to, yeas 17, nays 3.

Mr. Fitzgerald, agreeably to notice, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, and to provide for a deposit of state stocks, as security for the redemption of its circulating notes, which was twice read and ordered to be printed.

Feb. 17. On motion of Mr. Coe, the bill to amend sec. 2 of chap. 92 (in relation to the election of county judges) was taken from the table, and read a third time and passed.

Feb. 20. Mr. Eldredge from select committee on that subject, reported back the bill to amend title 21 of the act for the revision and consolidation of the general statutes, accompanied with a substitute, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

In the House, Feb. 19, the time was mostly consumed in discussing the propriety of appropriating lands to improve the St. Joseph River.

Mr. Adam from committee of ways and means, on a resolution of the House requiring the committee to inquire into the propriety of bringing in a bill to appropriate all of the internal improvement lands for the liquidation of the internal improvement debt, reported the following:

Resolved, that it is inexpedient at this session to make any further appropriation of the internal improvement lands: Carried, yeas 35, nays 20.

The bill to repeal the charters of the Adrian Lyceum and Liberty Association came up, involving the property of Odd Fellowship, and Messrs. Turner, Adam, Denning and others defined their position thereon.

Resolved, that it is inexpedient at this session to make any further appropriation of the internal improvement lands: Car

**THE
Gem of Science,**

The advocate of Science and Reform, devoted to Philosophy, Physiology, Magnetism, and collateral Sciences, with a Ladies' and Miscellaneous Department, Published Semi-Monthly.

E. H. SANFORD, EDITOR.

SECOND VOLUME.
The present facilities for publishing, and the increasing demand for information on the above principles have induced another

ENLARGEMENT OF THE GEM,
and consequently the publication of one Volume in two, Quarterly and on

NEW TYPE.

for preservation and binding, with an index and title-page at the close of the Volume, in six months from the 16th of December, 1846.

CONTENTS.

The contents of the Gem are probably more interesting to the true lover of Science, and to the devoted Student of Nature, than those of any similar paper in the United States. In short, the moral tone of its sentiments, and its ex-position of "Home Truths," which will be placed **WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY FAMILY,** will render it doubly interesting and profitable.

TERMS.

The **GEM OF SCIENCE** is published at FIFTY CENTS for six months, or ONE DOLLAR a year in advance. A liberal discount will be made to Clubs and Agents. Persons desiring to subscribe, have only to enclose the amount in a letter, directed to

SANFORD & BROTHERS,

Publishers of the **Gem of Science**, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Editor who will give this Prospectus one, two, or three insertions, shall have them freely reciprocated.

291-124

Temperance House!

1847.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

DETROIT, MICH.

DANIEL BARNEY, having taken this well known Stand, and though repaid it throughout, is now extensively prepared to accommodate his friends and the Travelling Public with all those conveniences calculated to make them comfortable, and with prices to suit the market.

Meats, 25 Cents. Easter and South-eastern Stage Office kept at this House.

TF Omnibus and Baggage Wagon always on and to convey Passengers to and from the House free of charge.

290-6m

ATTENTION THE WORLD!!

Free Trade and Tailors Rights.

THIS citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, of Washtenaw County and Counties adjoining, are informed that now is the time to get comfortably **CLOTHED** and **FIXED UP** for a cold Winter.

The very best kind of Cloths and Trimmings can be bought cheap in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, and there is a TAILOR opposite G. & L. Beckley's Store, who can't be outdone any where in these parts.

He is prepared to do work in the most fashionable Style, or follow the directions of his customers, and being possessed of a large share of the Milk of Human Kindness, his terms are established on the principle of

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

He has a peculiar trait in his character which should be noticed, it is strange, yet true, a strange—*He will not Violate his Promises*.—Customers can have their garments at the time specified. **FARMERS** can be certain of good fitting and easy setting **GARMENTS**, and informed that all kinds of **PRODUCE** (except cabbage) will be taken in exchange for their service. He cuts to order, and his garments are sure to fit if properly made up.

J. SPRAGUE,

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Dec. 5, 1846.

PEACE DECLARED,

AND A

TREATY FORMED,
WHEREBY S. FELCH CAN HOLD
FREE TRADE AND COMMERCE IN

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, and Findings

of all kinds, with all persons, Natives or Foreigners, on the following just and equal terms viz: **Good Articles—Low Prices—Ready Paid—and No Trust.**

The subscriber having fully tested the Credit System to his great loss, both of confidence and cash, and having suffered much loss by fire, necessarily compels him to collect his *"pay before harvest"* as "*AFTER HARVEST AND NEXT FALL, very often come up*" "*MISSING*", leaving him *sadly in the Boot-hole*. He has come to the same conclusion that certain sensible girls did on a late occasion, *"tear to tattered no husband, ready pay or no Shoemaking."*

All persons that can conform to the above treaty will do well to call on S. Felch, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, No. 4 Huron Block, where they will not be taxed for others work who never pay.

N. B. All persons indebted in any way to the subscriber, had better call and pay if they are honest and mean to keep so.

S. FELCH.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Jan. 1, 1847.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERING WARE ROOMS.

STEVENS & ZUG,

IN the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, have on hand a large assortment of **FURNITURE**, of their own manufacture, which they will sell very low for Cash.

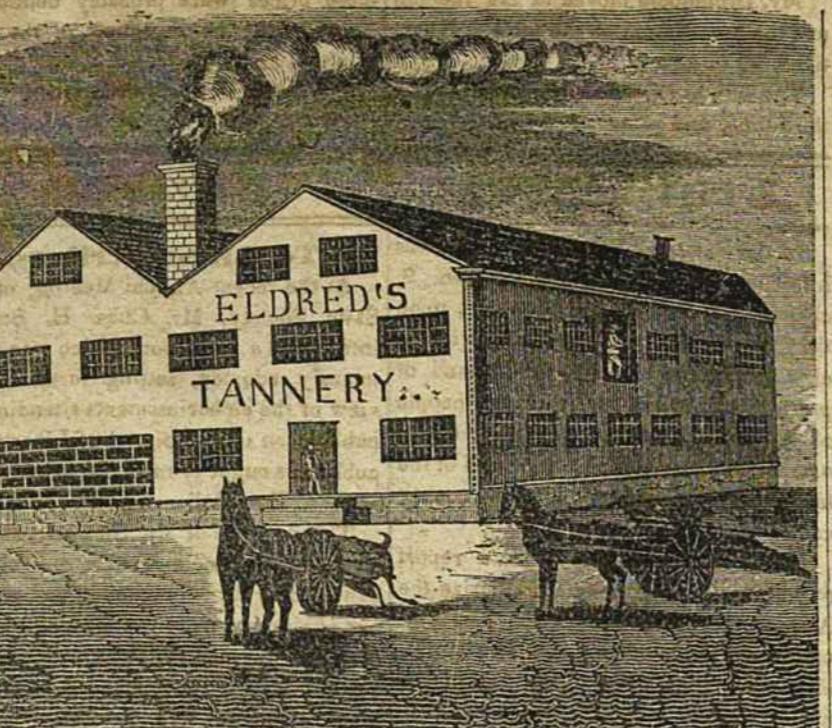
They also keep experienced Upholsterers, and are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering at the shortest notice.

Furniture of all kinds made to order of the best material, and warranted.

STEVENS & ZUG.

Detroit, January 1, 1847.

291-1y



THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when the body is healthy, and when it is sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposed by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is strong, or infected, to open the pores, and it receives itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thomsonian, for instance, gives the Hydrostatic draughts as in wet blankets, the Alkaline draughts and doses, with mercury, and the blistering Quack gorges us with pills, poultices, &c.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against the? Whole families are thus sent to their grave, and from parents to inferior weak stomachs powerful drugs and simples. Such cases as Croup, Cholera, Colic, Infantile Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early, which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world, **THIS SALVE WILL REMOVE ALL DISEASES.**

THRESHING MACHINES.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he manufactures Horse Powers and Threshing Machines at Scio, of a superior kind invented by himself.

These Powers and Machines are particularly adapted to the use of Farmers who wish to use them for threshing their own grain. The power, thresher and fixtures are all to be loaded into a common sized wagon box and drawn by one pair of horses. They are abundantly strong for four horses, and are abundantly strong for that number, and may be safely used with six or eight horses with proper care. They work with less strength of horses according to the amount of business done than any other power, and will thresh generally about 200 bushels wheat per day with four horses. In one instance 160 bushels wheat were threshed in three hours with four horses.

This Power and Machine contain all the advantages necessary to make them profitable to the purchaser. They are strong and durable.—

They are easily moved from one place to another. The work of the horses is easy on these powers in comparison to others, and the price is lower.

It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVER.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be stopped, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its attendant disorders, and irregularities, in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief.

We have had many instances tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about their period, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known the world over.

SCALD HEAD.

We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

COUGH.

People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a **FAMILY MEDICINE**, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, preparation that will cover the world in its full extent. It is **McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT**, or **THE WORLD'S SALVE!** It has power to remove perspiration on the feet, on the head, around the eyes, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to kill all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heal them.

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire article to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and defends the surface, from all derangements of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities, and dispose of all its useless particles.

The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the body and used up matter within. It is composed of millions of openings to allow the intestine to draw up the pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing Ointment.

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unsop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, preparation that will cover the world in its full extent. It is **McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT**, or **THE WORLD'S SALVE!** It has power to remove perspiration on the feet, on the head, around the eyes, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

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Inflammation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its attendant disorders, and irregularities, in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief.

We have had many instances tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about their period, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known the world over.

SCALD HEAD.

We have cured cases that actually defied every thing known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent \$500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

COUGH.

People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a **FAMILY MEDICINE**, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll

along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, preparation that will cover the world in its full extent. It is **McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT**, or **THE WORLD'S SALVE!** It has power to remove perspiration on the feet, on the head, around the eyes, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

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