

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual rights, is the only security of Public Liberty.

T. Foster, }
G. Beckley, } Editors.

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POETRY.

MAY DAY.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Up ye slumberers, one and all!
Welcome in the smiling May!
Hear ye not the thrilling call?
Will ye waste in bed the day?
'Tis a morn for old and young,
Prodigal of joy and song!

See! the watch fires of the night,
One by one are vanishing;
What a glorious tide of light
Issues from Morn's golden spring!
Flooding every land and clime,
Up the sun goes, slow, sublime!

Birds of every kind and hue,
Airily are glancing by,
And with notes expressive, true,
Fill the air with melody;
Who would lose their joyous strain?
Who, inert, abed remain?

Maiden with the flashing eye,
Quench its brilliance not in sleep;
Let thy blushes, mounting high,
Share Aurora's colors deep;
Gather flowers to braid thy hair;
For a queenly state prepare.

Child absorbed in sportive dream,
Be not slumber's pretty dupe;
Up and drive the mimic team,
Fly the kite or whirl the hoop;
Let the music of thy mirth
In a merry shout have birth.

Youth in sweetest visions lying,
Building worlds with busy thought;
Now exulting, smiling, sighing,
O'er the labors thou hast wrought,
Fairest scenes by Fancy drawn,
Cannot seem so fair a morn.

Manhood, lift thy stately head—
Stand erect, Creation's lord!
Leave the couch by dalliance spread—
O'er thy empire walk abroad;
Earth and sky were made for thee,
Dressed in royal pageantry.

All who pine in secret love,
All whose hopes are high or low,
Ugly folks who would improve,
Handsome, who would prettier grow—
Rich and poor, gay, wise and witty,
Leave, at earliest dawn, the city.

Exercise will use his brushes
With a painter's matchless skill,
Covering palest cheeks with blushes,
Giving eyes new power to kill:
Oh! then slumber not, I pray—
Go and welcome jocund May.

MISCELLANY.

MY WIFE'S GOLD RING.

OR, JOHN GASPARD LAVATER AND THE POOR WIDOW.

It was the practice with Lavater (an eminent clergyman born in Zurich, Switzerland, 1741), to read every morning, one or more chapters in the Bible, and to select from them one particular passage for frequent and special meditation during the day. One morning after reading the fifth and sixth chapters of the Gospel of Matthew, he exclaimed, "What a treasure of morality! how difficult to make choice of any particular portion of it!" After a few moments' consideration he threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for Divine guidance.

When he joined his wife at dinner she asked him what passage of Scripture he had chosen for the day. "Give to him that asketh thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away," was the reply. "And how is this to be understood?" said his wife. "Give to him that asketh thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away," these, rejoined Lavater, "are the words of him to whom all and every thing belongs that I possess. I am the steward, and he the proprietor. The Proprietor desires me to give to him who asks from me, and not to refuse him who would borrow of me; or, in other words, if I had two coats, I must give one to

him who has none, and if I have food, I must share with him who is an hungered and in want; this I must do without being asked; how much more then, when asked."

This, continues Lavater in his diary, appeared to me so evidently and incontrovertibly to be the meaning of the verses in question, that I spoke with more than usual warmth; my wife made no further reply than that she would well consider these things.

I had scarcely left the dining-room a few minutes, when an aged widow desired to speak to me, and she was shown into my study. "Forgive me, dear sir," she said, "excuse the liberty I am about to take; I am truly ashamed but my rent is due to-morrow, and I am short six dollars; I have been confined to my bed with sickness, and my poor child is nearly starving; every penny that I could save I had laid up to meet this demand; but six dollars yet are wanting, and to-morrow is term day."

Here she opened a parcel, which she held in her hand, and said, "This is a book with a silver clasp, which my late husband gave me the day we were married. It is all I can spare of the few articles I possess, and sore it is to part with it. I am aware that it is not enough nor do I see how I could ever repay,—but dear sir, if you can, do assist me."

"I am very sorry, my good woman, that I cannot help you," I said; and putting my hand into my pocket I accidentally felt my purse, which contained about two dollars; these, I said to myself cannot extricate her from her difficulty; she requires six; besides, even if they could, I have need of this money, for some other purpose. Turning to the widow, I said, have you no friend, no relation, who could give you this trifle?

"No, there is no one! I am ashamed to go from house to house; I would work day and night; my excuse for being here is, that people speak so much of your goodness; if, however, you cannot assist me, you will at least forgive my intrusion; and God, who has never yet forsaken me, will not turn away from me in my sixtieth year!"

At this moment the door of my apartment opened and my wife entered. I was ashamed and vexed; gladly would I have sent her away; for conscience whispered, "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away." She came up to me and said, with much sweetness, "This is a good old woman; she has certainly been ill of late; assist her if you can."

Shame and compassion struggled in my dark soul. "I have but two dollars," I said in a whisper, "and she requires six; I'll give her a trifle in the hand and let her go." Laying her hand on my arm and smiling, my wife said aloud, what conscience had whispered before—"Give to him that asketh thee; and to him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away."

I blushed, and replied with some little vexation, "Would you give your ring for that purpose?"

"With pleasure," answered my wife pulling off her ring.

The good old widow was either too simple or too modest to notice what was going on, and was preparing to retire, when my wife called to her to wait in the lobby. When we were left alone, I asked my wife, "Are you in earnest about the ring?"

"Certainly, how can you doubt it?" she said; "do you think that I would trifle with charity? Remember what you said to me about half an hour ago. Oh my dear friend, let us not make a show of the Gospel, you are in general so kind, so sympathizing, how it is that you find it so difficult to assist this poor woman? why did you not without hesitation, give her what you had in your pocket? and did you not know there were six dollars in your desk, and that the quarter will be paid to us in less than eight days? She then added with much feeling, "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Behold the fowls of the air; they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly Father feedeth them."

I kissed my wife while tears ran down my cheeks.—"Thanks, a thousand thanks for this humiliation!" I turned to the desk, took from it the six dollars, and opened the door to call in the poor widow—all darkened around me in the poor widow—all darkened around me in the thought, that I had been so forgetful of the omniscience of God as to say to her, "I cannot help you." Oh, thou false tongue! thou false heart! If thou, Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, Oh Lord, who shall stand? Here is what you need," I said addressing the widow.

At first she seemed not to understand what I meant, and thought I was offering her a small contribution, for which she thanked me, and pressed my hand; but when she perceived that I had given her the whole sum, she could scarcely find words to express her feelings.—"She cried, 'Dear sir, I cannot repay; all I possess is this poor book, and it is old.'"

"Keep your book," said I, and the money too, and thank God, and not me, for verily I deserve no thanks, after having so long resisted your entreaties; go in peace, and forgive an erring brother."

I returned to my wife with down cast looks,

but she smiled and said, "Do not take it so much to heart, my friend, you yielded at my first suggestion; but promise me, so long as I wear a gold ring on my finger, and you know I possess several besides, you will never allow yourself to say to any person, 'I cannot help you.'" She kissed me and left the apartment.

When I found myself alone, I sat down and wrote this account in my diary, in order to humble my deceitful heart—this heart which, no longer ago than yesterday, dictated the words, 'Of all characters in the world, there is none I would more anxiously avoid than that of a hypocrite; yet to preach the whole moral law, and to fulfil only the easy part of it, is hypocrisy. Merciful Father! how long most I wait, and reflect, and struggle ere I shall be able to rely on the perfect sincerity of my profession?"

I read over once more the chapter which I had read in the morning with so little benefit, and felt more and more ashamed, and convinced that there is no peace, except where principle and practice are in perfect accordance. How peacefully and happily I might have ended this day, had I acted conscientiously to the blessed doctrines I professed! Dear Saviour, send thy Holy Spirit into this benighted heart, cleanse it from secret sin! and teach me to employ that which thou hast committed to my charge, to thy glory, and a brother's welfare, and my own salvation!

At a meeting of the Washtenaw Fourier Association held at the Mechanic's Lyceum Room on the evening of 28th inst., L. C. Goodale was chosen chairman pro tem. and C. J. Garland Secretary pro tem. and the following constitution was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE WASHTENAW PHALANX.

The undersigned do hereby unite and associate themselves to organize and found a Domestic and Industrial Association; and for this purpose they do hereby mutually agree and bind themselves and their assigns to the performance of the covenants and engagements in the following articles contained.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. The name of this Association shall be the Washtenaw Phalanx, and by this name it shall be designated in all its dealings.

Sec. 2. The business of the Washtenaw Phalanx shall be the prosecution of Agriculture, Manufactures, the arts and sciences. Education, and Domestic Industry, according to the associative system of Charles Fourier.

Sec. 3. The capital of the Washtenaw Phalanx shall be not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, which may, by a vote of the stockholders holding a majority of the capital stock, then existing, be increased at any future time; to be divided into shares of \$50 each and fifths of shares.

Sec. 4. The members of the Association, composed of single persons and families, shall not, in the commencement, exceed in number four hundred individuals.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The affairs of the Washtenaw Phalanx shall be administered and managed during its organization and until it is fully in operation by a President, Vice President and twelve Directors, who, together with a Secretary, shall be elected annually.

Sec. 2. The President, Vice President and Directors shall hold office until the Association is organized and in operation.

Sec. 3. The Vice President shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Directors; except in case of acting as President, when a chairman pro tem. shall be appointed.

Sec. 4. The neglect of duty, or the repeated non-attendance of a Director at the meetings of the Board, shall be considered a vacation of office, and his place shall be filled by the board.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The President, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, shall direct, manage and superintend the organization of the Association, and the distribution of its material mechanism.

Sec. 2. When the organization of the Association is completed, an internal government, administered by councils elected by the members, in conformity with the principles laid down by Charles Fourier, shall be established, and the functions of the President, Vice President and Board of Directors shall cease.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. A person may be a stockholder without being a resident member of the Phalanx, and a member without being a stockholder.

Sec. 2. Residence on the Domain and participation in the labors of the Phalanx, shall be necessary to constitute a person a member, and no new member shall be admitted after the Phalanx is organized but by the consent of a majority of existing members, and by subscribing to the constitution and rules of the Phalanx.

Sec. 3. All members of the age of twenty-one years and upwards shall have an equal voice in the election of all officers and in the

councils and decisions of the Phalanx, except questions relating to appropriations of money and improvements on the Domain, which shall be determined by a majority of the votes of resident stockholders, each of whom shall have a vote for the first share of capital stock and one vote for every five shares thereafter, but in no case shall a stockholder have more than ten votes.

Sec. 4. Admission as a member of the Association shall in the commencement, be decided upon by the President and Board of Directors. A good moral character shall in all cases be deemed indispensable.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. A meeting of the stockholders shall be held in such place as the board of Directors may appoint twice in each year, on the first Monday in June, and on the first Monday in December, of which meetings, public notice shall be given, at least three weeks previous, and the first meeting of the stockholders shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors shall appoint.

Sec. 2. At every semi-annual meeting of the stockholders a full statement of the affairs of the Association signed by the President and Directors shall be presented.

Sec. 3. The books and affairs of the Association shall always be open to the examination of any stockholder.

Sec. 4. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the President or a majority of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. At the semi-annual meeting in December the total product of the Association for the year shall be ascertained and a general settlement of accounts shall take place.

Sec. 2. Out of the total product shall first be deducted the taxes, insurance and repairs, and the balance shall then be divided as follows: one quarter shall be paid as a dividend upon the capital stock to the stockholders, and the remaining three quarters shall be divided among those who perform the labor, according to the system laid down by Charles Fourier for the distribution of profits, with such modifications and exceptions as circumstances may, in the opinion of the President and Board of Directors require.

Sec. 3. Any stockholder may at the time of subscribing, elect to receive after the first year in lieu of the dividend of one quarter of the product, a fixed dividend of seven per cent. which shall be paid out of the three quarters allotted to labor, and the dividend of one quarter of the product which would have been paid to such stockholder shall be credited to labor.

Sec. 4. The above privilege shall extend only to those stockholders who invest a cash capital, unless with the consent of the President and Directors.

Sec. 5. All balances due to members or stockholders at the annual settlement of the affairs of the Phalanx shall, during the first three years, be credited the parties as stock.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. The President and Board of Directors shall have no power to contract any loan or incur any debt in the name of the Association.

Sec. 2. This Constitution shall be regarded as a provisional government, to be altered or amended by a majority of members.

On motion it was voted that a committee of 5 be appointed by the Chair to obtain subscribers to the constitution, and call a meeting for the election of officers. A. Hickox, G. Corseilus, Thomas N. Caulkins, Sabin Felch and William Jones were appointed said committee.

Voted that when thirty subscribers are obtained to the Constitution, the Committee shall call a meeting for the purpose of organization and to transact such other business as may then come before the Association.

Adjourned sine die

L. C. GOODALE, Cha'n.

C. J. GARLAND, Sec'y.

Odd Calculation.—Louis XVIII, in his proclamation to the French, says that "1,200,000 men are marching against the usurper," (Napoleon) at the average step of a soldier on march, one step of each makes 600 miles, and will wear out one pair of shoes; so that if they march 25 miles in one day, they will wear out 50,000 pair of shoes and the whole distance traveled will be 50,000,000 miles, or equal to 1,200 times round the globe of the earth at the equator! If the whole 1,200,000 men were drawn up in a single line, allowing two feet each, the line would extend from London to Edinburg, four hundred miles. The French have cost England nearly one thousand millions of guineas! which would purchase half the estates in the kingdom; or build ten cities as large as London.—*Niles' Register*, Aug. 12, 1815.

The Amers of Scider, whose territory lies on the Indus, have recently been subdued by the British arms, and the whole valley of the river is consequently now a British province. It opens a vast region of country to the march of civilization and religion. Less than 3000 disciplined troops conquered 25,000 Hindoos, in a pitched battle! As surely as time rolls on, the whole of Central Asia will be brought under the sway of England. China, too, will be a dependent province of a little island not as large as New York.—*Albany Patriot*.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

PRO-SLAVERY MOB IN LIVONIA.

On the 20th ultimo, a company of ten fugitives from Missouri, to wit: three men, two women, and five children, two of whom were infants of about thirteen months each, came to the house of Mr. John Diamond of this Town, who kindly received and entertained them, in obedience to the injunctions of the Holy Scriptures. His benevolent conduct towards the needy strangers, aroused the indignation of the mobocracy, some of whom, were professors of religion, and who that evening had attended a prayer meeting in the neighborhood, from whence they proceeded to a store, and having matured their plans, and reinforced their numbers, by admitting to their ranks some associates from the *drunkenery*, and being furnished with guns, bells, drums, horns, goose-quills, &c. approached the hospitable dwelling, where the strangers were sheltered, at about twelve o'clock at night, where they continued an hour or more, performing operations peculiar to mobocrats, and congenial with their depraved feelings. After they retired, Judge Lynch's horse, alias a fence rail, with legs to it, with an image, and certain inscriptions upon it, was found standing near the door of the dwelling. The church, of which some of the rioters were members, did themselves great honor by expelling from the Communion, such of their number, as were participants in the outrages of that night, and the respectable part of this community, indignant at such conduct, have not been backward to express their abhorrence of such tumultuous proceedings. At a meeting of the citizens of this Town, the 6th of May, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, from a recent occurrence in this Town, it appears, that our respectable and quiet citizens, cannot in peace, perform the highest duties they owe to God and man, in administering to the necessities of the needy; in giving to the homeless stranger, food and shelter; in helping the poor, orfenceless, and oppressed slave, to his only place of refuge from the most cruel and relentless despotism that ever scourged mankind; in transporting him beyond the reach of that merciless hand, which, though wearied with lashing its victim, has yet the stimulus of avarice to deal its blows, crushing the tenderest feelings of humanity, by separating husbands and wives, parents and children, thus blighting every prospect that renders a life, miserable at best, even supportable. Professing christians, have, in a monstrous zeal, in the cause of tyranny, even exchanged the house of prayer, for scenes of bacchanalian riots, and because forsooth, a neighbor did not turn the wayworn traveller from his door, to seek a shelter, more in keeping with, and accessible to, Lynch law, and mobocratic violence; as though every principle of law, and christianity, was tolerant of mobs and in opposition to philanthropy. Let it not startle the patriot, when he is told, that we boldly avow our determination, to assist the pilgrim on his way, to worship at the shrine of monarchy; when in his own Country, the boasted land of liberty, tyrants tread him in the dust, and even professing christians, assemble in mobs, and chant their orgies, wild with jeers and threats, at his door, who dares to give him "aid and comfort." If there is but one alternative, to bow to the mandate of an unreasoning and unprincipled mob, or an appeal to the laws of our Country, be it ours to choose the latter, until a change of heart takes place (which they profess to believe) so as to render an appeal to sympathy effectual.

Therefore, Resolved, That we fully approve of the conduct of John Diamond, in entertaining the fugitive slaves and think he is justified in the sight of his God, and his country.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the conduct of those citizens who were engaged in the late riot, and pledge ourselves to discountenance all such proceedings.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Signal of Liberty, and the Detroit papers are requested to copy the same.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Cha'n.
HARVY DUFFRE, Sec'y.
Livonia, May 6th, 1843.

Psalms Singing among Slaves.—William Cullen Bryant, the poet, has recently made a visit to Richmond, Va. While there he saw eight slaves attending tobacco leaves. During their employment the most of them were whiling away the tedious hours by singing psalm tunes. These poor fellows were nearly all members of the Baptist and Methodist churches; and, as they were fond of singing sacred music, their master encouraged them in it, for they "took it better." Slaveholders are willing their slaves should be religious and sing, because they can more easily enforce the command of St. Paul, "Servants be obedient to your masters"—but they will not permit them to learn to read, and acquire knowledge, lest with their learning they should find that the Bible also enjoins upon them to "provide for their own household."—*Bangor Gazette*.

Robt. Southey, the English Poet, is said

SELECTIONS.

STOP THE SWINDLER.

Stop the Swindler! What swindler?—American Slavery! A swindler that has defrauded more merchants, ruined more tradesmen, and impoverished more widows and orphans than have Rathbun, Edwards, and their kindred forgers, and all gamblers and stock speculators to boot.

Of what has slavery swindled us? Slavery has swindled us out of our good name, and cheated us into her support. When our fathers established this government, we thought the now old fashioned doctrine of man's equality would remain its foundation stone. We then had a character for Democracy; and the liberals of Europe—the lovers of freedom, were loud in our praise. Now they call us hypocrites. When we talk about freedom and equality, they tell us about our two and a half millions of Slaves; when the sign of "the star spangled banner," they tell us it protects the African slave-trade; when we denounce the foreign slave-trade, they point us to our own slave-trade, which is licensed by Congress, in the District of Columbia. Thus, instead of being respected as a nation of freemen, they regard us as a slave-holding and slave trading republic. We can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and can put a stop to the domestic slave-trade. This can be done by Congress, and Congress are the servants of the people—not their masters. The people of the North pay at least four-fifths of the expenses of the general government. Florida was purchased to sustain slavery, at the cost of five millions of dollars; the North gave four millions towards buying it. The Florida war has cost not less than fifty millions, of which the North has paid forty millions. Do you wonder the nation is bankrupt? There is a larger military force kept at the South than at the North. Why is this? Because slavery exists at the South, and slavery is always attended by danger. Of whom is this force composed? Mainly of Northern soldiers and seamen, commanded by Southern officers!—Who pays this army and this navy? The greater part of their pay comes from the laborer at the North. The slaveholders, having slaves at their command, don't work themselves. They think it beneath them to make shoes—to manufacture cabinet ware—to forge iron work—to dig canals—build rail roads, plough, or engage in any useful employment. Do such men lead a truly honorable life? If a man don't work himself, some one must work for him, unless he starves to death. The slaves support their masters, but they don't do as much work as northern laborers can do, or as they would do if paid for their labor, and the consequence is that the South has gone behind hand, and can't pay her debts. We have purchased a large portion of her produce which she never paid her slaves for growing—have paid and overpaid her in our own honestly acquired goods, and find we must whistle for the balance she owes us. There is now due from the South to the North, from one to four hundred millions of dollars, for goods we have sold them, and which we will probably never get. How slavery has swindled us!

Slavery has swindled us into supporting her by our constitutional pledge to return the fugitive slave to his master, and to aid the South in putting down slave insurrections.—What does the Bible say? "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him."—*Deut. xxiii. 15, 16.* "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." If you were a slave escaping from the south, would you like to do so? Slavery has tricked us into a promise to hold ourselves ready thus to act.

Slavery has swindled us out of our fair proportion of representation in our National Legislature. The South have three-fifths of their slave property represented in Congress. As well might the North claim that her horses and oxen should be there represented. If the slaves were free and could vote for whom they pleased, they would then have a right to be represented, not only three-fifths of them, but the whole. But they are held only as property, and this property representation gives the South twenty-three or twenty-four more representatives than she ought to have; it gives her too, the same number of votes in the electoral college; and in the distribution of government lands, a slave-holder with one hundred slaves receives as much as sixty-one Northern freemen! Don't this look like paying men to be slave-holders? Don't you think it time the Swindler, Slavery, was stopped?

There are many other ways in which slavery has swindled us, to which we cannot

now much more than allude. She has swindled us out of the freedom of speech, and of the Press, and out of the right of petition.—The Constitution guarantees all these rights, but slavery denies them. If we dare to build a hall in which to talk about slavery in America, it must be burned; if we print a paper about it, and tell the people it is more honest, as well more expedient to pay every body for his work, the press must be destroyed; and when we petition Congress to do what they ought to do in relation to slavery, our servants at Washington gag us. Again we say, stop the swindler; for it is slavery that has swindled us of these rights.

But slavery has swindled us in a far worse way than any that has been mentioned; she has swindled us out of our religion! We look upon horse-stealing as anti-Christian, but on man-stealers as Christians, else why would we exclude a horse-thief from our religious societies, while we have men thieves who are preachers!! If a man robs another of his day's wages, we at once say, he is no Christian; but if he robs an hundred men of their wages for life, we see nothing in it against his moral character. If a man buys a coat which he knows to be stolen, we think he is not righteous overmuch, in fact, hardly righteous enough; but if he buys the stolen coat with a stolen man in it, he may nevertheless retain a high character for piety!

We call upon all to stop the wholesale swindler that has cheated us not only of our fame, our property, our political influence, but he asks from us our love for freedom, for equality and for truth!! Make yourself judge and jury in this case, and try whether these practices are not contrary to the true Democracy, and the great moral government of Jehovah. If they are, let slavery be punished—banish the swindler from the land. We ought to hate slavery here, as well as hate it in Poland, in Greece, in Ireland, or in any of our old countries. Lovers of freedom! stop the swindler, Slavery!!

Talk against slavery, write against slavery, vote against slavery, petition against the overthrow of slavery; and slavery must fall! It is the people's work, and the people must do it. THEN STOP THE SWINDLER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and country as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the project, long entertained by a portion of the people of the United States, still pertinaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated—THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION. In the press of business incident to the last days of the session of Congress, we have not time, did we deem it necessary, to enter upon a detailed statement of the reasons which force upon our minds the conviction that this project is by no means abandoned; that a large portion of the country interested in the continuance of domestic slavery and the slave trade in these United States have solemnly and unambiguously determined that it shall be speedily carried into execution, and that, by this admission of a slave Territory and the Slave States, the undue ascendancy of the slaveholding power in the Government shall be secured and riveted beyond all redemption. That it was with these views and intentions that settlements were effected in the province by citizens of the United States, difficulties fomented with the Mexican Government, a revolt brought about, and an independent Government declared, cannot now admit of a doubt; and that, hitherto, all attempts of Mexico to reduce her revolted province to obedience have proved unsuccessful, is to be attributed to the unlawful aid and assistance of designing and interested individuals in the United States; and the direct and indirect co-operation of our own Government, with similar views, is not the less certain and demonstrable.

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of this Union, in aid of the Texan Revolution; the intrusion of an American army, by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican Government, at a moment critical for the fate of the insurgents, under pretence of preventing Mexican soldiers from fomenting Indian disturbances, but in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with, the army of the revolutionist; the entire neglect of our Government to adopt any efficient measures to prevent the most unwarrantable aggressions of bodies of our own citizens, enlisted, organized and officered within our own borders, and matched in arms and battle array upon the territory, and against the inhabitants of a friendly Government, in aid of the freebooters and insurgents; and the premature recognition of the independence of Texas, by a snap vote, at the head of a session of Congress, and that too at the session when President Jackson had, by special message, insisted that "the measure would be contrary to the policy invariably observed by the United States in all similar cases, would be marked with great injustice to Mexico, and particularly liable to the darkest suspicions, inasmuch as the Texans were almost all emigrants from the United States, and sought the recognition of their independence with the avowed purpose of obtaining their annexation to the United States;" these occurrences are too well known and too fresh in the memory of all, to need more than a passing notice. These have become matters of history. For further evidence on all these and other important points we refer to the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the House of Representatives during the morning hour in June and July, 1833, and to his address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree, September 17, 1834.

We hold that there is not only "no political necessity" for it, "no advantages to be derived from it," but that there is no constitutional power delegated to any part of the National Government to authorize it; that no act of Congress or treaty for annexation, can impose the least obligation upon the several States of this Union, to submit to such an unwarrantable act, or to receive into their family and fraternity such misbegotten and illegitimate progeny.

We hesitate not to say that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its Departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States "ought not to submit to it," but we say with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe

for a moment that they would become partisans in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and as a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution.

To prevent the success of this nefarious project—to preserve from such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly "to secure the blessings of liberty" and not the perpetuation of slavery—and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we invite you to unite, without distinction of party, in an immediate expression of your views on this subject, in such manner as you may deem best calculated to answer the end proposed.

Washington, March 3, 1843.

John Quincy Adams, Seth M. Gates, William Slade, William B. Calhoun, Joshua R. Giddings, Sherlock J. Andrews, Nathaniel B. Borden, Thos. C. Chittenden, John Mattocks, Christopher Morgan, Jacob M. Howard, Victory Birdseye, Hiland Hall.

From the Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs Editors:—

I transmit to you for publication in your Journal of Commerce, the following interesting communication, just received from London. It is a letter written by a gentleman in that city to M. Lambert of Paris, secretary of the French Anti-Slavery Society, in reply to questions proposed by him to Mr. Scoble. I would here add that recent intelligence has been received from London, that the British Government have officially informed the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society that slavery has been entirely abolished at Malacca, Singapore and Penang, including twelve millions of people lately in bondage.

Yours, respectfully, T. BRITISH WEST INDIES.

15th March, 1843.

27 New Broad street, London.

My Dear Friend—In compliance with your request: I now forward to you a comparative statement of the amount of sugar and coffee received from the British West Indies, including the British Guiana, during the years ending the 31st of January, 1842 and 1843. Sugar, 1841 2—2,155,500 cwts—1842 3—2,475,715 cwts—coffee, 1841 2—27,070,962 lbs—1842 3—20,407,471 lbs, showing an increase in the imports of sugar from the British West Indies during the last year, of 322,215 cwts, and of coffee 3,346,479 lbs.

The intelligence received from the British Colonies by the last packet in reference to the crops of sugar expected to be reaped and shipped home during the present year, is of a very gratifying description. The Jamaica Standard a planter's organ states that "the crop for exportation will exceed 50,000 hds, being an increase of 5,000 upon that of the last year, and 20,000 upon that of the year preceding." The Trinidad Standard, another organ of the planters, observes, that "it is considered that should the crop season prove as favorable as was anticipated, the island may ship an increase of 2,000 hogsheads over the quantity of last year." The British Guiana Royal Gazette says that "the exports of 1842, as appears by the custom-house return, exceeded those of 1841 by 2,012 hogsheads of Sugar, 1,715 casks of Molasses, and 1,088,469 lbs of coffee;" and it predicts "that the exports of 1843 will exceed those of 1842 by 7,000 hogsheads of Sugar."

Although no estimate is given of the probable amount of the crops of other West India Colonies, the papers representing the planting interest speak in equally favorable terms; for instance, Barbadoes will reap "a much larger crop than last year;" St. Kitts anticipated "an abundant harvest;" St. Vincent "gives promise of a good crop;" and the same may be said of Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica, Nevis and Tobago.

How far the late dreadful earthquake in the West Indies, may impede the ingathering of the Sugar crop in Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, we are not able at present to say, but it appears by the accounts which have been received, that there has been a great destruction of the mills in these islands, particularly in Antigua. We trust, however, they will all recover the shock and that the harvest will be safely gathered in; and should this happily be the case, there can be no doubt that the quantity of Sugar exported to Great Britain from her West India Colonies for the year 1843, will exceed that of 1842 by many thousands of tons. You will thus see, my dear sir, that, notwithstanding the sinister predictions of the foes of emancipation, we need entertain no fear of a short supply of Sugar.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRITISH INDIA.

In reference to the abolition of Slavery in British India, I have the most cheering news to impart to you. On the 25th Feb. a deputation from our committee had an interview with Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control, to present a memorial to him on that important subject. During the conversation which took place, his Lordship stated to the deputation that six months previously, the government had transmitted its orders on the subject to the Governor General in Council, the effect of which would be when embodied in an enactment, the virtual abolition of Slavery, throughout our vast territories in Hindoostan. The last mail contains the draft of the proposed law, which I herewith transmit to you, viz:

1. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no public officer shall in execution of any decree or order of court, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent revenues, sell or cause to be sold, any person, or the right to the compulsory labor of services or any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery.

2. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no rights arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of another as a slave, shall be enforced by any civil or criminal court or magistrate within the territories of the East India Company.

3. And it is hereby declared and enacted, that no person who may have acquired property by his own industry or the exercise of any art, calling or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift or bequest shall be dispossessed of such property or prevented from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived was a slave.

4. And it is hereby enacted, that any act which would be a penal offence if done to a

tree man, shall be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery.

I am &c.

(Signed) JOHN SCOBLE, Sec.

Thus the glorious work goes on! Chains are breaking, shackles are falling from the limbs of millions, and their acclamations of joy ascending to heaven. Man will be free. Liberty, his dearest, long lost inheritance shall be restored.

But what shame, what distressing humiliation are reflected upon our own country!—To look over our beloved land, to look at the pulpits, the churches, the religious associations, the press, politics, congress, the government, its nearly three millions in our borders crying to be delivered, is enough to cause the heart to writhe in anguish. Must we come last? Must we be the last people on the face of the earth to proclaim liberty to the captive? History must answer. But come we must—Oh who will not consecrate anew his wealth and himself to this stupendous, noble enterprise? Its success is near, and what we do must be done soon.—Lib. Standard.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.
For Governor, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW.
For Lieutenant Governor, LUTHER F. STEVENS, OF KALAMAZOO.
For Representatives to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT, A. L. PORTER, OF WAYNE.
SECOND DISTRICT, R. B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN.
THIRD DISTRICT, WILLIAM CANFIELD, OF MACOMB.

CASH versus CREDIT.

TEN COPIES FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

It will be seen by our terms that we offer Ten Copies of the Signal of Liberty, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if sent to one Post Office, provided the funds be forwarded to us at one time, in advance. We are determined, if possible, to have our readers come on to the cash system, which is better for them, and better for us; and we therefore offer to make a reduction of Fifty cents on each subscription paid as above. We send to at least forty Towns which ought to avail themselves of this offer. Talk it over among yourselves, Friends, and see if ten of you can save FIVE DOLLARS these hard times in any better way.

THE WHIGS AND LIBERTY PARTY.

Several Whig papers of this State have referred at different times to what they conceive to be an unwillingness on our part to acknowledge the sincerity of their expression of anti-slavery sentiments. They represent us as desirous of monopolizing the claim to all the philanthropy and anti-slavery feeling in the community. A few thoughts in explanation of our real position may not be inappropriate.

1. We do not deny to some of the papers of that party, and to a considerable portion of its members, an interest in the cause of humanity every where. However mistaken they may be in their practice, we believe that great numbers have the welfare of man in every country sincerely at heart, and desire to see him elevated and improved in his civil, intellectual, moral, and social relations.

2. We do not deny that many have an interest in behalf of the slave. They sincerely desire his liberation. They are opposed to slavery from principle. They also desire that the slave power should be overthrown on account of its innate wrong, and because of its ruinous effects upon the morals, finances, religion, and military strength of our country. We do not deny that many of them have not only wished its overthrow, but have labored for it in good faith. They have put forth efforts to hasten the day of emancipation. Of this class are Adams, Giddings, Slade, Gates, and others. These men were sincere. They have not acted hypocritically. We have not impeached their integrity. The same may be said of thousands of others, who have petitioned Congress and the State Legislatures, and have bestowed their votes on those candidates of pro-slavery parties, whom they dated to cherish anti-slavery sentiments.—Here was anti-slavery action, from good motives, though efficient only to quite a limited extent.

We cheerfully admit these things. But we deny

1. That the Whigs, as a party, are more favorable to the overthrow of the slave Power than the Democrats. Look at the action of the Whig Congress, and compare it with its predecessors. Look at the recent action of the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and Ohio, and you will find the Whig pretension of being the most favorable to Liberty, if it were ever true, is no longer.

2. We deny that slavery will be abolished by a party governed by slaveholders. Suppose Mr. Clay should be elected, what would be the amount of his anti-slavery action?—What would be the character of his cabinet? But it is useless to argue so plain a matter. Every vote given for him is a vote to perpetuate

the Slave Power, and help it to ride rough shod over the interests of the free States.

3. We have admitted that there are sincere friends of the slave among the Whigs; but we deny that they can permanently benefit the enslaved by bestowing their votes and influence for adhering Whigs. Their votes are not only thrown away, but they tend to strengthen the enemies of Liberty.

4. The Whigs as a party, have never avowed their belief in a single anti-slavery principle. If the Whigs are an anti-slavery party, why not say so? yet the Advertiser, Journal, Jackson Gazette, and Marshall Statesman would have Liberty men support the Whig party on account of its anti-slavery character. To test the value of their proposal let us try it practically. Suppose that 'Honest Jake' should be the Whig candidate for Congress from this District, and the nine hundred liberty voters of last year should assemble in a body to confer with him. We suppose Mr. Howard might address them, with truth, somewhat like this:—

GENTLEMEN.—You are abolitionists. You wish slavery and the infernal Slave Trade abolished in the Federal District, in our domestic traffic, and in Florida, and the influence of the Federal Government brought to bear upon the accursed system. Now, gentlemen, if you wish to petition for these objects, I will present your petitions faithfully as I have done before. Should they be thrown under the table, I shall not say a word against it, as some of these Southern bullies might insult me, or cut my throat. I am opposed to every one of your projects, at present, and should they be brought up by others, I shall of course vote against them, as I go for Henry Clay, who abhors them all. Understand, then, that I shall go for receiving every anti-slavery petition; and then vote for rejecting its prayer! As their reception is doubtless about as much as you can expect, I presume you will vote for me on anti-slavery grounds, in preference to the Loco foco candidate, who will disgrace you by not even receiving your requests.

Now we appeal to the Whigs, nay, to Mr. Howard himself, if this is not a fair, honest statement of the case. And this is the encouragement on which the Advertiser and its colleagues ask for the votes of Liberty men! They must think they are to be bought cheap.

It will thus be seen that our position is not that there is no anti-slavery feeling among the Whigs, but that it is all swallowed up by a devotion to Clay and the other great interests, and is thus made to uphold and strengthen the reign of the Slave Power.

We make this candid statement of our views respecting anti-slavery Whigs, because we conceive that we can demonstrate the absurdity and wrong in which they are involved while acting in conjunction with a pro-slavery, gag-manufacturing party, without cherishing towards them a spirit of hatred and ill will.—We would cultivate, between those who differ in political views, a feeling of kindness and good will for each other. We hope to see the bitterness of party feeling done away. The warfare between Whigs and Democrats of late has had much of that spirit formerly cherished by the Scotch and English, when they were hereditary enemies, as brought to view in the true words of the Scotch song,

"Fie, fec, fo, fum,
I smell the blood of an Englishman,
Dead or alive I will have some!"

In our estimate of men, all prejudices against them on account of their country or their party should be discarded, and each person be valued according to the goodness of his heart, and the strength and vigor of his intellect.

CONDITION OF SLAVES.

We have taken pains to inquire of different fugitives respecting their former condition.—Their statements have varied greatly according to the character of their masters, and the surrounding circumstances. Some were well fed, clothed, and treated, and never beaten. The condition of others was the reverse.

The last who called on us was a young man, aged 23, named Robert Cox, from Frankfort, Ky. His master's name was O'Harra, an Irish Catholic, who kept an Academy for boys. Robert had twelve brothers and sisters, a part of whom were sold down the river. His father was a Baptist minister.—He had shown his back to Robert, where it had been cut up by the whip when he was young. Think of that, ye pro-slavery Baptists! That is the way some of your ministers are educated at the South. Robert had often seen his aged mother and four sisters hauled up to the whipping post, and flogged. Upon asking if they were stripped, he said it was considered no whipping at all unless they were stripped to the skin. Their treatment was so bad, that they were all forced to run away, and then were whipped for that. His sisters had been severely flogged for looking into the books that lay around the house and trying to read them. The mistress usually kept a rawhide beside her on the sofa, so that she could punish the girls without the trouble of getting up. Robert was overworked. He often had to work hard Sundays and holidays. He and his master had a falling out about work, and O'Harra thought Robert must be whipped. Robert was of a different opinion, and by the help of his brother, broke away from the whipping post, and fled for a land of liberty, followed by two men & a bloodhound, which was kept in the family on purpose to hunt fugitives. When he arrived at the Ohio, he followed Gerrit Smith's advice without ever having read it, and "took" the boat from one side of the river and left it on the other. Where is the man, unless it be the Rev. Editor of the New York Observer, who will not acknowledge he did right? Robert and his brother travelled three weeks without entering a house, led by that unfeeling guide,

the North Star. Robert had learned a little Geography by looking at the map with his master's son. They came into Adrian in the day time, and were kindly accosted by a broad brimmed gentleman, who saw their necessities relieved. Robert is a Methodist, and is determined to get an education at Hiram Wilsons Institute in Canada.

ASSOCIATION.

At the request of a number of friends and subscribers, we have inserted on the first page the proceedings of a meeting for taking the incipient steps for establishing a Fourier Association on the plan set forth in the N. Y. Tribune. We believe the system of Fourier is claimed by its advocates to be a remedy for all, or nearly all the evils under which society labors. They contend that at present the capitalist and laborer have interests precisely the reverse of each other—it being for the interest of the laborer to do as little work as possible for his employer, while he in return reduces the wages of the laborer as low as possible. In this way the transactions of society become a kind of grab-game, in which the most impudent and unscrupulous will appropriate for their own use, the earnings of the timid, the desitute, and the conscientious.

To remedy these evils, the Fourierists propose that capitalists shall furnish stock, and the workmen shall improve it, under the direction of men selected by both parties, and the clear proceeds shall be divided among the capitalists & laborers according to a fixed ratio previously established. In this way, it is contended, no man can promote his own interests without at the same time promoting those of the association. Thus the interest of each individual will be identical with the general good.

To conduct the business profitably, the whole association, including women and children, are to be located in one immense building, where the inmates can live as they do in a public house, in any style they please, by paying for their accommodations. Each person is to be charged with what he receives, and to be credited with the proceeds of his labor or cash.

Associations of this character are springing up in various parts of the country. Some have been in operation two years. We understand that it is in contemplation to establish one in this county.

In reference to the utility of such combinations, as a remedy for the evils of society, we need not express any decided opinion. Indeed, we have no sufficient data on which all the workings of such a system could be predicted. We think favorably of it as a means of increasing wealth. It is found that large capitalists can transact business at a less expense than small ones. The many minute expenses of the retailing system are saved, and the capital invested is usually employed under the direction of intelligent and skillful men.

The wealthy farmer who has a good barn, a good team, the best of ploughs, cradles, carriages, bags, &c. and plenty of funds to hire help when it is needed, and who buys all his supplies by wholesale, can raise wheat at a less price than the poor man whose team stands half famished all winter without a shelter, who has to borrow half his tools, and use them in bad order—who buys every thing on credit, at the highest retail price, and whose business is necessarily often deranged for want of the proper facilities for carrying it on. The same is true of all other employments.

But we apprehend the inclination of a portion of community to prey on the rest, will not be overcome by a change of circumstances. It has its origin in a depraved heart.—While the inclination to evil of any kind exists, ways of gratifying the selfish propensities of men will be discovered. Besides, the very contiguity of a thousand persons to each other, which is highly favorable for moral and intellectual advancement, is also well adapted to the luxuriant growth of the social follies and vices.

On the whole, we think that an association of this kind among perfect moral beings might profitably take place. Were all the members intelligent, and governed by strict religious principles, their condition might be preferable to what it now is; but we fear that the translation of cold hearted, selfish, intolerant beings into one society, however excellent its rules, and however beneficial they might be in some respects, would leave them very nearly where it found them—improved perhaps, in intelligence and wealth, but the victims of inordinate desires, and contending and hateful passions. The system, upon trial, may be found beneficial on the whole to those engaged in it; but we are well satisfied that as a means of reforming society, its advantages will fall short of those which are anticipated by its sanguine friends and admirers.

The Revolution in Hayti has been perfectly successful. Only about sixty lives have been lost. A Jamaica paper says that "the President in future, is to be elected for 3 years only, but may be re-elected if his policy & government are approved of. The army is to be abolished, and a strong police substituted. The old Generals, it is expected, will be pensioned off, and every effort made to employ the soldiery in agriculture. All religions are to be tolerated, and capitalists encouraged. Seminaries of learning will be established, and the public allowed the expression of their own opinions through the medium of the press.—It is expected that Mr. Perry, a gentleman of great talents, a civilian, and also a very popular man, will be elected to the Presidential chair."

Compare this revolution, now, in any aspect, with any one of the countless overthrows that have taken place in the Spanish-American

States, or with that of France in 1830, and see whether there is any ground for the assumption of superiority by the European race over the African. There is a dignity and self-control evinced here, that has no parallel except in our own revolution of '76.—Emancipator.

O'Connell and Slavery.—The great Repealer is faltering in his anti-slavery course. We have noticed for some time from the tenor of his speeches that the donations of slaveholders to the Repeal Association have produced a diminution of his anti-slavery zeal.—At a late meeting in Dublin, he announced his intention of sending his son Maurice across the Atlantic, and explained his position thus:—

"He hoped before the end of autumn, that Ireland would be sufficiently agitated, and Repeal Wardens and Collectors at full work, so as to enable them to leave their duties, and proceed first to Canada and Nova Scotia, and from thence to the United States, (cheers,) to excite and receive the sympathy of their fellow-subjects in the two former countries, as well as in America. His son was, of course, like him (Mr. O'Connell,) and Mr. Steele, the decided enemy of slavery, and of course, abhorred it most of all in a domestic form. But, going to that country he would not interfere in any way, or say one word on the subject, while receiving their hospitality and kindness (hear.) Entertaining his own opinions, he would express them on suitable occasions in this country, and say with Mr. Steele, that even if he were prohibited from the Repeal of the Union, he would not be a consenting party to have one man being in slavery. It was a great moral principle of the Catholic religion, that no matter how important the end may be, there was no quantity of good can possibly sanction the slightest evil in its attainment; no good could be obtained at the expenses of any evil whatever, and no man was justified in consenting to make any human being a slave to another."

THE TARIFF.—We think this luckless subject will soon lose much of its interest as a dividing question. The Government must have a competent revenue; and that revenue, for the present at least, will be raised by duties on imports. There will be a disaffection of those portions of the people who pay the heaviest proportion of the duties; but we apprehend that there is no great danger of a large reduction. The duties cannot well be higher than they now are. Daniel Webster says they are high—high enough. They cannot be largely reduced without impairing the national revenue. Besides, the difference between Whigs and Democrats on this question, if there be any, is almost intangible—undefinable. Suppose a duty of 20 per cent to be laid on any manufactured article, what practical difference does it make whether we say that the duty is for 'Direct Protection,' as a part of the Whigs have it, or for 'Revenue purposes with Incidental Protection,' as a part of the Whigs & a part of the Democrats hold?

Why dispute about words? It appears that Mr. Clay has turned into an "incidental" man. A Lexington paper of April 11, makes him say in a public speech that the Whigs "had succeeded in passing a Tariff, which while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the government, at the same time furnishes adequate INCIDENTAL PROTECTION to American industry." How does this doctrine differ from that of Cass, Johnson, Calhoun, &c.?

It is said that there was a previous understanding in the Democratic part of the New York Legislature that the Jury Trial law should be left just where it is—that the act repealing it should pass the House, as a show of atonement to Virginia, for the obstinacy and independence manifested by New York during Seward's administration, while the bill should fail in the Senate, to prevent jeopardizing Mr. Van Buren's interests at home—thus steering a middle course between the slaveholders and abolitionists. This view of the case is believed in Virginia and New York. It is considered by some to be a fine stroke of policy. But after all, how much more can be gained with friends or foes by such tricks and duplicity, than by an open and straight forward course of action?

A correspondent of the Philanthropist now in Boston writes, that Judge M'Lean would suit the Whigs of that State much better as a candidate for the Presidency than Mr. Clay. He adds:

"It does seem strange that the same people whose legislation enacts the law to punish the officer who may aid in the recovery of a runaway slave with imprisonment for one year, and a fine of a thousand dollars, should at the same time put in nomination for the highest office in the nation, a man who advertises in the public papers for runaway slaves, and holds himself fifty human beings under his own despotic control. But this is American consistency."

The Editor of the Kennebec Journal (Whig) has been reading Jay's View lately, and his eyes are somewhat opened. He gives his readers a long extract from the work, and tells them that

"The connections of our national government with slavery are proper subjects for political action, and therefore suitable for discussion in a political paper. Not that they should be the sole basis of a political party, but they should receive from all parties the consideration which justly belongs to them, without abandoning other interests of immediate vital importance."

Commodore Porter, the United States Charge d'Affairs, at Constantinople, died there on the third ultimo.

THE APPEAL AGAINST TEXAS.

We hasten to lay this Document before our readers. We have only one remark to make at present. The Whigs claim to be especially the Anti-Texas party, and as a proof of it, we have this manifesto, signed by Mr. Adams, and 12 Whigs out of some 150 or more Whig members of Congress. It was sent for signature to nearly one hundred Whig members, and twelve, or one eighth part, were found courageous enough to sign it. Why did not the others sign it? Surely Texas must have reason to tremble at such a powerful party demonstration! The real security against the annexation lies in the firmness and patriotism of the mass of the people, and not in the professions of peace-slavery politicians.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONIES.—The Superintendent of Public Instruction has just made the apportionment for this year, among the several towns of the state. The sum apportioned is \$19,202 17. This, divided among 52,141 children of the legal age, gives 37 cents each, an increase over last year. Wayne county draws \$2,355 89, Washtenaw, \$2,546 17, Oakland, \$2,280. The city of Detroit, constituting one district, draws \$223 43.—Journal.

THE LIBERTY VOTE.

We cut the following summary from an exchange paper. It is nearly correct.

Table with 3 columns: States, 1840, 1841, 1842. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Indiana, Connecticut, and totals for 6,674, 21,466, and 35,353.

"LITERARY MESSENGER."—This is the title of a new paper, published in Ann Arbor, semi-monthly, at one dollar a year. Wm. Pitt Glover, Editor. It is devoted chiefly to miscellaneous and literary topics. It is handsomely printed, and contains a large amount of reading matter for the price. The second number will be issued next Wednesday.

We are told that the Wheat through this section of the Country looks promising. It has not appeared better at this season for many years past. An uncommonly large proportion of plough land is sown with wheat.—The farmers have one advantage over "the speculating times"—they can have specie for every bushel of it. Should they part with it for worthless rags, it will be their own folly.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The long expected resignation of Daniel Webster has taken place. The National Intelligencer of the 9th says:

"We learn that DANIEL WEBSTER yesterday resigned the office of Secretary of State; and that HUGH S. LEGARR, Attorney General of the United States, is appointed to be Acting Secretary of State for the present.

CALB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, is appointed Minister and Commissioner to China, in the place of EDWARD EVERETT, who declines the appointment."

Virginia.—The election has resulted in the choice of 11 Democrats, 3 Whigs, and Mr. Wise. The last gentleman (!) to secure his election, was compelled to promise to support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention! Batts, Stuart, W. Smith, Hunter and Gilmer, members of the last Congress, were defeated.

A writer in the Richmond Whig warns the people of the South against some anti-slavery article in the New World, and recommends to "every gentleman in Virginia" to stop the paper. How terrible!

The establishment of Teachers' Seminaries will do much for the improvement of common schools. The Albany Patriot says that four State institutions for this purpose are to be organized in New York in the Fall. Each will receive \$1200 a year, and will be placed under the care of the State Superintendent, and requested to make this their principal business.

The old American A. S. Society held its anniversary in N. Y. on the 9th. The Tribune says about 1500 persons were present. The annual report spoke favorably of the prospects of the cause. The A. S. Standard, the organ of the society has a circulation of about 5000 copies.—The receipts of the society, including those of the Standard, have been about \$12,000; the expenditures about the same. Eight or ten lectures have been generally in the field, and 1,000 meetings held, at which 100,000 persons were present.

Messrs. H. H. Kellogg, Arnold Bafum and Rev. Mr. Blanchard have gone to the World's Convention from the West.—The Eastern Delegates we do not remember, except Mr. Leavitt of the Emancipator.

Gen. Cass and Slavery.—At the time the Missouri contest agitated the nation, Gen. Cass wrote quite a series of articles in defence of slavery, in a Chillicothe, Ohio paper. So that his zeal in behalf of slavery and the slave trade is nothing new.—Philanthropist.

GOOD IDEA.—Elizur Wright thinks it unbecoming in Liberty men to take a paper in which, when they look for election returns, they find their votes written down as "scat."

ILLINOIS.—The Liberty men of this State are preparing for the Congressional election. Conventions are already called in the second and fourth Districts.

PEACE VERSUS WAR.

The greatest philosophic statesman of Rome declared that "the worst peace was better than the most prosperous war." This is true if reference is had to the interests of the countries engaged in it. But the destruction of international commerce, the derangement of internal trade, the loss of employment, and the diversion of the labor of thousands from pursuits that benefit mankind, and the depreciation of the value of all property that is not capable of being used for warlike purposes: these are minor evils of the war system. It corrupts the morals of people, deranges all places of intellectual and religious education, and diffuses a slavish spirit among the masses; and so prepares the nation for submission to tyranny. The exceptions to this remark are few: they are found only in revolutions, where struggling humanity roused its force to regain lost rights, wrested from it by the existing government. Even this war is full of moral and social evil. Our thoughts were directed to this subject by seeing in the Intelligencer the schedule of appropriations made at the late Session. The appropriations for warlike purposes, made in a year of profound peace, when there is no prospect of war whatever, amount to MORE THAN \$14,000,000; while all the money devoted to the purposes of peace, is less than \$7,000,000. Even much of this is rendered necessary by the prevalence of the war system. The abolition of the war system would reduce our national taxes to less than \$10,000,000—of which more than one-half might be devoted to internal improvement. If slavery was done away with it might be done. We have no other source of national weakness. We are open to attack in no other quarter. We need armies and navies for no good purpose. The efforts of Mr. ADAMS to reduce the army and navy, were those of a true Patriot, a sound, philosophic Statesman, capable of seeing the force of the maxim of the great Roman orator with which we began.—Albany Patriot.

A new Liberty paper, the Ohio Freeman, has been established in Trumbull County, Ohio. It is edited by L. L. Rice, former Editor of the Painesville Telegraph, a Whig paper.

They think of holding some Abolition Camp Meetings in Ohio during the summer.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. RICHMOND, April 17, 1843. Elder Knapp out against Slavery—Fire and Faggots—Persecution—The Elder kicked out of Richmond.

DEAR SIR—You are probably aware that Elder Knapp has been preaching with the most unexampled success for the last four or five weeks in this most ungodly city. In deed, his trumpet-voice has failed to reach but few. The thunder of his artillery has not even spared the tympanums of the most aristocratic exclusives in their Shockoe Hill palaces, nor the refinements of ordinary society. But he is gone.

Several remarks, indicative of his principles, were suffered to drop during his first discourses, which drew forth the warning voices of his brethren in the ministry—remarks which, judging from indications in the subs not to be misunderstood, have not been with out their legitimate effect.

He had been repeatedly enjoined to confine his exhortations to the laudable purpose of saving souls, and to let the peculiar institutions of the South alone. He had been frequently told that his remarks on that subject were calculated to counteract the good influence he might otherwise exert, were he to display the same zeal in the good cause aforementioned; but all wouldn't do; he continued to harp on that bold statement that "all men are born free and equal"—educate your little niggers—admit the colored ladies and gentlemen into your pews." &c.

On one occasion, he announced that he should preach to the colored population of Richmond and Manchester on a certain evening, but he was forbidden by the Mayor and City Council. He had made known his intention to remain with us until to day, but was so offensive on last Thursday evening; before a large concourse in the second Baptist Church, that he was ordered to leave the city in twelve hours. He left the Church, went to his lodgings, and, I understand, had to take his clothing from the wash-tub, pack them up that night in their dripping condition, and "cut stick" in the daybreak train for the North. I suppose the next time he holds forth, he will cry "persecution," and call the Virginians heathens.

The consequences of his visit are insubordination among our negroes, nightly patrols of the by an additional body of police, and a nearer approximation of his majesty, the devil, with whom he had intercourse, rather than a nearer walk with God. He is a case, and no mistake. Truly, there is a great deal of piety in this world.

Cooperative cost of War and of Missions.—The N. E. Paritan, in commenting on the present State of the Sandwich Islands, very justly asks, "what has been the cost of an elevation of a nation from barbarism to civilization? It has cost 23 years of labor. It has cost the labor of thirty ministers of the gospel, fifteen teachers, five physicians, four printers, and sixty-one female helpers, making a total of only 115 laborers. It has cost \$413,000, or 20,000 a year. With this small expenditure of time, and labor and money, rendered effectual by the signal outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Islands, a civilized and Christian nation has sprung into existence, and will probably be soon recognized as such by the other nations of the earth. It costs"—(all these estimates are low)—\$1,000 a year to support one brig or schooner of war in time of peace; \$170,000 to support a frigate, and \$200,000 to support a ship of the line. The army of the United States, of more than 12,000 men, cost last year four million of dollars. The Florida war on a few unfortunate Indians, cost from 30 to 50 million of dollars. The conquest and occupation of Algiers for twelve years by the French, have cost the nation one hundred and twenty millions of dollars and twenty thousand lives. The late Exploring Expedition, sent out by our own government, cost more than the Sandwich Islands.—Albany Patriot.

Uruguay.—The republic of Uruguay in South America, which has lately abolished slavery, is about as large as Texas; possessing about the same climate, and is about as far south of the Equator, as Texas and Florida are north of it. It possesses great Commercial advantages, and it lies north and immediately bordering upon the great River De La Plata and the Atlantic Ocean. It contains a population of 25,000. Its principal commercial town is Montevideo. This republic was formerly a part of the Brazils, and we cannot but look to this movement with the hope that it will be followed by the Brazilian Republic in the entire abolition of Slavery.—Should this be the case, what an immense good would be effected not only to the entire country and to the slaves there held in bondage, but in suppressing the foreign slave trade by limiting the demand for slaves. This most diabolical traffic would be narrowed down then to Cuba, and to the stealthy, but rather extensive trade in Texas and some of the Southern States.—Patriot.

Skull in Manufactures.—Wool is at present so cheap, and the manufactures in Massachusetts so skillful, that they make excellent Mouseline de Laine, i. e. woolen muslin, for 3 cents per yard. Pray tell! what do such men want of a Tariff.—Press.

A tariff.—Why we need it to keep up slavery in Louisiana, by doubling the price of sugar—to keep Brazil and India cotton out of our markets;—to pay Florida war bills;—to pay 15,000,000 a year, in time of peace, for warlike purposes, chiefly to support southern "gentlemen," in the army and navy; and above all, to prevent the identification of the interests of the laboring classes of the free States with those of Europe, by having open markets for our products, in England, France, Spain, and Italy. Are these sufficient reasons?—Patriot.

A Buffalo paper thus speaks of the benefits that have been conferred upon the commercial community by the establishment of private expresses:

"They carry coin and bills at so low a rate that exchange can never range very high.—The amount of exchange on New York annually sold in Buffalo is not far from five millions. Before the establishment of an express the premium was from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent, premium, according to the season. It is now, and has been for the last six months, only 1/2 of 1 per cent. The saving to the public from this source alone has not been less than \$25,000 annually, to say nothing of other business advantages. Indeed, in this respect well conducted express lines perform with celerity and fidelity some of the most valuable services of a national bank."

The Siamese Twins.—These extraordinary men—extraordinary from a monstrous bodily deformity which has united them inseparably for life—have again come before the public under circumstances that will awaken surprise. They have been living for several years on their own plantation in North Carolina, where they have lately been married, according to the annexed announcement.—Albany Patriot.

"On Tuesday, April 13th, married at Wilkes Co., N. C., by Elder Colby Sparks, of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Cang and Eng, the Siamese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yates of Wilkes Co., N. C."—Courier and Enquirer.

The publisher of the Southern Literary Messenger in his prospectus, speaking of the necessity of having such a periodical in the South, says:

"The South peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No; for in wealth, talents and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren: and a domestic institution exclusively our own beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy."

The Cuba Insurrection.—A friend informs us that the Louisa estate, near Cardenas, the slaves of which were concerned in the late insurrection, is the property of D. A. L. King, an American, brother of Senator King, of the United States Congress.

A letter from Cuba, in the Charleston Courier, states that the number of slaves killed, or who committed suicide, during and subsequently to the late insurrection near Cardenas, is about 500. "The scene a few days afterwards," says the writer, "was very revolting, none of the dead were buried, and their swollen corpses lying on the ground, or hanging from the limbs of trees presented a horrible spectacle, while the deserted estates, the burnt fields and dwellings added still more to the air of desolation spread around."

Important.—We learn from the Po. land Advertiser, that the Connecticut House of Representatives is composed of 103 Democrats, 74 Whigs, and that there are 37 vacancies; and that a whig would have been elected in each of the towns where no choice was made, if it had not been for the nominations of the "Liberty Party." So says the Advertiser, "the Democrats may thank the Liberty Party, not only for three members of Congress from that State, but for their majority in the House of Representatives."

Smart concern, that little Liberty Party.—With only a few thousand votes they decide the election in one half of the free States!—Will, never mind; these are but the beginnings of sorrow.—Aurora Gazette.

The Tobacco Crop of the United States for 1842, is estimated at 194,694,391 lbs.—When we reflect how many quids there are in a pound of tobacco—and how much each quid has to be chewed, what a tremendous quantity of labor is performed by the jaws of the Tobacco chewers.—Organ.

You should have thought of the wear and tear of conscience, polluted hearts, and carpets, fretful wives, and want of moral principle implied in so much quidding.—Patriot.

Manufactures.—The proportion which the manufacturing population in Austria bears to the agricultural is as 9 to 100, in Prussia 18, in France 36, in England 45. The population of the towns in Austria is to that residing in villages and on the lands, in the proportion of 25 to 100, in Prussia 27 in France 33, in England 59. The machine power in England is equal to that of 2,500,000 horses or 15,000,000 men.

Judge Jay.—In obedience to the will of Southern masters, the New York Executive has refused to re-appoint Judge Jay to the office of Judge, the duties of which he has heretofore so faithfully discharged.

Verdict against Jesse Hoyt, late Collector of New York. In the suit of the United States vs. Jesse Hoyt, the jury returned a verdict for the government, of \$220,437. The claim was \$225,000. Mr. Hoyt's account, if allowed, would have made the balance due him \$179,000. One item was a charge of \$201,000, being a commission of one per cent. on all his receipts and disbursements, during his term of office.

Punctuality.—If you desire to enjoy life avoid unpunctual people. They impede business and poison pleasure. Make it your own rule not only to be punctual, but a little beforehand. Such a habit secures a composure which is essential to happiness. For want of it many people live in a constant fever and put all about them in a fever too.

Pear Tree.—An account is given of a pear tree in Knox co. Indiana, near Vincennes, measuring at a distance of one foot above the ground ten feet in circumference, its top being sixty-nine feet in diameter. It bears almost every year about 135 bushels of choice fruit.

The amount of rail-road already in operation in this country, exceeds in total length, the railroads in all other countries combined.—The cost so far is estimated at \$120,000,000, and in the course of another year about 300 miles more of road will be completed.

Wire Rope.—A paper was recently read before the Liverpool Society of Arts, by A. Smith, in which it was stated that the results of many careful experiments showed "that standing rigging of wire rope, of equal strength with the hempen rope, one-third of its size, and half the weight, may be fitted at about two-thirds of the cost.—Spectator.

Connecticut.—Gov. Cleaveland recommends the abolition of capital punishment. He says the receipts of the Treasury are \$23,000 more than the expenses; that the State Prison has earned \$6,000 more than its expenses, and the school fund received an income of \$249,360, or \$1 40 for each child in the State.—Patriot.

A Fourier Association has been formed in Jefferson co., 1,800 acres of land have been purchased, two miles from Watertown, on the Black River. Nearly all the capital, 50,000 dollars has been paid in.

Florida.—It is said that nearly all the 200,000 acres of land given as a bounty to settlers, by the last Congress, have been taken up; that a crowd of settlers are coming into other parts of the Territory.

The Journal of Commerce represents the number of slaves set free in British India, at twelve millions! The Government has given orders to free all slaves in the colonies on the Malay Coast.

Prices of Cotton.—At Macon, Geo. Mar. 15, 5 1/2 to 6 cents; at Columbus, Geo., 5 to 4 1/2. The papers complain of the 'dull aspect' of the market. No wonder! There is no profit in raising cotton at that rate. It does not pay the plantation expense.

Yucatan.—The General of the Yucatan army, Gaudaloupe, is dead. General Ampudia has taken command of the Mexican forces, and it is supposed they will soon complete the conquest of the country.

By the Genesee Court of Oyer and Terminer, sitting at Batavia, Benjamin D. White has been found guilty of the murder of his father about a year since. The defence set up, as usual in the case of enormous crimes, was insanity.

Western Railroad.—On and after the 12th inst. the price of passage between Albany and Boston is to be reduced to \$4, which is \$1 lower than last summer. The way fares are to remain at the rates of last summer—say three cents per mile.

A ton of lard is consumed daily in the manufacture of lard oil at Marshall, in this State. There is now every reason to believe that this article of American manufacture will soon be exported to Europe in large quantities.—Jackson Democrat.

A minister recently preached in Baltimore with a pair of hand-cuffs in his pocket, which immediately after the sermon, he put upon a female slave, on ship board, to be transported to the South.—Christian Investigator.

How They Live.—At a "conservative and agricultural" dinner in Buckingham, England, Dr. Marsham affirmed that "FIVE MILLIONS of the population of Great Britain, lived on oat-meal, whilst another FIVE MILLIONS rejoiced upon potatoes!"

Ashes.—In 1839, Michigan exported 672 casks of Pot and Pearl Ashes; in 1840, 1,052; in 1841, 2,827; and in 1842, 3,640.

Cincinnati.—The population of Cincinnati is 72,000. In 1840 it was about 54,000.—Fifteen hundred buildings have been erected there during the last two years.

The whigs of Tennessee have raised their banner with the words 'United States Bank' inscribed upon it.

Solitary Confinement.—This mode of punishment has been abandoned in Rhode Island, as injurious to health, and sometimes to the intellect.

For the Signal.

Mr. Editor.—The Editor of the Argus disavows having sanctioned the legislation of last winter in favor of crime; and I hasten to do him justice—right glad to find that there does not exist, in Michigan, a paper advocating so vile a measure. But either he or I do not understand the King's English; for if my memory serves me, he expressed the greatest disgust at your disapproval of the law against adultery and fornication, which he classed among the Connecticut blue laws. I had not his paper at hand, and stated what I thought, and still think, were the ideas intended to be conveyed. And, as they were found under the editorial head, attributed them to him; but have been informed since, that the Argus has more editors than one; and it seems that one writes the other disavows. Be this as it may, the repeal will not be repealed next winter, and adequate protection given to virtue and innocence; for the iniquitous repeal is scouted by the whole community. H. R. S.

LIBERTY CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—FIRST DISTRICT.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Liberty Party of the First Congressional District assembled in Convention in the Baptist Church, in Clinton, on the 17th instant. The Convention was called to order by C. H. Stewart, of Detroit, and G. Beckley of Washtenaw, was called to the chair, and G. W. Bancroft, of Lenawee, was chosen Secretary.

It was then moved that we proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for Representative to Congress, to be supported by the Liberty party at the ensuing election. The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot, and upon canvassing the votes, it was found that they had been given unanimously for A. L. Porter. Whereupon Dr. Arthur L. Porter, of Detroit, was declared the candidate of the Liberty party for the first District.

On motion of C. H. Stewart, Resolved, That in case a vacancy should occur in consequence of the declination of Dr. Porter, or otherwise, it shall be filled by the Corresponding Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Signal of Liberty. G. BECKLEY, Chm. G. W. BANCROFT, Sec'y.

RAIL ROAD 18 43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise. N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars. WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-ly

CLINTON SEMINARY. A SUMMER TERM WILL commence on the first month of June next, and continue twelve weeks. TUITION. For common English branches, 3.00 For the higher English branches, 4.00 For Latin and Greek, 5.00 GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor. MRS. BANCROFT, Precptrs. Clinton, May 17, 1843. 4-1w

REMOVAL. TO secure a larger Store and Laboratory, the Subscribers have removed from 71, Main Lane, to that magnificent Warehouse, 6 stories rear, and (with lot over.) 100 feet deep. No. 21, Courtland Street, near Broadway, the whole of which they occupy, and where they have established their extensive Laboratory, wholesale, house and retail department for the next seven years, and where they will hope to see all persons dealing in Medicines who visit the City. COMSTOCK & CO. New York, April, 1843.

TO WOOL GROWERS. WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING. THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give ample satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage.

WOOLEN FACTORY. THE subscribers have on hand a large amount of FULL CLOTH and FLANNELS, manufactured by themselves, which they purpose to exchange for wool.

TERMS. One yard of full cloth will be given for two and three-fourth pounds of wool in the fleece; the cloth to be of the same quality the wool will make.

—ALSO— One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscribers would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1843. 3-1f

Sheep Shears. FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2

CHEESE. FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43. 2

3,000 FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received. From D. T. McCollum, Esq. Messrs. H. HARRIS & Co:—Gentlemen:—I have found by experience that E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is an invaluable remedy for Rheumatism, having tried it to my satisfaction the past year. It has also been used in my family for local pains, and in every case has proved an infallible remedy. D. T. McCollum. Ann Arbor, Mich., April 1, 1843. For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper. E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town.) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Upper CHRISTIAN EBERHACH, } Town

Ploughs! Ploughs!

CAN'T BE BEAT! THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of PLOUGHS, of a superior quality, which they offer for sale as CHEAP as can be purchased at any other place in this Country. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843. 52-1f

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Linewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 20 do Alum, 6 bbls Coppers, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracass Indigo, 300 do Blue Nuzgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spirits Sen Salts, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 203 lbs. Banque Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quercion Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Sods, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS,

Satinet Warps, Shears, &c. This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positively be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only. The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "HARRISON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. 51st April 11, 1843.

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Dragon,) 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates: 4 Casks Epsom Salts; 2 casks four Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap; 1 Bbl. powdered Rhubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes); Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicals; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil; English Venetian Red; English Lamplack; Sp. Turpentine. Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Dye Stuff Business. April 17, 1843. 51-1f

"FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG, HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE, of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and Warranted to please. UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shortest notice. CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE; also, Cheapest Boards and Veneers—as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED, In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG. Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND, HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods, and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only.

WANTED, In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce; and

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1f

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the E. inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice. All kinds of RULING done to order.—Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843. 52-1f

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

THE Subscribers are engaged in the manufacture of PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, of a quality, which they are bold to say, cannot be surpassed in any respect in the State, which they offer at the low price of FOUR DOLLARS, with one extra point. Farmers, call and see for yourselves. WM. S. LOOMIS & CO. Clinton, Lenawee Co., April 24, 1843. 1-1f

