

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster,  
G. Beckley. } Editors.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

### THERAINY DAY.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;  
It rains, and the wind is never weary;  
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,  
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,  
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;  
I rains, and the wind is never weary;  
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,  
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,  
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;  
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;  
Thy fate is the common fate of all,  
Into each life some rain must fall,  
Some days must be dark and dreary.

### SONNET.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Beware! The Isrealite of old, who tore  
The lion in his path,—when poor and blind,  
He saw the blessed light of heaven no more,  
Shorn of his noble strength and forced to grind  
In prison, and at last led forth to be  
A pander to Philistine revelry,—

Upon the pillars of the temple laid  
His desperate hands, and in its overthrow  
Destroyed he himself, and with him those who made  
A cruel mockery of his sightless woe;  
The poor, blind slave, the scold and jest of all,  
Expired, and thousands perished in the fall!

There is a poor, blind Samson in this land,  
Shorn of his strength, and bound in bonds of steel,  
Who may, in some grim revel, raise his hand,  
And shake the pillars of this Common weal,  
Till the vast temple of our liberties  
A shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish lies.

## MISCELLANY.

### JUVENILE BOOKS.

Public attention is beginning to be directed to the department of education more than it hitherto has been. It is regarded in its consequences, it is of more importance than any other, as the mind through life partakes more or less of the direction given it in childhood. If this early period be lost, or be injudiciously directed, after life is wasted in acquiring what should have been before attained, or unlearning lessons, which it were better never to have been taught. Heretofore, legislators have opened the public coffers to colleges and academies without ever extending an encouraging hand to the more important, because more general source of education, our primary schools. The latter, however, are now receiving that attention and patronage which their very great importance entitles them to, and the early education of the young is held to be of the highest moment, both in a civil and moral point of view. Philanthropists in our cities are directing the public mind to this important topic, and we have lately witnessed in our own metropolis, a most beautiful example of the union of Christian charity and encouragement of education, in the public sale of articles for the support of "Infant Schools."—*Barnstable Journal.*

### INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE.

Woman feels a laudable pride in the knowledge that a sister has distinguished herself in an intellectual career; has won a prize in the competition; vindicated for her sex that equality with the other, which has been both doubted and denied. Her success is an argument which can be wielded at pleasure, and doubtless with pleasure, against all who would underrate feminine capacity. And it is something more and better than an argument. It is a stimulus; acting on the generous ambition of the whole sex; promoting to an exertion of their highest faculties; including a general disposition to read, to study, to think; making something desirable beside personal attraction, and something enviable, which shall last longer, and be more attainable, than beauty. The objects of pursuit will be exalted and refined. The consciousness of power will produce self-respect, and self-respect will lead to improvement.

Not will this be the end. Woman, at the same time that she is raised in her own estimation, will be necessarily lifted up in the good opinion of man. He will acknowledge her claims on this respect, for the sake of the proofs she has offered of her spiritual endowments; and his behavior will tell that he regards her neither as the queen nor the plaything of an hour, but as the real companion of his life.—*Cabinet.*

### PATRICK HENRY.

When Patrick Henry, who gave the impulse to the ball of the American revolution, introduced his celebrated resolution on the stamp act into the House of Burgesses of Virginia, (May, 1765) he exclaimed, when descending on the tyranny of the obnoxious act, "Caesar had his Brutus, Charles the 1st his Cromwell, and George the 3d—"*Treason!*" cried the speaker. "Treason, treason!" echoed from every part of the House. It was one of those trying moments which are decisive of real character. Henry faltered not for an instant, but rising in a loftier attitude, and fixing on the speaker an eye flashing with fire, continued, "*may profit by their example.*" If this be treason, make the most of it!

## AMERICAN GEOLOGISTS.

On the 26th ultimo, the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists held its fourth anniversary meeting in Albany. Among others, we notice the names of Professor Houghton, of our State University, also State Geologist; Professor Silliman, of Yale College; Professor Jackson Geologist of Maine; James P. Espy, the "Storm King," Professors Rogers and Handeman of Pennsylvania; Professors Beck, Vanuxem, Emmons, Hall, and Redfield, of New York; Emmons and Leacall, of Massachusetts, and Owen of Indiana.

The Albany Journal is publishing the highly interesting proceedings. We condense from that paper. The question, discussed at considerable length on the first day, was a theory propounded by Professor Dana of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, viz.—That the metamorphosis of rocks is occasioned by the action of the heated waters caused by volcanic eruptions beneath the ocean. After much discussion, during which numerous valuable facts were elicited, the President, Professor Rogers, remarked, that he thought the fallacy of this theory could be easily pointed out, and promised to submit an answer in writing. Professor Beck promised a similar communication on the subject.

Arrangements were made for the delivery, during the sitting of the Association, a public lecture on prominent subjects connected with Geological science.

Prof. BAILY of West Point read an interesting paper giving the result of his discoveries of the existence, form and character of crystals in the barks, leaves, and ashes of the different kinds of wood. These were very minute and were only rendered visible by aid of powerful magnifying glasses. The author illustrated his subject by a number of beautiful diagrams. These crystals though no more than 1.150th part of an inch in length, made up in number what they lacked in size. More than 1,000,000 could be found on a single square inch in the lber of the wood.

Prof. JACKSON inquired of Prof. B. if he had ever examined Indian maize, to ascertain whether any of the phosphates were present in any of the different parts of the plant? Prof. BAILY replied that he had never found crystals in any of the grasses. In one case where the plant had been submerged for some time in a solution of the sulphate of copper, and the crystals of that sulphate had been found deposited in the cells. But crystals had never been found in any of the grasses or cereal plants.

Dr. OWEN inquired whether the crystals were found in the living plants, or were formed during the progress of decay? Prof. BAILY replied that they were formed first in the young leaves, and increased as the plant or tree came to maturity. He could not say but what they were formed in the progress of decay.

In reply to the question of Dr. JACKSON, Prof. B. said he had never found two distinct crystals in the same cell. In reply to a question of Prof. BECK, Mr. B. replied that the general idea was that after the juicy matters of the plant had performed their functions, they deposited the crystals in their exudation.

This subject was here passed. Dr. OWEN read an elaborate paper on the Geology of the Western States—principally of Indiana and the Ohio valley. Dr. Nicolay stated the result of his Geological observations in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and the territory of the Far West.

Prof. EMMONS lectured on "Natural History, as a Branch of Education." THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS.—Mr. Nicolay read a valuable paper on the formations of the Missouri River.

Mr. BULKLEY read a paper giving a description of the remains of the gigantic animal found in Alabama. Fragments of this huge species were exhibited. Mr. B. stated that from the vertebrae discovered, the animal must have been 70 feet in length. The name of Zygodon had been given to the species. The fossil remains were found in a grey arenaceous marl, from one to six feet below the surface. In one locality, the bones were so numerous that they interfered with the cultivation of the ground, and the proprietor burnt large quantities of the bones.

Mr. W. C. REDFIELD alluded to the impression made upon his mind upon his first examination of these remains of this gigantic animal. He regretted very much that some suitable place had not yet been found to set up the entire skeleton for the inspection of the public. This room would be an excellent place, and such an addition would well set off the large and extensive collection of fossils for which this Museum was distinguished above all others. He yet entertained the hope that the liberality of the Legislature, or of the citizens of Albany would prevent this rare and American fossil animal from being taken to a foreign country.

Prof. BAILY remarked as an instance that in the works of Nature, the gigantic and the minute were found together, that he had examined the matrix of this huge specimen, and had found the microscopic fossils of the Polythalamia.

Dr. JACKSON read an interesting paper on the subject of drift. It had formerly been supposed by Geologists that the drift were found in abundance, had been caused by a transient deluge, and many had looked to that recorded in the book of Genesis as the cause. But that opinion had been abandoned, and all Geologists now concurred in attributing the phenomena of the drift to a period anterior to the existence of man. That this was the case, was evident, from the fact, that in no part of the drift, were there found any remains bearing the least trace of having been caused by the hand of man. Thus instead of regarding the mighty and long continued overflowing of the now habitable earth from which these drifts had been deposited, as a mark of the wrath of the Supreme Being, we should regard it rather as an evidence of his mercy and goodness. For in this view, it will appear that man, the last of his works, was not created until the last of the mighty convulsions of nature, the evidences of which we can nowhere find, and the earth had been fitted for his use and support.

The subject of drift, being intrinsically important and interesting, was referred to a committee for the purpose of a report and discussion.

On motion of Prof. HITCHCOCK, it was resolved as the opinion of this Association, that the skeleton of the gigantic Zygodon, fragments of which had been presented to us this afternoon, should be purchased and placed in the noble State collection at Albany—so that this novel and unique specimen may add to the interest of this central locality, to the scientific and the learned.

In answer to an inquiry, it was stated that the price asked for the entire skeleton was \$200.—*Lit. Mes.*

From the Oberlin Evangelist.

### COST OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

But few persons are aware of the immense tax imposed upon the nation by our military establishments and our preparations for war while in profound peace with all the world.

At the late session of Congress, the following appropriations were made for eighteen months, ending June 30, 1844, viz:

|                                 |              |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| For the military establishment, | 4,788,130 00 |
| For fortifications,             | 808,500 00   |
| For the naval establishment,    | 9,136,734 00 |

Making a total of 14,678,414 00

Here is the enormous sum of four teen and a half millions, or near a million per month for keeping up warlike establishments. But if to this we add other sums appropriated at the same time for objects growing out of the war system, the amount will be considerably enhanced; viz:

|                             |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Pensions, revolutionary &c. | 1,117,490 00 |
| Do naval,                   | 46,000 00    |
| Payment of Georgia militia, | 50,000 00    |

Total, 1,213,490 00

This added to the above, makes nearly sixteen millions of dollars; to pay which, would require thirty-two millions of bushels of wheat at fifty cents, its present price in this market; or eight hundred millions of pounds of pork at two cents per pound, the present rate in our western country! This amount is so large that we cannot readily comprehend it, but it would be equal to three millions two hundred thousand hogs, each weighing 350 pounds.—To raise all this amount of agricultural produce would require a large amount of toil, and if our farmers generally knew how uselessly and unprofitably this money thus wrung from them is expended, they would inquire pretty closely into the necessity of such enormous "appropriations" for these purposes.

The whole amount of all the appropriations made for all governmental purposes for the same time, was twenty four millions; so that two thirds of all our national taxation in time of peace, is for war and its concomitants.

All these vast sums too, being paid by indirect taxation, cost the people in fact, one half more than the nominal revenue of the country.

Government can not afford to pay money for rendering our western rivers navigable, or building harbors on our lakes, except in the most stinted and insufficient sums; but for the support of the war system, it is ready to tax the people nearly a million of dollars per month, without any grudging. W.

### SNUFF TAKING.

Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten, allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty six days and a half in a year. Hence if we suppose the practice to be persisted in forty years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it. The expense of snuff, snuff-boxes, and handkerchiefs, will be the subject of a second essay, in which it will appear that this luxury encroaches as much on the income of the snuff-taker as it does on his time; and that by proper application of the time and money thus lost to the public, a fund might be constituted for the discharge of the national debt.—*Lord St. Hope.*

### PATENTS.

The whole number of new patents issued during the year 1842, was 489. Of these, 422 were taken out by citizens of free States, and 67 only, by those of slave States! Citizens of Maryland, (chiefly of Baltimore) which approximate a region of light, took one third of the whole number granted to slave States. But one was taken in Louisiana, and that was for an invention to keep off insects,—probably musketoes. Kentucky took one for "measuring garments."

New York took 140 for almost every useful purpose to which free labor can devote its elastic energies. Massachusetts took 70, Pennsylvania 65, Ohio 45, Connecticut 25.

These facts are not only striking in themselves, but illustrate the two sections of country—rather liberty and slavery—in every respect where a comparison can be drawn. The nation is like a man with one half seized by paralysis.—*Liberty Standard.*

Among the items of extravagance for the past year is one of £55 13s. 6d. for altering the Prince of Wales's Arms. We presume this must refer to the necessary enlargement of the sleeves of all the Royal Highness's frocks. It is a curious fact, that as the sleeve comes down only an inch below the shoulder, his Royal Highness is literally out at elbows.—*Punch.*

## SELECTIONS.

### HENRY CLAY AND SLAVERY.

The Richmond Whig, April 18, has a very long article against Mr. Wise, grounded on the allegation that Mr. W. had charged Mr. Clay and the Whig party with "leaning to the abolitionists," and instanced Speaker White's appointment of Mr. Adams as Ch'n of the committee on Foreign Relations.—The Whig refutes these charges with great spirit.

"How dare Mr. Wise breathe one whisper of distrust against Mr. White, and Mr. Clay, on the subject of abolition in any connexion? Mr. White may not have exhibited himself so boisterous a friend of the South; but he is not on that account the less loyal and true—genuine loyalty and unaffected sincerity, are never accompanied by blustering professions.

And, as to Mr. Clay, does not Mr. Wise fear for his character and candor, when he presumes to impeach the orthodoxy of Mr. C. on the slave question? We challenge this liberal fault-finder to point the country to one man, in its broad extent, who has taken bolder and more decided ground against the abolitionists and all their doctrines and proceedings! Has he never read the inimitable address of Mr. Clay to Mr. Mendenhall, of Indiana, in which abolitionism encountered the severest and most effectual rebuke it has ever met, from its dawning hour to the present? That matchless, annihilating argument against abolitionism and its wild schemes, we dare assert, gives better earnest of Henry Clay's devotion to the peculiar interests of the South, than a thousand and one rhodomantades of Mr. Wise and contains more solid and effective reasoning against the pretensions of anti-slavery fanatics, than Henry A. Wise could generate and pour forth in a generation.

Besides, both Mr. White and Mr. Clay are slaveholders—large slave-owners; and if, like the rest of mortals, they feel the impulses of self-interests, they have irresistible inducements, in common with all other slaveholders, to oppose, to the uttermost, ail, who, in any form, assail the institution of slavery. And we do not doubt for one moment, that at this hour, Mr. Clay is more odious to the abolitionists than any other man in America. These sagacious fanatics—for fanaticism is ever watchful and cunning—are not unaware of the immovable firmness of Mr. Clay. They know well, that he has never, in all his public life, trembled or faltered; that he has never sacrificed conviction, principle, or duty, to "catch the popular breeze"; that what he honestly thinks, he boldly says; that what he maintains, he fearlessly executes, without regard to self; that he does not strive, like Mr. Wise, to be "all things to all men"—this thing to-day, and that to-morrow; "every thing by turns and nothing long." No! They are sensible that in Mr. Clay they have an implacable foe, and whose opposition is not like the puff of the whirlwind, whistling violently for a moment, and then gone forever, but who, by calm, dignified and steady resistance, will make that resistance, by its moral force, effectual. For this reason, the northern fanatics detest and fear Mr. Clay more than any one else, far more than they do Mr. Wise and such like, to whom they are actually grateful for that indiscreet fire and noisy agitation, which, more than anything else, fan the flame of abolition, and save it from extinguishment.

Miserable sophistry, then, and illiberal disingenuousness, that would endeavor, through an ungenerous, unmanly and artful assault upon Mr. White and Mr. Clay, to connect the Whig party with the abolitionists! Mr. Wise will live to see the day when he will regret, in the bitterness of his soul, that over he descended to such a rancor, or ventured to display to the public gaze, malignity covered by so flimsy a veil. He might as well essay to blow down the Alleghanies by a respiration of his lungs, as to prove on the Whig party in general, any tendency to abolition, and least of all, on that distinguished statesman, who is so justly the favorite of the Whigs of the United States.

### CHARACTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

BY ONE OF ITS OWN MEMBERS.

Parke Godwin, a son-in-law of Wm. C. Bryant, and lately associated with him in the editorial charge of the New York Evening Post, has lately established a newspaper called the Path Finder. In a recent article he thus speaks of the Democratic party, with which he has always acted:

"It has talked, until it has not only exhausted its breath, but its life. What is it doing to carry out its principles? What real vitality is there in any of its prominent measures?—What genuine manhood in any of its prominent men? Is not, at this moment, a grand imposture and falsehood? Is it not a vast collective death's head, an illusion, a deceiver, an anti Christ?"

"Head Him or Die."—The celebrated Mr. "Head Him or Die" Borts and Mr. Dromgoole, had a fight in Pittsburg, Va., last Friday night. Dromgoole was hurt badly.

From the Lynn Freeman.

### RAMBLES IN THE WEST.

Mr. Editor:—On board of the Embassador, I felt quite at home; for she is one of the best boats on the river—large and commodious, with two powerful engines, built in the most perfect manner, at an expense of over \$60,000. Her cabin or dining hall, social hall, and ladies' saloon, were finished and furnished in splendid style, with a large piano in the ladies' saloon, for the accommodation of her passengers.

Soon after going on board, we stopped to wood, at one of the wood yards in Tennessee, and as our stop was to be a few hours, in order to alter the machinery, the passengers took the opportunity of going on shore to take an observation of the place. There was a plantation near by, and as usual, the steward went to buy some milk and eggs, and having a strong desire to see the place, I accompanied him on his visit. This was an old log house, occupied by the mistress who owned the plantation. There were several log hovels for the slaves to stay in; I say stay in, for it could not be called living. I went into one of them, and found one family of five children almost in a state of nudity. They only pretended to have one garment, and that was formerly a shirt, made of tow cloth; but now it was so worn out as only to hang in strings, and thereby only partly covering their bodies. From the color and looks, I should judge that the garment had never been taken off since it was first put on; and I very much doubt their having any other to put on.

Such abject poverty, and such squalid misery my eyes never beheld. I went into their log hovels—they were not huts—and such a disgusting scene no pen can portray, or tongue describe. My mind shrinks with horror from the contemplation. Aunt—as they call all black females—invited me to sit down, pointing to an old chair, the back of which had been worn out in service, and was entirely disconnected with the remaining part. I surveyed her furniture, and there was old bedstead with a pallet of old straw, an old quilt, so worn and dirty, that it was almost impossible to discover the original; and the cooking utensils were an old broken iron pot, an earthen pan, and a tin dipper; perhaps a knife and fork and spoon, although I could not discover any. Such was the situation of this woman and her five children, her husband having been sold some time before. In my conversation with her, I inquired for her master; and she told me "massa took seven slaves and went to Texas about four years ago, and had not come back yet, leaving eight grown up slaves for his wife and three sons; and they had sold four of them since he left." These slaves had been sold to furnish the means for them to live; and as these children grow up, they too, will probably share the same fate.

In the house of the mistress I could discover but very little difference between herself and slaves. The slaves cut wood for the steamboats, and the mistress and sons sell it to get money to buy whiskey; and "live to drink, and drink to live," too lazy to work themselves, and have not energy or ambition to keep their slaves to work; and thus drag out a miserable existence, till disease and death put an end to the drama of life and misery. On some of the plantations that we passed, they were hoeing their corn, but on this plantation the ground had not been prepared for planting.

If there is a curse following slavery, it is showing itself on many plantations to a fearful extent. One of the greatest evils, is the stupefaction, or inaction of the whites; the mind naturally desires something to do—some kind of action; if it be not furnished, it seeks a stimulant in the hydra-headed monster, dissipation.

### JUDICIAL DECISION.

Every reflecting person is aware of the great effect of Judicial decisions in establishing public opinion. A single decision in England exterminated slavery. A similar decision made Massachusetts a free State. The decision of a Judge in Ohio, that mulattoes who are nearer white than black may be legal voters, is of great practical importance. The following is a notice of a recent decision in Missouri.—Should it be confirmed it will nullify some of the oppressive laws of several Slave States.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE.—*Judicial Decision.*—The St. Louis, (Missouri) Organ, of the 6th instant, says:—"We learn that Judge Mullanphy made a decision in Court yesterday which may be regarded as very important, if the law as laid down by him shall be confirmed by the Supreme Court. The question rose upon an appeal taken from the Recorder's Court by a free Negro who was apprehended and fined for living in the State without a license. It will be recollected that the Statute of 1835 requires certain free Negroes to obtain a license to live in the State, and compels others to remove out of the State if they do not come within the terms required for a license. An exception is made in favor of 'the citizens' of any other State who shall come here.

"Judge M. decided that the word 'citizens,' as used in the Constitution of the United States and in our Laws, is equivalent to 'subject,' as used under the British Constitution, and includes all persons who were born in the United States. It will be seen that, if the decision stands, it strikes a death-blow at once to the contemplated effect of our Laws prohibiting free blacks from entering or resi-

ding in the State, and grants free access into our State to all persons who were born in the United States, no matter what their complexion. The Judge may be wrong; but we do not see how it is possible to limit the significance of the word to a more restricted sense than that given it. Judge M., we are told, will publish his Opinion at length."

Another exchange notices the decision thus: "The Court considered that all difficulty on the subject of what constitutes a citizen of Illinois, or any other State of this Union, has arisen out of the prevalent error (produced by reading the great political privileges of an exclusive character possessed by a limited number of persons called 'citizens,' in ancient and modern democracies and republics,) that under our institutions, citizenship essentially includes political privileges, meaning thereby a share in the government of the country.—The Court held that citizenship in the United States, does not essentially include any right to a share in the government of the country; that it includes no more than reciprocal right and duty of allegiance and protection, and that it is acquired by birth. That a citizen with us, is just what a subject of Great Britain was under the colonial system and no more."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.  
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Editors:—My former communication concluded with a promise to exhibit the best means of making ALL LABOR FREE. With your further indulgence, I attempt it here.

Slave labor is far from being the only labor not free. Millions of laborers, in countries theoretically free, are, by the scourge of want, as effectually forced to toil, as are our southern slaves by the bloody lash. Between England and our slave states, the difference is this: There, the laborer is worked, tyrannized and starved, under the name of England's free born son.—Here the southern laborer is worked, tyrannized and fed, under the name of perpetual slave.—As degrading and revolting—as repugnant to our professed free institutions as negro slavery is—as much as it disgraces a nation boasting of the freedom of its laborers—still, the white slaves of England are more wretchedly oppressed than the black and yellow slaves of the south. Our countrymen who own slaves, use them like their servicable beasts, and care for them in infancy, age and sickness, though it be a heartless care. During the same periods and the long ones of suspended business, the wearers of the galling British yoke are left to languish, starve and die. There, labor is worse than brutalized—here, it is reduced to the condition of the brute. These servitudes are momentous and abhorrent; but, gentlemen, to me it is perfectly obvious, they are not the point to which the efforts of the abolitionist should be directed.

In the cure of an evil, is it not the part of wisdom to lay the axe at the root? Slavery is nothing but a portion of the bitter fruits borne in profusion by the tree of repugnant labor. An attempt has never, till recently, been made to render labor attractive. War, though a horrible employment, into which most men dread to enter, has been made attractive by music and banners, competitive, rival and united exertions, the social intercourse and enthusiasm of masses, and the promotions and honors for which so many strive. The arduous and dangerous labors of a fire company are attractive, because there is roused the emulative spirit and the love of noble and charitable deeds. One company vies with another, often at great expense of money, in beautifying the engines with which they work. Thus can labor, without profit, and even dangerous, destructive and expensive, be made attractive, and participated with enthusiasm.—The common pursuits of industry can be made no less attractive. That they can be, is not a mere theoretical proposition, but a demonstrated fact, a fact demonstrated by associations now in operation. Labor has been made repulsive by the circumstances by which it has been environed. Being repulsive, three quarters of the world have deserted it. War, conquest, and the power of wealth have made the few, rulers of the many; while a small portion of the many, by their unremitted toil, maintain the whole.—Labor being thus deserted, the victims of war and treachery were forced to it by the smart of the merciless drivers' lash. The lofty pyramid and the noble temple of antiquity, whose gigantic ruins give enchantment to the memory of the past, were cemented by the mingled sweat and blood of multitudes enslaved.—And those monuments of a nation's power and grandeur have mouldered down, because the implements of industry, the sole support of nations, were thrust into the hands of unwilling slaves. Thus, ye man-stealers, has it ever been, and thus must it ever be, where the slave is forced, by the infliction of stripes, to suffer under the whole burden, that might, if all sustained a part, be borne with profit, ease and pleasure. And how much better can be the fate of that people, the mass of whose laborers are impelled, by the scorpion whip of want, to labor they despise! Millions of men, women and children despise industry and have a repugnance to its pursuits, because so much of the avails of labor are grasped by the rich to maintain riotous and luxurious living, at a cost that leaves the laborer no cessation from weary toil, and no subsistence adequate to the wants of a happy temporal existence, and the wants of an immortal mind. Most of the circumstances under which the laborer is placed are of a most unpleasant character—such as poor pay; poor accommodations; coarse, ignorant or vicious associates; too many hours of toil and monotonous occupations, without associative rivalry, excitement or enthusiasm. Such circumstances have filled the world with drones and schemers



on the one hand and slave and drudges on the other. Such are the circumstances by which slavery has been produced, and such are the circumstances that continue to operate with unabated force and even with augmenting power. It is a law of nature that like causes produce like effects, and it is no less an established law of nature that causes opposite to any given ones, must inevitably produce opposite effects. Therefore, if we can, by a reorganization of industry surround it with circumstances opposite to those which cause slavery and drudgery, those effects must inevitably be abolished and replaced by such opposite effects as naturally flow from the opposite nature of the case. The question, then, is resolved into this: Can such a reorganization be accomplished? That it can, is not, thank Heaven, a vague hypothesis. It is a problem already solved! It has been solved by the Fourier Associations now in operation. Such associations make labor honorable and attractive, and induce all their members to become industrious. They give to capital one quarter of the proceeds of the whole business, and to labor three quarters; or they give the capital a fixed per cent—seven or eight per cent, which is as much as it can rightfully claim. As they give to labor three quarters of the proceeds, they place labor upon a footing far better than it now enjoys. If a farmer takes a furnished farm and carries on the business by his labor, does the owner give him three quarters of the proceeds? No, gentlemen, he gets but a quarter or a third. Is not this associative system a change, then, greatly for the benefit of the laborer? It makes the laborer a joint occupant, with a constant guarantee of free, well remunerated labor forever; thus at once solving the greatest problem of political economy, to which statesmen and system builders have hitherto been blind; while it gives to the owners of the soil a greater profit than the soil now yields them. What farmer even with his own labor, now makes 7 or 8 per cent, on the value of his land? Does the southern planter do it, with his capital of half land and half slaves? Suppose he owns 500 acres worth \$5,000 and 10 slaves reckoned at an equal value—is his clear income seven or eight hundred dollars, or more, as it should be to net him 7 or 8 per cent? You well know, Messrs. Editors, he merely makes "both ends meet," and hardly that. Many of the slave owners, with large estates and flocks of negroes are falling in arrears. Still their grand aim is riches. The land alone, at the percentage the Associations pay in the eastern states, would give the owner of the 500 acres, who now makes nothing, an income of \$400 a year. This, in a Fourier Association, would secure him a better living than he now only half enjoys, and free him from the brutal necessity of scourging the naked backs of the men, women and children who perpetually wear his chains. Experience will convince him of this fact. His spirit of property and his love of gain, the strongest actuating principles of men's nature, are, in this scheme of abolition, hand in hand with the Fourierist, while you, gentlemen abolitionists, are, by all your operations, daily raising those principles to activity and violence in opposition to your plan. Your object we approve, but not the means nor the result. You aim at the branches, raise opposition, and must eventually fail. We strike at the root, raise no opposition, and must ultimately succeed. You must fail in your benevolent object, because your measures are political, not social, while the evil is social, not political. We must succeed, because we attempt to cure a social malady by a social remedy. The history of the world proves that social disease has never been cured by any but a social reform.

T. N. CAULKINS.

**LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.**

We copy, by permission, a few lines of a letter from a northern gentleman, residing temporarily in Virginia. It is dated April 25th—it might not be for the safety of the writer to mention the name of the town.—*Essex Transcript.*

"You can scarcely have any idea of the animosity existing here towards abolitionists. I know a deacon of a Baptist church, who told me he would shoot an abolitionist, if he saw one crossing his plantation. It was reported a few days since that one had been arrested, and put in jail in an adjoining county. 'Hang, hang him, without judge or jury!' was the universal cry. All were eager to witness the amusing scene. I have heard refined young ladies say that they would like to see every abolitionist hung—they say a rope would be too good for them, but that they deserve to be hung with a grape-vine to a steeple, and to remain there till the birds devour them. All I say is, from such ladies, good Lord deliver me. I pity the young man who unites his destiny with such specimens of humanity—don't you? H. A. Wise spoke last week a few miles from here—he carries every thing before him—he makes the people believe that black is white, or white black, just as best suits his interest—on the stump, they say, he surpasses any thing in this or any other State—he tells the people he has not changed and, what is more, makes them believe it too."

**THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

We cut the following statistics of these Islands from a New York paper. "What a sudden progress from the most degraded Heathenism, to civilization, knowledge, and national independence! So much for the blessed influences of Christianity."

"The last year has witnessed the reception of an ambassador from that people by our own Government and that of Great Britain, and the recognition of the independence of the Hawaiian Islands. In those Islands there are now 21 Churches with 18,000 members, of whom 2443 have been received during the present year. Nine Houses of worship have been erected, six of them of substantial stone. 213 Common Schools have been established at which attend 15,568 scholars; 26 books have been printed in the native language, of which 120,000 copies have been printed, and more than 15,000,000 of pages—3,000,000 of which have been paid for by the American Tract and Bible Societies. The average attendance upon all the places of worship is 25,000, and the whole number of members of the Church from the first is 25,454. Such were the reports made in May, 1842, and accounts of powerful revivals have since been received."

**More Glory for Portland.**—The board of city officers voted unanimously on the last inst. that no license should be granted for the sale of intoxicating drinks the ensuing year. The Baptist Missionaries in Favo have commenced a newspaper in the Karen tongue! Most of the Karen Christian villages have erected neat churches.—*Patriot.*

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1843.

### THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF MICHIGAN.  
For Vice President,  
**THOMAS MORRIS,**  
OF OHIO.  
For Governor,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF SAGINAW.  
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 TARIFF.

What is the difference between Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men in reference to the Tariff? "Much every way," they are all ready to exclaim. To test this, we propose to furnish a few statements, which, we trust, will open the eyes of those who are contending about nothing, under the name of a Tariff.—The documents we find collected in the Philanthropist. Let us call up the several champions of the parties, and catechize them, and note down the answers. Then compare, and see wherein they differ, and where they agree. Let that old veteran politician, MARTIN VAN BUREN, take the stand. Hear him:

"The unbiased sentiment of the country, in respect to what is, under such circumstances, the proper rule for legislative action upon this subject, has, I think, by the course of events and progress of opinion, been brought to the conclusion, briefly expressed in one of the resolutions of your convention, viz: 'a discriminating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry.'"

Very well. Now hear the Tecumseh-killer, R. M. JOHNSON:

"Taxes collected indirectly by commerce are least felt, and most cheerfully paid; and if they can be so regulated as to evolve great national resources, and rear up skilful artificers and manufacturers, the patriot's hope would be consummated. It is the true democratic doctrine, as far as I understand it, to give this incidental protection to agriculture and manufactures, and thus give universal satisfaction to all liberal-minded men, by extending general advantages, equally regarding every interest and every section of this great extended confederation."

The same thing, you see; a revenue with incidental protection. But here is the Pennsylvania candidate, JAMES BUCHANAN:

"I would not impose one dollar of duties on foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary to meet such an economical expenditure. In adjusting these duties, I shall not abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary 'to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war,' and this more especially after such manufactures have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws. I would save them from sinking into ruin, by such a rate of discrimination as may be necessary to preserve them. I repeat that this is my creed; and it has always been the creed of the fathers of the democratic church." (Vote the Congressional Globe, for the session of 1841, '42, page 851.)

Do you hear that? Just duties enough for a revenue and no more, laid with discrimination, has always been the creed of the "Democratic fathers." It tallies precisely with Mr. Van Buren's "discriminating Tariff for revenue purposes only, with incidental protection."

But GENERAL CASS is waiting to give his opinion. Listen gentlemen:

"I think, then, that the revenue of the Government ought to be brought down to the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions; and that in the imposition of duties, necessary with the proceeds of the public lands, to provide this revenue, incidental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require it. This appears to me not only constitutional, but called for by the great interests of the country; and if a protective tariff, upon this principle, were wisely and moderately established, and left to its own operation, so that the community could calculate upon its reasonable duration; and thus avoid ruinous fluctuations, we might look for as general acquiescence in the arrangement, as we can ever expect in questions of this complicated kind, when local feelings have been enlisted, which a prudent legislature must consult more or less, and endeavor to reconcile."

A close comparison of the views of these Solons will show that they all agree in advocating A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY, WHICH WILL INCIDENTALLY PROTECT AMERICAN INDUSTRY. Who denies that this is the genuine Democratic doctrine?

Now turn we to the Whigs. Governor JOHNS, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, answers a Whig Convention thus: "I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue, one that will be adequate to the wants of the Government economically administered, with such discrimination in favor of home industry as will in the greatest degree enhance our National Independence and subject our mechanics and manufacturers to the least practicable extent to a competition with the pauper labor of the Monarchies and Despotisms of the old World. I am, therefore, for a Tariff for revenue with such incidental protection as may be afforded without oppressing any particular interest of our national industry."

This is almost word for word with the preceding. But not to ramble about in search of inferior dignitaries, we will make way at once for him who is "the Life, the Soul, the Embodiment of Whig Principles"—Whiggery Incarnate—HENRY CLAY. Hear him!

"Upon the question of the Tariff, and the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, Mr. Clay conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done everything that could be expected of them: they 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 affords adequate incidental protection to American Industry."

Here you have it again—"SUFFICIENT REVENUE," and INCIDENTAL PROTECTION."—Now in the name of common sense, we ask all Whigs to show us the difference between Mr. Van Buren's position and Mr. Clay's. Let us bring the two candidates into juxtaposition, thus:

**DEM. DOCTRINE.**  
"A discriminating Tariff for REVENUE purposes only, and which will incidentally protect AMERICAN INDUSTRY." *(S)*

**WHIG DOCTRINE.**  
"A Tariff, which, while it affords SUFFICIENT REVENUE to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time affords adequate INCIDENTAL PROTECTION to AMERICAN INDUSTRY." *(S)*

If the be a real difference between the two Tariffs above described, we will thank their respective advocates to explain it.

As to Mr. Tyler and his Third party, the Madisonian is out with a motto in which "A REVENUE TARIFF" is set down as a prominent object.

As to the Liberty party, we need not stop to prove that the great majority are for a Tariff which will afford sufficient Revenue, and at the same time secure incidental protection to American Industry.

We remark, 1. What a delightful harmony of sentiment is this! Henceforth let all discordant notes be hushed, while all parties do honor to a "SUFFICIENT-REVENUE-TARIFF with Incidental Protection."

2. How absurdly do those act who keep up this hue and cry about they know not what, and would postpone the great and substantial issues on which national prosperity depends, for contentions about little more than mere words!

3. Since all parties are agreed on the Tariff, we invite their attention to the manner in which the whole of this nation is tyrannized over by the Slavery. Let justice be done universally, free labor be properly protected, and the North cease to be a conquered province.

### ASSOCIATION AGAIN.

This week we accede to the wish of Dr. Caulkins to present his favorite system as a remedy for Slavery. As the article is well written, & presents important truths, we leave its main argument to the consideration of our readers, merely entering our protest against two erroneous positions.

The first is, that the free laborer of England is in a worse condition than the Slave laborer of the South. A comparison of the condition of the two classes will show that the English operatives, however poor and oppressed, have many more sources of happiness than the Slaves. They own themselves, their wives, and children; they are not liable to forcible separation from them; they are quite as well, and probably better clothed, fed and housed; their persons and property are protected by law from violence; they can have an impartial trial by jury; they have better opportunities for intellectual cultivation and religious improvement; they can attain to the highest situation in society; and if dissatisfied with their own country, they can leave it for any other portion of the globe. In these, and many more respects, they have the advantage of the Slaves.

We are told that slavery is not a political, but a social evil. We need not argue the case to prove it to be social and political. It is political, because it is established by law; because it has a share in the administration of the government, viz: 25 Representatives in Congress, whose influence extends to the remotest log cabin in the nation.

The Fourierists, according to their own system, must be anti-slavery men; and if they have discovered a better method of attacking the monster than we pursue, we shall not throw obstacles in their way. We wish them success. But we must follow our present course till we find one more effectual.

It is suspected by many that the pretended zeal of the Texans for emancipation was all concocted at New Orleans for the purpose of amusing the North for a few months until President Tyler and the Senate shall take the baiting into the Union under the form of a treaty. We have not sufficient light on the subject to enable us to have a decided opinion upon the matter; but the suddenness of the announcement looked suspicious. If the movement be genuine, satisfactory evidence of it will soon appear.

### MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Daniel Webster, with all his short-comings, (and they are neither few nor unimportant,) is entitled to credit from his countrymen for several good traits.

1. His speeches are not saturated with stinging exhibitions of bitter party feelings towards political opponents, like those of third rate politicians. He respects himself and treats others respectfully. So far as party invective is concerned, he sets a good example to other public men.

2. He throws out great leading thoughts and suggestions, which whether always correct or not, are worthy of attentive examination. It is this chiefly which has secured him such an influence with the best minds in the country.

3. He has desired to place his country on a liberal and friendly footing with foreign nations. He has used exertions to maintain peace between this country and England, in opposition to the policy of bar-room politicians and the lowest class of demagogues, whose highest conceptions of patriotism would be carried out by a relentless and unnecessary war with a people to whom we are allied by common parentage, common interests, a common religious faith and feeling, and the noblest traits of human character.

At a complimentary dinner at Baltimore, when on his way from Washington to Marshfield, he made quite a speech, chiefly on commercial matters. After some introductory remarks, he goes on to say:

We are now at the end—I am incorrect in that expression, for we have not, I trust, reached the end. I was about to say we are now at the end of a universal peace of 25 years; I mean to say that we are now at a point of time, when 25 years of universal peace have elapsed. During that period, all civilized nations have been turning their thoughts from war to peace.

They have given their attention to their own interests, agricultural, commercial, or manufacturing, so that while there is not now a contest about the power of any nation, there is a severe and well maintained contest on many sides in regard to the progress of arts, the furtherance of the pursuits and products of labor, and the general improvement of all ranks of society. In short, we live in an age—it is our good fortune to live in an age—in which government and individuals are thinking more of benefiting themselves than of destroying or annoying their enemies. This appears to me, gentlemen, to have led to a very general feeling, not confined to this country but pervading a great part of Europe, of this kind. Men, public and private men, have taken a strong opinion that the interests of the principal nations of the world may be made subject of treaty stipulations, I mean the commercial interests, to a greater extent than is yet granted.

He then goes on to branch his plan of commercial arrangement, by which the duties levied by each government shall be ascertained by treaty, and not, as at present, by legislative acts, which are almost hostile to each other. The object of this treaty on our part should be the admission into England, at a lower rate of duties, of several of our large agricultural products. In enumerating these, it is very natural, as Mr. W. was among Slaveholders, he should place Tobacco, Rice and Malt, first on the list. Five bushels of corn are raised in the United States to every one of wheat; and there was no prospect that England would consent to a reduction of duties on Flour, while it was believed she might be satisfied with a low fixed duty on corn.

To obtain a reduction of duties, it would be necessary to reduce our Tariff on English products. It is objected to this that as our Tariff is for Protection as well as Revenue, it would be unwise to modify it. In reply to this, Mr. W. said:

My experience has not given me clear knowledge of it, but I do know—that by making the Tariff stable and firm, we shall render it healthful and judicious. If by any great operation that should unite the interests and opinions of all parts of the country, we can place the protection of American Industry and American Labor on a permanent foundation, that is a much more important consideration than the degree to which Protection may be extended. (Applause.) Depend upon it, gentlemen, it is change and apprehension of change that unnerves every working-man's arm in this section of country. (Applause.) Changes felt, or changes feared, are the bane of our industry and our enterprise. (Applause.) I live in a quarter of the country full of industry, with some capital and great activity, and when I go among my neighbors, they ask, for 'Gods sake, tell us what to expect! Lay down your law, prescribe your rule; let us see what will be the course of the Government, and we will apply our industry and our capital and our skill to the state of things, be it what it will. Cool us, warm us, freeze us, scorch us—do what you please, but let us know what you intend to do, and stick to it!" (Laughter and applause.) Now I am of opinion that if there is any policy capable of combining the North and South, and East and West, stamp that with permanence for twenty years, and it would better and better every year, and the country would be more prosperous than it has been for years past.

The remainder of his speech was filled chiefly with observations drawn from statistical details in reference to general principles of commercial intercourse.

Mr. Garrison, the Editor of the Liberator, is a Non-Resistant, we believe, technically so called; and does not believe in the propriety of sustaining human governments, as at present constituted, and we suppose, does not vote. Yet he advises others to vote for freedom. He answers the charge of inconsistency by saying it is better that men should vote for emancipating than for enslaving human beings; but better still not to vote at all, under such a government as ours, for any of its rulers.

A New Hampshire paper says that on the Fourth of July not a public celebration will be held in all New England, at which intoxicating liquors will be provided.

### BARBARISM.

The attempt to suppress the progress of truth by fire and fagots, hanging, imprisonment, stripes, &c. has been made by barbarians in all ages. It is very natural for those who are worsted in intellectual encounters, to show their anger by brute violence upon the person whom they feel to be an intellectual superior. It is related of one of the Bishops of England, that when a heretic minister was brought before him, he reasoned with him upon his error, but finding that his adversary was the strongest in argument, he seized his hand and held the end of his finger in the blaze of a candle till it split open. Such a method of indoctrinating truth into the mind looks absurd to us. Yet in one half the republic the principle of resisting spiritual truth by physical violence, is extensively practised. How many abolitionists have been hung, lynched, whipped, or banished from the South, because the slaveholders were unable to meet their arguments in any other way! But as they cannot always get hold of the persons of anti-slavery men, they vent their brutality on their books and papers. The robbery of the Post Office is almost universal in the Slave States.

The last instance is mentioned in the Mobile Herald, thus:

"Right. Almost three hundred copies of a dirty abolition paper, called the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter, was received at the New Orleans Post office, on Saturday, and the post-master made a bonfire of them."

The Anti-Slavery Reporter, here referred to, contains an address to the Non-slaveholders of the South.

For shame, Gentlemen of the South!—Where is all your boasted civility? Why did you not call on your statesmen—on your Calhouns, your Clays and McDuffies, to answer the documents so ably set forth in the Reporter? Where are your intellectual giants, your clergymen, your lawyers, your professors in colleges? Could you not meet the arguments of a single abolitionist? You felt you could not meet them intellectually, and you met them in the same mean, cowardly way in which error and vice have ever withstood truth and virtue—by suppressing the knowledge of those truths which you were too depraved to receive, and too imbecile to combat. Your course was a vile one. But it was easy: it was much less difficult to burn them than to answer them!

### THE ADULTERY LAW.

No paper in the State has yet come out with a full justification of the repeal of the law forbidding adultery and fornication. But a writer in the Jackson Democrat, who it would seem, from the tenor of his article, was a member of the Legislature, has given the public a chapter on that subject. After berating the Editor of the Gazette, as "a whining hypocrite," on account of what he had published respecting it, he enters into the merits of the case thus:

"As to the propriety or impropriety of the repeal of the statute referred to, I have a few words to say. It is to be presumed,—indeed I know it was the case,—that the Legislature weighed well the expediency of acting upon the section alluded to. And it seems that a majority of the members arrived at the conclusion that it was for the public good that the repeal should take place. It was argued in this wise—it was believed that the attempt to cure the evil complained of, by legislative enactments, was more deleterious to the public morals, than that offenders should go unpunished by law. In other words, that the mode pointed out by the statute to cure the evil was worse than the evil itself. It was thought that dragging parties (of both sexes), up before public courts of justice, where the evidence must be detailed in the hearing of hundreds of spectators, was much more demoralizing than that the evil should be left to the cure of a high toned moral public sentiment. It was believed that, like intemperance and other evils, the remedy was far more powerful in the hands of the moral and religious community than in that of the executors of the law. And I have no doubt that this is the belief of three fourths of the people of our state. And I ask, is it not better that persons guilty of indiscretions (for it is but an indiscretion after all), should be reformed by moral suasion and example, than that they should be branded as felons, sent to the penitentiary for a term of years, and made outcasts of society. No other state in the Union, (at most not more than one other) has ever made the offence criminal by statute. In the New York Legislature, the attempt has several times been made, but the originators (just such hypocritical men as this Mr. Bates,) have always met with the rebuke they deserved."

As to the charge that the repealing of these laws was a "loco foco" measure, it seems almost useless to say anything. It is true, that the legislature was composed almost entirely of democrats; yet, if my recollection serves me, every whig member present voted for the repeal."

It appears that the Whig circular respecting Texas was published prematurely with only 13 names. Eight more have been received, viz:

THOS. A. TOMLINSON, DAVID BRONSON, ARCHIBALD L. LINN, THOS. W. WILLIAMS, CHARLES HUDSON, TREMAN SMITH, GEORGE N. BRIGGS, STANLEY N. CLARK.

Two members to whom it was sent have declined to sign it on account of some expressions in it; while the remainder have thus far paid no attention to it. What a prompt, valiant set of Whig defenders of the Union! By the way, why were not the Democratic and Southern members asked to sign it?

During the ten years preceding the administration of Gen. Jackson, only 22 banks were chartered with a capital of \$3,000,000. During the ten subsequent years, 236 banks were created with an aggregate capital of \$368,000,000.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

The Lake Combination have reduced the fare from Detroit to Buffalo to six dollars. Too high yet.

### COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The papers state that a vessel lately cleared at Boston for London with four hundred bales of drillings on board, which are believed to be the first American cotton fabrics sent to Great Britain.

The Tribune says the quantity of calicoes printed in this country is estimated at 100,000 pieces, or 3,300,000 yards per week. One house in New York deals in this branch of cotton fabrics exclusively. They have about 1000 patterns and colorings. The Tribune adds that 200,000 packages of cotton goods have been sold within a few days for export to China, and a considerable quantity had been shipped to England.

When we consider how recent is the origin of our cotton manufactures, this progress is most gratifying. The Albany Argus says that twenty-five years ago all the goods used in this country were made in English mills. The same article at this day sells for 3 cents a yard which then sold for 20 cents. Lowell, a city not then in existence, now competes with Manchester.

At the late anniversary of the American A. S. Society in New York, George Douglas, formerly a slave, addressed the large audience much to their satisfaction. He affirmed that a knowledge of the doings of abolitionists was generally known to the Slave, and that it was the great inducement for them to wait patiently for deliverance. He said:

"Sir, the slave sees that God has raised up a mighty work in his behalf, among the people of the North, when he observes the reluctance with which the slave owner now makes his tours to the North. The slave is now not taken as a part of the retinue of his master on the boat of the stage, as before. He soon finds his 'property' among the missing, if he does; and then he comes back, and curses the abolitionists of the North; and, in answer to the demand, where is Sam, or Dick, or Bill? slaves who have remained behind hear him say, the internal abolitionists have got hold of him, they begin to feel that they have friends, and that the time will come when the exertions of such will be used for their liberation as well as that of their brethren. This it is which teaches the poor slave where his hope is,—that it is in the 'Anti Slavery Society,'—and in the growing feeling of the north, in favor of the oppressed, and against oppression." [Vociferous applause.]

Various rumors are afloat in the papers tending to show that Daniel Webster intends to go into the Presidency on the Two Hundred Million scheme—that he has resigned his office for the express purpose of commencing an electioneering campaign—that several papers have already expressed their preference for him—and that a demonstration in his favor will be made at the next Whig State Convention of Massachusetts. Every one will believe these things if he please. It is certain, however, that serious apprehensions are entertained in Massachusetts that the Whig Convention will back out of their insane nomination of Henry Clay last year. The New Bedford Mercury has a labored article against it, declaring that if Mr. Clay be abandoned now, he will be abandoned forever, and not only so, but "the Whig spirit shall be broken, and the Whig counsels divided."

The Superintendents of Common Schools of the several counties of New York lately met in Convention at Albany. Corporal punishment in schools was discussed. A large majority were for retaining the power to punish, but for using it as little as possible, and always in private, and accompanied with friendly admonition to the offender. The recitation of moral precepts, and a daily lesson in matters of social and moral obligation, were recommended. A vigorous examination into the moral character of teachers was advised. Instances were adduced of teachers notoriously profane. Some were in the habit of getting drunk once a week! The suggestions of this Convention in regard to the government of schools are worthy of attention. Just in proportion as the moral sentiments of the Scholars are developed, personal chastisement can be dispensed with. Children are moral as well as intellectual beings, and as much pains should be taken in teaching them their duties to their fellow creatures, as in making them acquainted with their condition and history, or imparting a knowledge of the globe they inhabit.

Fifteen slaves, two men, three women, and ten children, lately colonized from Wood County, Virginia. Some twenty-five patriachs crossed the Ohio in pursuit, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," and offering \$1200 reward. It was all in vain! The feelings of humanity were more than a match for the slave-breeder's gold. The patriachs returned disconsolate. We apprehend that a change will soon come over the spirit of their dream. A pursuit in the free States, we suppose, even if successful, must cost nearly as much as it will come to at the present low price of slaves. The slaveholders on the borders, when they awake in the morning, and find Jim, Sally or Ned gone, will have occasion to bless their stars that any of their human cattle remain!

The students of Shurtleff College, Illinois, have been forbidden to discuss the merits of slavery, unless to speak in its praise. The prohibition originated from a discussion between two students, one from Missouri, and the other an Illinoisian. It is a Baptist Institution.

### POLITICAL SOMMERSET.

In 1840, Gen. Dawson and Gen. Morgan were opposing Whig and Democratic candidates for Congress in the same District in Louisiana. One is now the Collector and the other the Post Master in New Orleans under the same administration.



The Whigs assert that the Liberty movement is nothing but Locofocoism in disguise. The eastern Democrats do not regard the matter in this light. The Vermont Patriot, a Democratic paper, has an elaborate article on Abolitionism. The editor says the time has come when he feels called upon to present considerations to his Democratic friends, against this third party organization, which was at first encouraged by the Whigs with the design of impeding the Democratic strength in the Free States. He objects to the Liberty party because it makes trouble and expense—because the other parties will carry out anti-slavery measures—because it is absurd to disregard "the other great interests"—and because it will "operate to the advantage and terminate in a coalition with the Federal or anti-popular party."

The Belfast (Democratic) Journal affirms that "the coarse abuse of Northern Democracy by too many of the political abolitionists, in which they and the aristocratic party display a remarkable sympathy with each other, is as impolitic as it is unjust. In all measures consistent with our constitutional duties, which are required at times either to keep slavery within its Constitutional bounds, or enlarge the rights of the colored race, the Democratic party, though professing less to the abolitionists, perform more than the other."

#### BENEVOLENCE CRIMINAL.

Mr Brooke informs us, that some time last summer, Wm. Logan, a citizen of Richland co., fed a poor, hungry man, flying from oppression. The Grand Jury of the county indicted him, charging him with "feeding James Monroe, a negro and black, owing service and labor to some person in Kentucky whose name is unknown to the Grand Jury," and also, with "piloting" him. The case came on for trial at the late term of the court in Richland, and was dismissed, though not in open court. This would have been too grave an offence to a people who deem it felony to feed the hungry. So the court informed Mr. Logan privately, that the Black Law under which he was indicted, was unconstitutional. But the worst is not told. The church to which he belongs, says Mr. Brooke, "to show its abhorrence of the religion of Jesus, and rebuke him for performing his christian duty, voted him out of the eldership!" We should like to know what church it was. However, it was no church at all, it was a synagogue of Satan.—Philanthropist.

#### CORN SUGAR.

Experiments to test the practicability of making Sugar from Corn advantageously, are in preparation through the West. The Kalamazoo Gazette has an advertisement of a mill which is constructing for the purpose of extracting the juice from the stalk. The Nashville Banner has a notice of the process of manufacturing in that region. The cost of a mill is stated to be six dollars. The juice can be made into sugar as readily as the sap from the maple. Corn standing in the field may be cut, ground up, and converted into an elegant syrup in three or four hours. The writer thinks he can make six gallons of molasses per acre, which at the retailing prices in that neighborhood, will afford a profit of 25 or 30 dollars.

#### HENRY CLAY AND SLAVERY.

We have written a number of articles under this head. On the first page will be found one from the Richmond Whig confirming the very positions we have taken. Do not fail to read it! We commend it to the attention of the Marshall Statesman and Hon. Henry W. Taylor, who wrote the address to Liberty men last fall. Read it, Liberty men! Read it, abolitionists of every kind, and then ask yourselves if you will vote for a man who is avowedly "AN IMPLACABLE FOR" "TO ALL YOUR DOCTRINES AND PROCEEDINGS!"

#### CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY.

Hear what a slaveholder says of that spurious religion which makes merchandise of its believers. "The bells from seven churches weekly toll in my ears till I am deaf with the sound, calling up the people to worship the Ever Living and Omnipotent God. No rakish Jupiter, nor drunken Bacchus, nor prostituted Venus, nor obscene and hideous Pan, rules the consciences, of the illuminated people of this city and State—yet these scenes which would have added fresh infamy to Babylon, and wrested the palm of reckless cruelty from Nero's bonfire, in Rome, have been enacted, 'not in a corner,' and the sentinels of Him whose 'arm is not shortened,' from the watch-towers of Israel, have not ceased to cry out, 'all is well!'"—Cassius M. Clay, of Ken.

The Missouri menstealers have been fortunate enough to overtake and capture two helpless fugitives about forty five miles from Quincy. A white man in their company was held to bail to answer for the offence of decoying the slaves from their owners. There is a statute in Illinois against assisting the fugitive, even when passing through that State. We believe, such a statute would be harmless in Michigan. There are thousands of freemen whose feelings would harmonize with those of the patriot of the Revolution, who exclaimed respecting one of King George's statutes—"I swear to disobey it!"

The Michigan State Gazette, a Clay Whig paper kindly greets us thus: "We hope the anti-slavery party may yet triumph, as we have no doubt they will if they confine their efforts within Constitutional limits, and do not lose their influence by overaction impelled by a blind zeal."

We appreciate its good feeling toward "the anti-slavery party." But how can the Editor, with such a feeling, wish to have an inveterate slaveholder at the head of the government!

The population of Ireland in 1841 was 8,175,283. The females exceeded the males 156,000.

The order of Odd Fellows appears to be on the gain throughout the country. It is a secret association, like Free Masonry—being probably nothing more than Masonry revived. They claim to have charity for their object. We notice that "Rev. Bro. J. M. Maffitt," late chaplain to Congress recently addressed a lodge in Boston. We see no necessity for such combinations to do good, while they can readily be used for every evil purpose.

The Albany Patriot says of the scheme for annexing Texas to the Union, "We know that TYLER is personally engaged in the intrigue, and has been so for two years past, at least, and that he means to get the vote of the South by favoring it. He is just the timber to make a traitor or any other rascal of; he's a profane, 'slave-holding member of the church!' A corrupt religionist is always worse than a 'born and bred Devil.'" Webster and the other members of the Cabinet have been engaged in the same plot."

Mr. Dalton, an Alderman in Detroit, has been apprehended on a charge of embezzling a considerable amount of Shipplasters and warrants which were committed to him to be destroyed. We believe the case is not decided. It is thought that, admitting the facts to be as alleged, he will escape punishment because the warrants were without legal value.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has appointed the following gentlemen to be the Board of Visitors for the University:

Hon. J. W. Gordon,  
" F. Sawyer, Jr.,  
" E. M. Cust,  
" Robert McClelland,  
Rev. George Duffield.

The public examinations will commence the eighth of August, and continue three or four days.

The Editor of the Albany Patriot says of John Quincy Adams:

"We shall never forget the emotions of reverence and love, when with deep feeling he told us, that he felt that the remnant of his life was consecrated to the overthrow of slavery. That word he will never unsay. That decision he will never recall. Heaven approves of it, and his own heart rejoices in it. GOD BLESS HIM!"

#### TYLERISM.

The Madisonian contains the following manifesto of political faith:

"No Bank—a Revenue Tariff—no Dis-tribution—no Abolitionism—a strict construction of the Constitution [of the United States]—as by Jefferson—an economical administration of Public Affairs—and UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—with UNIVERSAL EDUCATION!"

The Buffalo Commercial says that the effect of the railroads and steam navigation upon capital for trading purposes, is to enable one dollar to perform the office of three, or perhaps five under the old order of things. Merchants can now do the same business with less capital. They purchase less at a time, and more frequently.

The Whigs of Massachusetts are discussing who shall be their candidate for Governor.—Briggs, Saltonstall, W. B. Calhoun, Abbott Lawrence and J. Q. Adams, have been mentioned. It is said that Governor Davis refuses a re-nomination.

The Emancipator asks: "Are those Christians who withhold the Bible from American slaves, Protestants? Or do they, in fact, distinguish themselves from all slaveholders in the world, by withholding the religion of the country from the slaves of the country?"

The Philanthropist says the national debt of Texas is from ten to twelve millions of dollars. The free population is about 75,000, or not quite as large as that of the First Congressional District of Michigan.

Two daily papers in Cincinnati, the Enquirer, Democratic, and Chronicle, Whig, have been discussing the reclamation of fugitive slaves. The Chronicle approves the Latimer Statute of Massachusetts.

Flour in New York was selling at the latest dates at \$4.50 to \$4.57. Wheat for 97 cents. Oats were worth 27 to 29 cents.

#### General Intelligence

##### WAR WITH THE ENGLISH AND JAPANESE.

No sooner have the English secured to themselves a firm footing in the Celestial Empire, than they have begun to covet the rich country of Japan, and to attempt to acquire a footing also; recent failures of British merchants to negotiate for a commercial intercourse, and destroying an English brig, three years ago, at Japan, have determined the English to insist on a commercial treaty after the most approved pacific manner, so successfully practiced in China. We would not be the least surprised to see, within the present year, the East India fleet demand reparations for losses and insults, (real or imaginary) and if they are resisted, (as of course they will be,) commence an attack and force open the Japanese ports, that have been closed two hundred years.

After India and China, Japan may rank the third country in importance for European intercourse. At present the Japanese are independent of every foreign power.

Their religion is the worship of Idols—they have gold in the greatest abundance, its sources being inexhaustible; the entire roofs of the palaces, according to what we are told by those who have access to the palaces, are covered with plating of gold, in the same manner as we cover houses, or more properly churches, with lead. The Islands abound in pearls of large sizes, of a pink or red color, exceeding in value that of the white.

Kaempfer compares the appearance of the Japanese Islands to the British Islands—the former lying off the coast of Asia; in each group there is one large or chief Island, containing the principal, constituting the main body of the Empire. The population is about twenty five millions—the number of Islands composing the empire of Japan is unknown; the three principal ones are Kiousiu, Sikof, and Nippon, the largest. They cover as many degrees of latitude from North to South as do the British Islands, and contain about one hundred and sixty thou-

sand square miles. So early as 1630 the Dutch had a factory establishment. In 1638, dissensions having occurred with the Dutch and the Japanese, all foreigners from that period have been denied commercial access. The Portuguese, Dutch, English and Russians have in vain attempted to conciliate the authorities to admit their vessels. The emperor maintains a determined and rigorous non-intercourse system: the commerce of the Japanese is entirely internal; but will in perhaps a year the British may add "Japan" to their colors!—Boston Bulletin.

Present to the Turkish Sultan.—A most superb and elaborately finished specimen of English manufacture, intended as a present from Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, to the Sultan, was yesterday morning inspected by her Majesty and his royal highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace. This costly present, which was manufactured by Mr. Taunton, of Norfolk street, Islington, at a cost of 500 guineas, is an umbrella of little more than the ordinary size, covered with rich broad-crimson satin, manufactured in Spitalfields expressly for the purpose. The whole of the metal of which it is composed, is of pure gold. The handle, which opens with a secret spring, contains a gold chronometer, the dial of which is about an inch and a half in diameter. The part containing the chronometer unscrews, and beneath is a sun-dial and compass, (the plate of gold) set with a brilliant of the first water; and upon this portion of the handle being unscrewed, the following articles are arranged in six compartments: A thermometer, a pencil case, and watch key, a knife with two blades, the star and crescent engraved on each side of the handle, a comb a toothpick, and an ornamented circular case containing (in three divisions) 25 leads for the gold pencil-holders. In the next compartment of the handle is a mirror, set in a bordering of chased gold.

The tube, which is of gold, highly engraved, with a design of scroll work and flowers, (when divested of the handle and ferrule, the latter of which contains a powerful microscope, richly ornamented carved in gold,) is so ingeniously contrived, as to form a telescope, with a 20 miles range, having a sliding tube to adapt it to various sights and distances. The whole is enclosed in a red morocco case, lined with green velvet and white satin, with the star and crescent emblazoned at the four corners and in the centre. The two massive handles, and the locks, keys, and hinges, are of solid gold.

Banditti in Louisiana and Mississippi.—The New Orleans Tropic of the 2d inst., contains the following frightful and exciting story.

"We learn that a gentleman from Washington county, in this State, over the lake, arrived in this city last night, with a demand upon Governor Mouton, for a detachment of troops to aid in quelling a most alarming insurrection, attended with serious loss of life. The facts as we understood them, are as follows:

Several hundred men from Hancock county, Mississippi, joined by many from Washington county, in this State, had formed themselves into a band of freebooters, for the pillage of property, and the destruction of life. It is stated that they are well organized and armed, and are regularly encamped. Many lives have already been taken, and extensive robberies have been committed. We take it for granted, that a detachment of troops will be ordered to the scene of difficulties, in accordance with the demand made upon the Governor."

The Covington (Louisiana) Advocate, of the 29th ult., states that on the Wednesday previous, a band of twenty men calling themselves "Regulators," approached the house of Mr. Hiram Adams, in Washington parish, and shot down both him and his brother. A gun was fired at Mrs. Adams, the ball from which was stopped by an intervening fence, and she was obliged to fly to save her life. Adams it appears, had become odious to the "Regulators," on account of lawsuits which he had brought against some of his neighbors. The murderers of Adams belong to the gang spoken of in the paragraph copied from the Tropic.—Post.

State Prison.—The recent disturbances that have occurred at the Sing Sing Prison, and the often repeated complaints elsewhere, that State Prisons have been neglected or abused, induces us to speak of our Penitentiary in contrast. Since Mr. Titus, the present Superintendent, has had it in charge, he has been constantly acquiring an influence over the convicts that has dissuaded them from all attempts to escape, and induced them faithfully and willingly to perform the task that is allotted them. Soon after he took his post, he provided each cell with a bible, and with the aid of some of the young gentlemen of our village, has had a Bible Class regularly taught upon every Sabbath, which has been regularly attended by a large majority of those under his charge. He has allowed the prisoners to be supplied with books, and not only in his own department has he treated them as men whose feelings were to be regarded as far as was consistent with the established discipline of the prison, but he has by his influence, induced all others within the walls to treat them as men—moral, responsible beings, who have an intellect to improve, and a soul to save.

The consequence has been that many a hardened heart has been softened, and many a perverse will subdued—and, should Mr. T. be permitted to remain at his present post, (and we will consent that he may, let the political changes be what they may,) we have no doubt that our Prison will afford an example to other States, that they may imitate.—Mich. State Gaz.

Great Pigeon Roost.—The Miners' Express, of Dubuque, says: "There is an immense pigeon roost in the forks of the Maquoketa, in Jackson county, such as has never been seen in this country before. It is three miles long and a half a mile in width. There can be no estimate made of their number. Their roosting places are about a mile distant from their nests and feeding places, being three in number, and each one covering a section of land; and, in passing to and fro, they darken the air with their number, break down young trees with their weight, and hundreds are killed by getting entangled in the falling limbs and branches. The people kill them with clubs, and their noise is so loud that when a gun is fired amongst them they cannot be heard, and a person can stand in one place and shoot all day, the birds returning as soon as he can load. They are building their nests, and the people are alarmed lest they may destroy their crops."

A Lesson for the Desponding.—Wm. Cobbet has said:—"Go and kick an ant's nest about, and you will see the little laborious, courageous creatures instantly set to work to get it together again; and if you do this ten times over, they will do the same. Here is the sort of stuff that men must be made of to oppose with success those who, by whatever means, get possession of great and mischievous power."

Yucatan.—Surrender of the Mexican Insurgents.—New Orleans papers of the 12th, bring intelligence of the total discomfiture of the Mexican force of 2,000 men which had advanced upon the town of Merida. They were compelled to surrender at discretion. The victors allowed the Mexicans to depart, without their arms, for their own country. The terms of capitulation were, that the Mexicans proceed to Toluca;—it was believed that there being no vessels at Toluca, they would be conducted into the interior as prisoners of war. All the cannon, with the equipment, were to be conveyed to Merida by the Yucatan volunteers, to remain subject to the order of the Mexican government, after the present war shall be terminated.—Free Press.

Terrific Thunder Storm and loss of Life.—Our city was visited yesterday afternoon with the most violent storm of rain and hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning, that we recollect ever to have witnessed. It seemed for a few moments that the "windows of heaven were opened," and the rain poured down in such torrents that the streets were completely submerged and prevented the appearance of rivers. The Sixth Ward Public School House was struck with lightning, and two of the scholars, a daughter of Mr. Hopkins, aged about twelve years, and a daughter of Mr. Eckliff, the City Sexton, aged about eight years, were instantly killed.—Several others were slightly, and two severely injured. The building, with the exception of the chimney, down which the fluid passed, and the windows, which were entirely demolished, was not materially injured. There were fifty or sixty children in the house at the time, and it appears truly marvellous that no more were killed.—Advertiser of Wednesday.

New York Money Market.—The New York Express says: The offerings at Bank are less and less, it is easy to obtain money out of doors at five per cent, for choice paper, but but few will offer at Bank and pay six per cent. The offerings at some of our large banks have actually been less than \$3,000 on a discount day, and to get up to 20,000 is quite an uncommon occurrence. Three years ago the average offerings at these banks were from 70 to \$150,000.—The amount of specie in the vaults of our banks is believed to be about \$12,000,000, a sum far above any thing that was ever known.

The people of this country have most certainly run mad. In all parts of the country, they are presenting Com. McKenzie with medals of different descriptions, some of which cost thousands of dollars. Some few days since, the citizens of Philadelphia presented him with a gold medal which cost \$3,500 which was raised by a subscription to which no one was allowed to subscribe more than \$1. On the same day this medal was presented to Com. M., a poor woman was found dead in a miserable hovel in the suburbs of the city. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "died from starvation."—Chenung Whig.

The National Debts of Europe.—An estimate of the national debts of the principal European kingdoms in the May number of the Merchants' Magazine, makes the debt of Great Britain amount to \$3,700,000,000.—The national debt of France is between eight and nine hundred millions of dollars. The debt of Holland has reached the sum of \$850,000,000, which in proportion to the population is the largest national debt in Europe. The public debt of Spain amounts to \$775,000,000.

Magnificent Bible.—Harper & Brothers are about to publish the most magnificent Bible that has ever been got out in the United States. It will be published in numbers, and will be superbly printed upon fine paper, and be embellished and illustrated by no less than sixteen hundred engravings—two hundred of them large size, and we know from having seen proofs of a great number of them, that it will do honor to the arts, and to the liberality of the great publishers.

The smaller engravings will be placed at the head of each chapter and will illustrate the main incident mentioned in it. We congratulate the public upon the prospect of so splendid an edition of the Holy Book, and one which will be published at so reasonable rates as to be attainable by almost every family in the country.—N. Y. Courier.

Spain.—From a letter, dated Cadiz, March, 1843: "This city is in a state of lamentable depression. Its hundred thousand inhabitants are reduced to nearly fifty thousand. Still it is striking and beautiful, and has an air of admiration and life in spite of its decayed commerce. Ten miles back you are in danger from banditti, and the rates of insurance on property carried a few leagues into the interior are as well settled as on merchandise transported by sea. The people live in towns, and the intervening country is as wild as Oregon."—Albany Argus.

A Congress of Nations.—David L. Child, Esq., in a letter from Washington, to the National Anti-Slavery Standard, says that preparations have been, for a considerable time making in South America, for a Congress of the South American nations. Seven have appointed plenipotentiaries to represent them in such an assembly at Lima. These are Mexico, New Granada, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Buenos Ayres and Brazil. Venezuela, and Ecuador, whose concurrence is important, will undoubtedly unite. Among the objects to be considered by the Congress, is a reference of all national quarrels between the parties, to the arbitration of that body, and the prevention of the slave-trade.

Speed!—The mail now travels from New York city to Albany in seven hours; from Albany to Rochester in twelve; from Rochester to Buffalo in four; and from Buffalo to Cleveland in 14—making the time between New York and Cleveland 37 hours! From Boston to Albany is 10 hours, which makes that city 40 hours travel from Cleveland.—Rochester D. Ad.

The southern papers state that the tide of emigration is fast flowing into Florida. It is supposed that the grant of 200,000 acres of government land has been already taken up. At a settlement called Manatee, about seven miles below Tampa, and at the mouth of the Tampa, they have orange trees, lime trees, a great variety of grapes, and olive, and most kinds of tropical fruits, in a state of cultivation.

In these days, we hardly know of a more decisive test of Christian principle, than strict fidelity in rendering to all their dues.—Time has been, when martyrdom was perhaps the best test of Christian character, but honesty seems now to be likely to claim the highest place among the Christian virtues, inasmuch as it is the one which is the most difficult to be exercised.—N. E. Puritan.

The road from Strasburg to Monuch is completely lined with fruit trees, forming an avenue of 250 miles in length. The people in that part of the world have an admirable taste, which would be well to imitate.

Ladies' Fashions in Persia.—Mr. Perkins, in his new work on Persia, states that the ladies of the higher classes in that country devote a large portion of their time to the toilet. They paint as freely as French, and lace as unmercifully as American ladies. In summer, they dispense with hosiery and shoes. Delicate feet are with them, as much an object of study as delicate hands, and, to increase their charm, they color the toe nails suburn.

The Mammoth Cave Humbug Exploded.—Mr. Mitchell, whose supposed restoration from a pulmonary complaint, by a residence in the Mammoth cave, was described in many of the papers, died a short time since after leaving the Cave. Of thirteen invalids who resorted to the Cave last winter, seven have already died—five at the Cave, one on the journey home, and one a short time after reaching home.—Times.

The Next Congress.—The result for election of members of the next Congress in 11 States, stands as follows, compared with the elections in the same States, for the last Congress:

|      | 1842. |       | 1843. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| Dem. | 53    | Whig. | 56    |
|      | 56    |       | 68    |

We learn though the Natchitoches Herald that the Choctaws have raised \$10,000 to build a College for the education of their youth. The Choctaw nation numbers 17,000 souls. They have a press which last year printed more than three million pages of books and pamphlets.

Southern Rail Road.—Ninety tons of iron and spike, for completing the Southern Railroad to Hillsdale, have arrived at La Plaisance Bay Harbor, a part of which has already gone west, and the whole amount, six hundred tons, is on its way to this place.—Monroe Adv.

Anti-slavery income.—Political, and it may be ecclesiastical ill-will, loss of general popular favor, hindrances in business, together with a clear conscience, the blessings of him who was ready to perish, and, if the motives be right, the favor of God.

The American Colonization Society are pursuing measures to raise \$20,000 by \$50 donations, in order to get entire authority over the whole line of the African coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas. Pastors of churches are requested to take collections on the Sabbath preceding the 4th of July.

Free colored people are prohibited by law from entering the State of Missouri, and the law took effect from and after the 1st day of May, 1843. Captains of vessels are made liable to a fine for introducing them, and colored people to imprisonment, should they go there.

Mr Stephens in his late travels in Yucatan, visited the ruins of forty-four distinct cities, once the abodes of a race which has perished from the earth. These ruins are covered with dense forests, which our countryman has been the first civilized man to penetrate.—Patriot.

Two more Abolition Churches.—The Baptist church in Racine, Wisconsin, and the 1st Congregational church in Weymouth, Mass. have taken the right ground. We notice such action almost every time we open our exchange papers.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that a new missile of war, called the thunderbolt shell, which in its explosion will tear assunder the largest ship of war, had been recently tried in that vicinity, in the presence of several Naval Officers, who pronounced its performances perfectly satisfactory in every way.

A few days since at Cincinnati, Ohio, Judge Wood, while sentencing a man to death, named Andrew Walton, convicted of murdering one John Carrell, remarked that of the sixty capital cases which came under his judicial notice, at least fifty had originated in drunkenness.

Choked Cattle.—A correspondent says his mode of giving relief to choked cattle, is to let them have a good pinch of snuff. They will sneeze and throw up anything that is too large to pass down. Try it.

The Opium Trade.—A large number of merchants have memorialized the British Government to prohibit the opium trade, on the ground that it is injurious to every other branch of lawful commerce with China.—Patriot.

There are 1675 Baptist Churches in Great Britain and Ireland, with 154,000 members.—The amount raised by them last year, for Foreign Missions, was over \$200,000. Over 3,500 were added to their Missionary Churches, in 1842.

The Marriage of a Wife's Sister.—The Presbyteries of New York (old school) and Brooklyn (new school), have both pronounced it right and proper: though the latter strangely adds a denunciation of marriage with a brother's widow, as "execrable incest."—Patriot.

The last number of the Southern Literary Messenger contains an "Ode to Liberty," and other poems, written by "George Horton a negro boy, belonging to a respectable farmer residing a few miles from Chapel Hill, in North Carolina."

Mr. Benj. TAPPAN says: "One hundred and fifty years have the people of this country been laboring to make a safe and sound currency of paper, and they are no nearer to the enjoyment of this supposed blessing, than when they commenced."

Michigan State credit stands far better in New York than that of Indiana or Illinois. On the 20th inst. the price current of State Serp stood as follows in New York city:

|           |    |
|-----------|----|
| Michigan, | 75 |
| Indiana,  | 68 |
| Illinois, | 20 |

Mrs. Ellis, in her new work, "The Wives of England," says: "The worst of all slavery, is fear of a husband." Quere.—Whether beneath that deep, there is not a lower depth of slavery—fear of a wife?

The Quincy, Illinois, Whig on the 19th ultimo, states that one house in that city, has put up, during the past winter two hundred and forty tons of lard, to be used in the lard oil business.

Hon. Wm. Jay of Westchester will deliver the Annual Address before the American Peace Society, at Boston. May 30th.

Mississippi Morality.—A writer in a Mississippi paper, the Free Trader, argues that security debts are not binding, and that to make a man pay a note merely because he endorsed it, is most outrageous.—Mercantile Journal.

The Danish Government of the Island of Santa Cruz, have given orders for the education of all slaves over the age of five years. All blacks over five years of age are to be sent to school for four years.

An Albany paper says it is the general opinion that there will be a much larger amount of freight shipped west on the opening of the canal, than there has ever for several years previous.

Managers of Lotteries.—Men who pay the Legislature handsomely for the privilege of cheating the people.

Law proceedings.—Unbrushed cobwebs of the dark ages.

The Gallows.—The poet WHITTIER calls the gallows the "devil's altar, built up by demon hands," upon which human sacrifices are offered, to glut the vengeance of a christian people.

Archdeacon Paley, speaking of his lady and daughter used to say, "I never let my women, when they shop, take credit. I always make them pay up ready money, sir: ready money is such a check upon the imagination."

Sweden with a population of hardly 3,000,000 supports no less than 70 political journals, exclusive of those of a strictly religious or scientific character. In Sweden the press is free—the censorship unknown.

Opium Trade.—Sir Robert Peel has announced that negotiations have been commenced with the Emperor of China, to place the opium trade on a legalized basis.

Prudence.—The National Anti-Slavery Standard, publishing that recent letter from Tennessee, struck out the passage, "Carry your principles to the polls!"

A large cotton factory is in operation in Durango, Mexico. It pays out \$400 a week, in wages to laborers. Labor is there very cheap.

The Town Farm of Portsmouth has been less dead, there being no paupers! So much for temperance.

#### LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Liberty Convention for the fifth Senatorial District, consisting of the counties of St. Joseph, Cass, Barrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent and Oceana, will be held at the Court House in Kalamazoo, Thursday and Friday the 22d and 23d of June, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M. of the first day. The business to be transacted by the Convention will be the nomination of a Liberty candidate for the State Senate to be supported at the ensuing election, for which purpose each county will be entitled to twice the number of delegates of its representatives in the legislature.

The convention is not only intended to select a candidate for the office of Senator, but to bring together as large a concourse of our fellow citizens as practicable, with a view of spreading before them the principles upon which we operate for the overthrow of the tremendous slave monopoly that controls the destinies of this Republic, and rules with an iron hand the great mass of American people. It has been truly said that "A Nation may lose its liberties in a day and not miss them in a century." To avoid such a catastrophe being insidiously and irretrievably fastened upon us, let us arouse to action, and with a united exertion resort to constitutional and lawful means to put down the ruling power in Government that is wielding the sceptre with despotic sway, for the benefit of 250,000 slaveholders by a destruction of inalienable and constitutional rights, ere it be too late.—We therefore respectfully solicit a general attendance without distinction of sex. Dr. BRISTOL and the other eminent speakers are expected to be present and address the audience. Arrangements will be made by the citizens of Kalamazoo and vicinity for the accommodation of those coming from a distance to attend the convention.

C. GURNEY,  
WM. THOMAS, } Com.  
N. M. WOODRUFF,  
Schoolcraft, May 3, 1843.

#### NOTICE.

Agreeable to our appointment on the last 4th of July, the undersigned hereby request the friends of Sabbath Schools, Temperance, and Human Rights, in the several towns in the county of Jackson, to send delegates to meet in the Presbyterian Church, in the village of Jackson, on the 10th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for a suitable celebration in the County, on the 4th of July next.

JAMES D. COWDIN,  
ELIAS VEDDER,  
JOHN COLLAR.

Jackson, May 18, 1843.

#### NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Jackson Congregational Association, will be held at Leoni, Jackson Co. on the first Thursday of June, the 6th at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that all the Bishops, and a full delegation of delegates from the churches will be present.

THOS. JONES,  
Scribe of the Association.

Grass Lake, May 20th, 1843.

#### JOB PRINTING.

Of all kinds neatly executed at the Signal Office, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Books Pamphlets Circulars Handbills &c. will be printed to order, at any time, with the utmost accuracy.

For Sale.  
ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG. Lower Town. Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843. 5-tf



**1843.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
**A. J. F. REV.**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
**SMART'S BLOCK,**  
137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.  
Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Calendar Ink, of various kinds.  
**BLANK BOOKS.**  
Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.  
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.  
**SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR**  
51-1f.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured, to be paid by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Liber No. 8, page 118; upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents.  
Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction or vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the premises in said mortgage described, as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Washtenaw, in the State aforesaid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, in township No. four, south of range No. four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, above described, which was heretofore deeded by Grove Barker and Persis Barker to Anna Carrier. Said Mortgage having been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.  
GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.  
H. A. Noyes, Atty.  
Dated, April 10th, 1843. 51-3m

**TO CLOTHIERS**  
**AND**  
**WOOL CARDERS.**  
THE subscriber would respectfully solicit the attention of Clothiers and Wool Carders, to an examination of his present Stock of articles in their line, assuring them of their superior quality, (which will be apparent upon examination) and of the unusually low rates at which he is enabled to sell them.  
Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:  
Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reeds 4-4 5-4 wider; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinet Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsteds Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines; Parson's, also, two or three  
**Carding Machines.**  
The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothiers Tools, together with some 10 or 15 tons of assorted DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan. Owing therefore to the inducements he can offer to those engaged in the CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere.  
PIERRE TELLER.  
Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.  
April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

**WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.**  
THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37 1/2 cents per yard for full cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.  
If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and furnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be strong.  
Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack. The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in, as nearly as can be done with reference to the different qualities.  
Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.  
S. W. FOSTER, & CO.  
Scio, April 30, 1843. 1-f

**GRAVE STONES**  
MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.  
THE subscriber has a large assortment of GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 59, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.  
Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please.  
WM. E. PETERS.  
Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1y

**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.  
J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

**Threshing Machines.**  
THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.  
The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.  
All who wish to buy are invited to examine them, and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one examination at N. H. Wise's, Dexter village; and one at Maria Wilson's storehouse in Detroit—both of these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.  
The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine; with a stave or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.  
The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.  
S. W. FOSTER & CO.  
Scio, April 30, 1843.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and thrashed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five with any other power with which we are acquainted.  
H. CASE.  
S. G. IVES.  
Scio, January, 12, 1842.  
This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster & Co., and believe it to be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.  
A. WEEKS.  
Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.  
This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash as much with this power as 5 will with any other power. The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by farmers for whom I have thrashed.  
E. S. SMITH.  
Scio, April 11, 1842.

**SMUT MACHINES.**  
THE subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.  
S. W. FOSTER & CO.  
Scio, April 11, 1843.

**DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.**—Purely Vegetable. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, malarial fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country. The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases. It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions. A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the pills for its reputation. The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.  
Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29, 1842. 9  
L. BECKLEY

**GROUND PLASTER.**  
PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON. THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of GROUND PLASTER, in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plant Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.  
The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority.  
January 12, 1843. 46-6m.


**PAINTING.**  
T. LAMBERT.  
BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectively solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.  
T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1y.

**BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.**  
For sale at this office.

**Peters Pills.**  
'Tis fun they say to get well with them, ALL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that every try them continue to buy them. Peters Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late G. V. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert their unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed. Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them. The most triumphant success has ever attended their use, and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calomel and knives were getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.  
Cautions.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.  
The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.  
Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree impairing the vigor of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.  
**TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.**  
Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work, To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe; I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling is over—my business is through; I have been for three years in a terrible stew, And I really don't know what on earth I am to do.  
Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain, But a ternal New Yorker, one PETERS by name; The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find? I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his away.  
While musing in cognate what course to pursue, That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while, At that unparagoned scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all; For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.  
Look here! all who try continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriam, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Center; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Hayward, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scatteringood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. J. Bidwell, and Woodward, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.  
Oct. 19, 1842 27-1y

**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.

**MONEY TO BE MADE.**  
THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an  
**Oil Mill**  
now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil,) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay. One Dollar per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or one gallon of Oil given for the same quantity.  
FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.  
MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State.  
[45-1f] JOEL R. HIDDEN.  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

**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 Avenue 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. 4-1y

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

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


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

**E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER,**  
The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &c. &c.  
THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its soothing, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, and diaphoretic and counterirritant properties. An effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Canker and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Pelons, White Swellings, Chills, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.  
E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HARRIS & CO., Ashabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all cases must be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.  
[A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.]  
For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.  
For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:  
H. W. Wood, Niles.  
J. C. Larimore, Ed.  
C. Skanahan, Edwardburgh.  
Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.  
Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine.  
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft.  
H. B. Huston, & F. March, Jr. P. M. Kalamazoo.  
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg.  
T. L. Bolcom, P. M. Battle Creek.  
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.  
Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson.  
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.  
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.  
John C. Winans, Sylvan.  
J. Miller & Son, Dexter.  
Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth.  
Perin & Hall, Northville.  
Mend & McCarthy, Farmington.  
Peter Van Every, Franklin.  
Julius Dean, Pontiac.  
Mack & Sprague, Rochester.  
James Stephens, Utica.  
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens.  
G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit.  
John Owen & Co., Detroit.  
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville.  
E. Samson, Ypsilanti.  
J. H. LUND.  
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor.  
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, 49-1y

**NO FICTION.**  
**ONE PRICE STORE.**  
THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready pay. As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Oratory can swerve him from that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves.  
In connection with the store is a Grist and Flouring Mill, where he will constantly pay  
**Cash for Wheat**  
at the highest market price.  
Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his manner of doing business.  
DWIGHT KELLOGG.  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-1f.

**To Physicians and Country Merchants.**  
PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar), 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:  
4 Casks Epsom Salts. 2 Casks flour Sulphur. 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap. 1 Bbl. powdered Rheubarb. 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar. Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes.) Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimite: French and English Chemicals; Perfumery of all kinds. Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil. English Venetian Red; English Lampblack; 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.


**WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.**  
NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.  
The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city. Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.  
[46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

**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 Avenue 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. 4-1y

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

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

**Chancery Sale.**  
Absolute, For Cash and to the highest Bidder. IN the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, s. the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years.  
Whereas, by a decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Eldon Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Complainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents; and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-one, the date of a certain report in said decree mentioned, and also the costs of complainant to be taxed, on or before the fourteenth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accrued, or might thereafter accrue with said costs, and which might be sold separately with or without the parties or either of them, should be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, by and under the direction of one of the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving six weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.  
And whereas, the said premises are yet unredeemed, and the above stated sum with interest, and costs, is yet due and unpaid.  
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, and by virtue of its authority, I will, on the sixteenth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Court House of the County of Washtenaw, in the village of Ann Arbor, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, the lands and premises in said decree mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid sum, interest and costs, and can be sold separately without injury to any of the parties in this cause, which said lands and premises are known and described as follows, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known as the East half of the South East quarter of Section number thirty-two, in Township number four, South of Range number seven East, containing eighty acres.  
The sale will be absolute—without redemption and for cash.  
G. T. GRIDLEY,  
Master in Chancery.  
C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.  
Dated this 26th day of March, 1843.  
The above sale is adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the time and place above mentioned.  
G. T. GRIDLEY, Master.  
Ann Arbor, May 16, 1843.

**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 County. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.  
PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.  
Ann Arbor, April 30, 1843. 52-1f.

**LANDS FOR SALE.**  
THE undersigned is authorized to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at par, or their equivalent in cash; or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber.  
The Washtenaw lands consist of 115 acres in the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and upper lands, good timber, running water, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good roads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultivation.  
47-1f  
CHA'S H. STEWART,  
Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

**Millinery & Dress Making.**  
Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of  
**MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING**  
will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.  
Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843. 50-1y

**FOUNDRY.**  
POTASH Kettles, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles, Potash Boilers, Five Gall Kettles, and small Hollow Ware, Mill Gearing, Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, &c. &c. constantly on hand, or made at short notice at the ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY.  
PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.  
March 28, 1843. 49-2m

**CHARLES H. STEWART,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.  
JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 49-1f.

**"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, Mahogany Boards and Veneers—as cheap as the cheapest.  
**WANTED,**  
In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c.  
STEVENS & ZUG.  
Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

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

**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 Copperas,  
4 do Blue Vitriol,  
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,  
500 lbs. Extract Logwood,  
600 do Bengel, Madras and Caracass Indigo,  
300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppe),  
250 do Powdered Curcuma,  
200 do Verdigris,  
10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,  
6 do Aqua Fortis,  
4 do Spirits Sea Salt,  
4 do Nitric Acid,  
2 cases Lac Dye,  
300 lbs. Banquo Tin,  
250 do Cream Tartar,  
500 do Quercitron 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 Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,  
**MACHINE CARDS,**  
Sattinet 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  
"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES,"  
and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.  
THEO. H. EATON, & CO.  
April 11, 1843. 51-1f

**BOOK BINDERY.**  
AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the 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.

**YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.**  
H. H. GRIFFIN, PRINCIPAL.  
MISS C. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT.  
THE twelfth term of this institution will commence on Monday, May 29, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.  
APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.  
TERMS in the common English branches, including Composition and Declaration from \$2.50 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.  
The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit prices.  
Board, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars enquire of the principal.  
Rev. I. M. Wren, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school.  
Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843. 5-1y.

**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 Kimball Porter, Esq. Mayor of the town of Washtenaw, Co., (one of the firm of "Neil, More & Co.")  
I do hereby certify that I have used "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, for Chronic Rheumatism in the spring of 1840, and found it a certain cure, and have not been troubled with the complaint since.  
K. PORTER.  
Wooster, Wayne Co., O., Dec. 19, '42. 5  
[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 EBERBACH, Town 49-1y

**CLINTON SEMINARY.**  
A SUMMER TERM  
WILL commence on the first Monday 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, Preceptress.  
Clinton, May 17, 1843. 4-4w

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

**LOST.**  
A VALUABLE UMBRELLA, cotton cover, or which has been left at some store or dwelling in the village. The finder is respectfully requested to return it to  
G. BECKLEY.  
**BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c.** just printed and for sale at the  
[T] SIGNAL OFFICE. [T]