

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SUPERVISION

That ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business.

I have not chosen this exactly as a text, and so I do not name chapter and verse. If I could write a sort of "lay sermon" from it, I think I would. At any rate the text is a good one.

Two sorts of people live in the world, the supervisors and the supervised. The supervisors, take the oversight of matters—the supervisors, of course undergo their inspection. I do not say submit, for this implies that the supervision is proper and legitimate.

Two things are necessary to make a good supervisor.

1. That he understand well the subject and duties appertaining to his particular department of supervision.

2. That he confine himself to inspecting those, and those only, whose duty it is to submit to it.

Those properly qualified are sometimes magistrates. Their duty is to see the laws properly administered. Sometimes a schoolmaster. His is to see that his scholars, are properly instructed and governed. Sometimes a minister. His duty is to take the oversight of the "flock of God,"—to "exhort," and sometimes "to rebuke with all authority," while at other times in "meekness" he instructs those that oppose themselves. Every parent is the constituted supervisor of his children.

By living "quiet" I do not understand that a man should be idle, or timid; but that he makes no needless disturbance in society, or church.

But I thought of speaking of another class of supervisors. These are the volunteers—those who are so charitable as to neglect their own business, to superintend that of their neighbors, or of the public. For example, one takes it upon himself to know of all the bargains his neighbors make. This costs him time and trouble to learn, but then it is so useful. To keep them to himself would be to lose his labor. He therefore publicly decides upon the merits of each one. He is judge and proclaimer of bargains.

Again, suppose, (perhaps I wrong the women even to suppose,) a woman, who instead of mending her husband's coat, or darning her children's stockings, or keeping her house neat, takes the supervision of her neighbors' affairs. She knows just how many young people are likely to be married, and which party will have the best of the bargain;—just who are good, and who are poor;—how many are so prudent as to do as she advises, and how many mistake by neglecting to follow her directions. If any difficulty arises between her and others, it is because people differ from her opinions, and she would live in peace with all, if they would but do right, i. e. as she demands.

Here are bar-room politicians. Only give them the control, and our National and State affairs would be straitened forthwith. What a pity they were not members of Congress. As it is, "lots" of time and whiskey are consumed, and still the world goes on as bad as ever.

Again you find a member of the church, a volunteer supervisor. Instead of taking careful oversight of himself, he generously takes upon him, that of minister and church. The minister would preach better, and commit fewer mistakes, and the church members, who now from the top to the bottom of the alphabet have some great failings, would be just right, if they would only be directed by him. What a pity such talents should be overlooked, and be doomed still to remain a private member.

Another is seized with a fervent zeal to set other denominations right, if the church would only believe and act right—if their doctrines and discipline could only be set right, what a glorious thing it would be. Whenever he comes in contact with one of them, with the spirit of a true proselyter, he endeavors to convert him to his own belief. Poor man! The more he urges, the more they won't be convinced.

A minister is exceedingly anxious to show the world what terrible doctrines other denominations hold. In his sermons, therefore, he not only preaches his own sentiments, but he hangs up the "raw head and bloody bones" of other men's views, (not colored or distorted of course) to keep the "simple ones" from running after them. Well, the result is, the more he preaches against others, and the more he tries to pull them down, the firmer they stand. These volunteers, instead of "doing their own business" meddle with that of their neighbors.

Here is an Abolitionist. He feels deeply for the slave. He lectures, he converts, he unites with an anti-slavery society. An interest is being felt in the wrongs of the slave. The society come together and agree to print and lecture upon the subject. In doing this, in bringing every one into the anti-slavery ranks, he is "doing his own business."

His ambition rises. He becomes a volunteer. Now says he, if I can make ministers and churches "walk straight" on this subject, and they ought to do so, we will make a glorious inroad upon the domains of slavery. "Come," says he to the whole church, "you must take right hold, and we will finish up slavery soon." "Baptists, take your stand here—pass a rule throughout your churches, cutting off all intercourse with slaveholders; see that your Associations do the same—Presbyteries, see that every church points her guns to the South—Presbyteries and Synods, do your duty—General Assembly under your connection with the South—march!"

Congregationalists, though you have no slaveholders in your churches, go through with the same manoeuvre, in order to swell our ranks. And so on to the end of the chapter.

The churches, and ecclesiastical bodies, like raw militia men, enquire, "By what authority are we told *hoo*, and *when*, and *what* we must do? We expect to do all these things *when*, and *as* we think best." "Ah!" says the Abolitionist, "these are 'pro-slavery' churches, these ministers, 'dumb dogs' that will not bark." "Down with them!" "THE AMERICAN CHURCHES ARE THE BULWARK OF AMERICAN SLAVERY!"

Now I imagine that this man will learn, by and by, that he is "exercising" himself in great matters—in things too high for him, and that to be successful he must "do his own business," and let churches and ecclesiastical bodies, do theirs.

S. Y. E.

SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY,

Delivered at a Texas meeting of a portion of the citizens of the 8th Congressional District, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, presiding, on Saturday the 30th of December, 1843, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Scott county, Ky. in reply to Col. R. M. Johnson, and others.

The following resolutions were offered by C. M. CLAY, as a substitute for those presented by the majority of the committee, and supported in a speech which has been reported as follows: (See resolutions as published in the newspapers.)

Mr. President, and Fellow-Citizens:—In presenting the resolutions which I have offered as a substitute for those reported by a majority of your committee, I do not hope to be more successful here, than I have been in the committee itself. This place of meeting, the presiding officer, (Col. R. M. Johnson,) and the audience who favor me with a hearing, all forbid any expectation on my part, of carrying the substitute. But I rejoice, humble as I may be in ability, unknown to fame, and of no consideration among men, that association with your name, in this day's deliberations, will give me a factitious importance, which will recommend what I shall say to a hearing from the people of the United States. My opinions of little intrinsic value may excite the minds of my countrymen to reflection, and then after mature consideration, I dare venture the assertion, that the position I have this day taken will be maintained in practice and vindicated at last by a recognition of those principles, which it is the province of history to enforce and consecrate in the affection of mankind.

Regarding the question at issue as second only to those which have forever illustrated the year 1776, I shall speak with that freedom which I inherit as my birthright, and which I so much desire to transmit unimpaired to posterity. Though yet young, I am old enough to know, from sad experience, what history in such melancholy strains has uttered in vain into the deaf ears of men, that the best of counsel is far from being always the most acceptable. When the storm cast vessel is threatened with wreck, the man who would save her by throwing overboard the boxes of gold and other things of more cherished endearment, is hardly heard—whilst he who maintains that all is safe, is too often trusted till both life and treasure are irrecoverably lost. He who from good motives gives even bad advice, is entitled at least to just forbearance; whilst the man who advances the best of counsel for selfish purposes deserves no consideration for his services.

Those gentlemen who would annex Texas to the Union, and hurry us blindfold down this precipice of ruin and dishonor, have here in these slave states at least, popular prejudice in their favor.—On one side are honor, power, wealth, and easy access to fame; on the other side, denunciation, banishment, poverty, and obscurity threaten. If I then speak freely the truth, when you, my countrymen, are to reap all the fruits of the sacrifice, no man can say I ask too much, when I pray you to hear me with a patience becoming the solemnity of the occasion.

First of all then, I protest against this appeal to our sympathies in behalf of Texas, and these unjust denunciations of Mexico, as foreign to the true issue, and eminently calculated to lead us into error.—

Though truly, and with sorrow be it said, of Anglo Saxon blood, bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, in the language of gentlemen, I ask you, what claims of sympathy has Texas on the people of the United States? Enjoying all the blessings which the Constitution guarantees to her people, with all the offices of honor and profit, open to the humblest citizen; with an unoccupied domain extending to the Pacific, like our first parents going out from Eden, "with the world before them where to choose" in any clime a home—they voluntarily banished themselves from their native country, disavowed the glorious principles of the American Declaration of the rights of man, renounced the inestimable privileges of the Federal Constitution which was their inheritance; and forgetful of all the ties of common blood, language, and home, they became the fellow subjects with a half barbarian people, of a distant Spanish Prince. Yes, without becoming the advocates of Santa Anna, whom they have heard denounced as a tyrant and traitor, for the purpose of justifying the cause which I vindicate; trusting to indestructible truth and avenging history, I challenge a comparison between Texas and Mexico. The Mexican people, inspired by that Declaration of American Independence, which recent Texas had renounced, in 1821, vindicated by a glorious revolution, her title to independence of the Spanish monarchy; and illustrated in act, the postulate taught by our Revolutionary heroes, that a people cannot of right be governed without their consent. In 1824, Mexico, following the example of the United States and Great Britain, who in 1820 had declared the slave trade piracy and punishable with death, prohibited in the language of Judge Story; this "infernal traffic." In 1829, once more unlike Texas; she made it part of her constitution that no person born after the promulgation of the same, in the several provinces should be held as a slave. Again in 1829, this much abused Mexico, declared slavery was extinguished in the Republic, and elevating the dread standard of "God and Liberty," she called upon the sons of freedom by arms to vindicate this immortal decree. And where now, throughout this vast empire, did this glad note of liberty fail to receive a willing response? Alas! for the recreant Saxons of Texas, the descendants of Washington, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Franklin—Texas, who had received from a parental government a gratuitous fee simple in the finest soil on earth, exempt from taxation for ten years, and without other sacrifice, save allegiance to the government and to the Catholic religion, which he had most solemnly sworn to yield; Texas was the first to raise the black flag of "slavery and no emancipation"—aye, Texas was the only people who dared to brave the indignation of mankind, by resisting that liberty which has made the nineteenth century forever memorable in the annals of the world. And yet, Santa Anna is a most horrible despot, and much injured and oppressed Texas is the defender of liberty. Santa Anna, who has civilized the barbarian and revolutionary spirit of his people—who has suppressed the daring bands of robbers, who infested the highways, making life unsafe, property insecure, and commerce impracticable—who has encouraged education and the useful arts—who has caused to be recognized the principles of equal rights and representative government—who, in the midst of the embarrassments of the world, and the exhaustion arising from revolutionary and civil wars, which have especially harassed his own country, has preserved the Mexican faith inviolate; whose many gallant deeds in war and peace, have by the most unanimous acclamation of the people, again and again elevated him to the Presidency of the Republic. Santa Anna, who has often liberated American citizens, under circumstances which induce England to send them into hopeless exile—Santa Anna is an odious tyrant, and Texas, renegade from the land and religion of its fathers—Texas, the ingrate to its adopted and fostering country—Texas, the propagator of slavery—Texas, the repudiator of public faith—Texas is so lovely in the eyes of gentlemen, that we must take it to our embrace, although we fall with it into one common grave. But in truth we have nothing to do with the Republics of Texas and Mexico; whether they be the same or two independent nations is to us a matter of no concern. We have no evidence that she seeks alliance even if we were disposed to grant it. I am no propagandist—I am satisfied to maintain the principles, the independence and the honor of my own country. The same impulse which moves

me to repel foreign interference and to defend my own rights, constrains me also, to keep aloof from, and respect the peculiar organization which other nations have deemed most suitable to secure their rights.

I content then, in the language of the first resolution, that the annexation of Texas to the United States, is contrary to the laws of Nations, and just cause of war on the part of Mexico. The recognition of the independence of Texas by the United States, may or may not have been a sufficient cause of war, it remained with Mexico to vindicate her injured honor, or pocket the injury or insult, as to her seemed best, relying upon her own capability of maintaining the integrity of her empire. But when the United States, not confining herself to just, or it may be unjust sympathy, not restrained to an opinion that Texas is or ought to be an independent people, makes herself an active and principal party, by taking hold of the province in controversy, thus forever making it impossible for Mexico to recover the country which up to that time was but partially or temporarily in her view alienated from her; then I say that Mexico has not only just cause of war, but that she would be disgraced in the eyes of all gallant Nations if she did not use her every power for the vindication of her injured honor and violated territory. Learned authority has been quoted here with the vain expectation of persuading us that Mexico has no cause of grievance in the event supposed. I dare not insult common sense by acquiescence in such mysterious jurisprudential jargon as this. I appeal to the reason, to the instincts, the consciences of men, for the establishment of the law of nature, upon which the laws of nations are, or ought to be forever based. What, sir, have we a solemn treaty of amity with Mexico, to say nothing at present of natural right, and is it a part of friendship to seize with a rapacious hand, a portion of the territory which she still claims, and appropriate it to ourselves? Do not these learned jurists know that a breach of treaty, is contrary to the laws of nations, as laid down by all the writers upon that most obscure of sciences, and without reparation, just cause of war? And what reparation could we make whilst we continue to hold the price of blood and violated faith? What war was more unjust than that carried on by the United States against the Florida Indians? Suppose at some time after its commencement, Mexico had agreed with the Indians, that they were, as they declared themselves to be, free and independent; and suppose Mexico had subsequently thereto, thus addressed us: "You have expended forty millions of dollars, you have lost a white man for every Indian slain in battle, you have called to your aid blood hounds in vain, to the horror of all christendom; for eight years you have with the whole force of the empire carried on a hopeless war of recovery; it is time hostilities should cease; we will take the Floridas ourselves, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." I shall not stop to ask whether we should have deemed this a just cause of war, or to say what would have been our laconic reply. Cases have arisen, and will doubtless again arise which, when a people are struggling to throw off an unjust and tyrannical rule, have and will again justify a virtuous nation even when in alliance with the tyrant, in sympathizing with, and recognizing the independence of the oppressed. Here the rectitude of the motive and the just cause of the injured cure and sanctify the breach of the treaty of amity. But when Texas is the wrong-doer and Mexico the injured party; here, where not even studiously disguised motives, wearing the resemblance of virtue, but shameless and openly avowed rapacity impels us to the breach of faith and the disregard of natural right; she will not only, and ought not only to declare war against us, but she will justly claim the universal sympathy and aid of nations, to enable her to vindicate her desecrated soil and insulted sovereignty.

The wrongs of Mexico, the wishes of Texas, the armed arbitrament of other nations aside, the case is still far from being stripped of its embarrassments. It matters not so much what other men may think of us, as that we may think well of ourselves—happy, happy indeed are they who condemn not themselves. If we had our own consent and that of the North to this annexation, still I deem it questionable whether Texas, as a free State, could constitutionally be admitted into the Union. I do not deny that the necessity of the case, the dread alternatives of war, might not, under the treaty making power, compel us to cede away, or to acquire territory. Whether the provinces of Louisiana and Florida were acquired constitutionally or not I shall not at this late day undertake to question. They were

admitted, however, by the sovereign proprietor's consent, one of them lying around the mouth of the Mississippi river, threatened with eternal embarrassment the trade of the whole great valley of the west, no breach of violated national faith was insinuated, no disastrous wars threatened, and yet able jurists and patriotic statesmen, denied the constitutionality of the acquisition, and threatened its ratification with resistance and dissolution.

But where is the necessity for the annexation of Texas—even if she desired it—even if Mexico did not denounce war—even if there was no violation of national faith—even if she was not a slave State—where, I ask, is that overwhelming necessity which generates a power not given by the Constitution nor anticipated by its authors? It is not territory that we want; our wide unoccupied domain stretches from the Mississippi to the far Pacific; we have already more land than we are able to defend from savage incursion or British usurpation. "We want more slave States to off-set the financial free States."

Let the world hear it: you admit, sir, that we want Texas to extend slavery among men. Unutterable emotions agitate my bosom: I ask the charter of your liberty—of your liberty; I call upon the Declaration of American Independence upon which it is founded, I invoke the spirit of freedom which in the day of suffering and threatened despair inspired its utterance, as solemn protests against this unholy scheme. Shall we not blush to draw the veil, which has hardly shielded us from the contempt and loathing of mankind, for proclaiming liberty and practicing servitude; shall we longer gull them by the hypocritical plea of necessity, the sole defence of tyrants! Anew, we incur the guilt of slavery, and are ready to do battle even unto death for its extension—then expunge from your annals the declaration of rights—repeat the law of '20, which makes the slave trade piracy—down with the gibbet and bind the laurel upon the brow of the suspended culprit—withdraw your fleet from the coast of Africa—tell Great Britain and the world, that you have been enacting a solemn farce, when you talked so loudly of liberty; that tyranny is the best government, and slavery is the truest liberty—that now at last, you begin to be earnest—fifty years' constraint wears the most impassive muscles of the most wooden face—you give it up—now you hold slavery sacred at home, and like the oriental prophet of Medina, you are ready to propagate your faith by fire and sword throughout the world—that henceforth and forever your watchword shall be, "slavery or death." I care not for the precedents of the past, I declare that there is no power in the Federal Constitution by which a slave State can be admitted into the Union.

Slavery cannot exist by the law of nature: it cannot exist by act of Congress. Slavery did exist by the laws of the sovereign States, in the formation of the Constitution they that far retained their sovereignty, denying it to that extent to the creature of their united will—if they vested in Congress the power to make a slave, then they at the same time yielded the power to unmake him. If then the Congress can make a slave State, they can unmake a slave State; and if she has that power, it is her bounden duty not to add new slave States to the Union, but to purge it immediately of this fatal disease which threatens death to the liberties of the whole country.

They who contend, then, for the admission of the Slave State of Texas, are handling a two edged sword, it cuts both ways, the assumption of such a power must, therefore, be abandoned at once and forever. The contemptible jargon that slavery already existing in Texas or other territory, acquired by conquest, purchase, or voluntary cession, by municipal law, Congress may form them into slave States and admit them into the Union, is unworthy of consideration; it involves the absurdity of having the power to do through an agent or indirectly, that which they cannot do directly or of themselves. Nothing but sovereign power can make a slave; the moment a State, once having been independent, unites itself with this Union, at that moment its sovereignty is lost, and with it falls slavery at the same time. If the State about to be admitted was originally a part of the territory of the U. States, it never had any sovereignty and of course never could have made a slave.

I repeat once more, that independent of Art. 5th, of the amendment of the Constitution, slavery cannot exist by act of Congress—but when we there find the express language, "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," all subterfuge is at an end—and the learned and unlearned must unite in one voice, there is no power

under Heaven, whilst the Constitution remains inviolate by which Texas, as a slave State, can be admitted into this Union. When gentlemen are driven from all their strong holds, holding no ground to stand upon in making out a case; of necessity, they at last come out with the old bugbear, which has been so often paraded up and down with tin pans beating and cow's horns blowing, whenever any party endeavours to be achieved, that it has ceased to attract even passing boys, who are accustomed to shout after such unfamiliar shows—yes, England is the monster they would get at—and they are surprised when this old enemy is in the field, that a military man like myself should be the last to come to the rescue.

Although in the eyes of some it may be treason to say a kind or just thing about this haughty power, the brave cannot at least but honor the brave. I scorn to compliment myself indirectly when I say that the greatest warriors are in the main the staunchest friends of peace; the man who intends to run away, cares not how soon the battle may come on, but he who is determined to die or conquer, will be slow in seeking the fight. "Soul and Wellington are said to resist the warlike spirit of their people; and the correspondence of Scott and the Governor-General of New Brunswick during the difficulties on the Maine border, is an honor to them and to their respective nations. In a bad cause a woman may put me to fight, but plant me upon the right, and I am proud to say, that the man does not live whom I dare not look in the face.

If we conquered in the war of independence, it was not because of our physical strength; with Lord Chatham, I say that in a good cause England could have crushed America to atoms. It was the consciousness of justice which nerve our people in the hour of trial. Yes, it was the right in which we conquered; it was the right that called the gallant of all lands to our standard; it was the right which made the veteran British Lion, who had traversed the world unscathed, crouch in dishonor, before the unfledged bird of Jove. It was the glorious principles of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness inscribed on our banners, like which the letters of fire on the Babylonian wall, struck terror into the enemies of our country.

But in this war which you are madly projecting, this inspiring banner will not be borne, alas, by us, but by them. Go tell the six hundred thousand free laborers of my gallant State before they leave home, wife, children and friends, before they shoulder their musket and march afar to shed on the plains of Texas, their blood for the extension of slavery, to ask themselves what they are to gain! When they lie bleeding and dying on the burnings sands of a foreign country, or writhing in the deadly grasp of the terrible epidemics of the swamps of Florida and Louisiana, what maddening reflections will then await them—the blood of our sires has been spent in vain, the Constitution has been violated, the Union has been dissolved, our homes have been deserted, our wives and children have become outcasts and beggars, our country is lost;—all lovely nature fades fast from our dim reluctant eyes, we sink unwept into dishonored graves, accused of God and man; if our cause triumphs, the sighs and tears of millions enslaved will mar the fruits of victory; but if it fail, as seemingly it must, then have the chains which we have forged for others become the heritage of our posterity forever.

No, Mr. President, it cannot be. If the worst comes to the worst and the union shall be dissolved, I for one will join my destiny with the north. Here in Kentucky, my mother-earth, I will stand unswayed by danger, unmoved by denunciation, a living sacrifice for her best prosperity; I shall not fear death itself if she may live. But if mad counsels shall press her on to ruin, and she shall prefer destruction to the relinquishment of idols, then, and not till then, taking up my household gods, an unwilling exile, I shall, in other lands, seek that liberty which was hopeless in my native home. I would to God, that my voice could reach every log cabin in this wide and lovely land; then indeed would I feel assured that this dread alternative could never happen; but my words are feebly echoed from these walls, and the press is sealed like the apocalyptic books, which human power cannot open, and darkness broods over the land once more, till God himself shall say, let there be light!

(Concluded next week.)

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th.

The argument of Daniel Webster, in the Supreme Court, was a most novel and interesting character, being a most eloquent defence of the Christian charity. The object of Mr. Webster, as the counsel of the heirs of Stephen Girard, was to show that Mr. G. was detestical in his sentiments, and that he had made a will entirely repugnant to the principles of religion. He read Paine and Volney, to show in these detestical authors sentiments in common with Mr. Girard.

The will of Mr. Girard Mr. Webster regarded as entirely for uncharitable purposes, in the true sense of Christian charity, and here a most eloquent contrast was drawn between Christian and worldly charity, in order to show the superiority of one over the other. The story of "the widow's mite," Mr. Webster told with all the effect so simple and beautiful an act of charity was calculated to produce upon the minds of men not officially or judicially reminded of such an example of Christian devotion, and this, which the eloquent counsel cited as the most sublime and effective display of charity which the world had ever seen; Mr. Webster contrasted with a charity that discarded Christian men from becoming the disposers of the benefits which it was proposed to confer.

What father said Mr. Webster, dying in penury, would not rather cast his child upon the cold charity of the world, than to thrust it to such an institution as that endowed by the will of Mr. Girard; or if there was any father present who would prefer to see his offspring thus thrown upon the world, with no christian friend to lead him by the hand, he felt sure that no mother who heard him would thus consent to expose her child to the temptations of the destroyer. She would rather, though in the extremest need, leave it to the charity of the christian world than that it should be cared for, or provided for, in the splendor of the palace.

Mr. Webster was here quite overcome himself, and tears flowed from his own eyes and from the eyes of nearly all who saw and heard him. His argument occupied the Court from 11 until 3 o'clock, at which time without seemingly having done more than carried out his point, of proving the iniquitous character of the will, the court silenced him by an adjournment until Monday.

How POOR PEOPLE LIVE IN NEW YORK.—Mrs. Child, in giving an account of the researches of a benevolent gentleman, says:

"In the course of his Christmas rambles, my friend entered a house occupied by fifteen families. In the corner of one room, on a heap of rags lay a woman with a babe, three days old, without food or fire. In another very small apartment, was an aged weather-beaten woman. She pointed to an old basket of pins and tape, as she said, 'For sixteen years I have carried that basket on my arm through the streets of N. Y.; and often have I come home with weary feet, without money enough to buy my supper. But we must always pay our rent in advance whether we have a loaf of bread to eat or not.' Seeing the bed without clothing, her visitor enquired how she slept. 'Oh, the house is very leaky. The wind whistles through and through, and the rain and snow come driving in. When any of us are sick 'or the weather is extra cold, we lend our bedding, and some of us sit up while others get a nap.' As she spoke, a ragged little girl came in to say, 'Mamma wants to know whether you will lend her your fork?' 'To be sure, I will, dear,' she replied in the heartiest tones, imaginable. Her visitor smiled as he said, 'I suppose you borrow your neighbor's knife, in return for your fork?'—'Oh, yes,' she replied; 'and she is as willing to lend as I am. We poor folks must help one another. It is all the comfort we have.' The kind-hearted creature did not know, perhaps, that it was precisely such comfort as the angels have in heaven; only theirs is without the drawback of physical suffering and limited means.

Receipts of U. S. Revenue, at the Port of New York for the week ending Feb. 17, 1844:

Monday	\$105,000
Tuesday	180,000
Wednesday	131,000
Thursday	139,000
Friday	175,000
Saturday	183,000

Total, for 2d week in February, \$812,000 Being at the rate of over \$30,000,000 per year for this single port!

The aggregate Receipts of the Custom House in this City for the first seventeen days of February have been no less than \$1,543,000! This is the way the "Black Tariff" is destroying the Commerce and Revenue of the country!—N. Y. Tribune.

Death Punishment.—The friends of the abolition of death punishment recently met in New York City and organized a society for the better accomplishment of this object.—William C. Bryant was chosen President, and a memorial prepared to send to the legislature, praying for an abolishment of the gallows.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. TRACTS! TRACTS! JACKSON, March 12th, 1844.

To THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN MICHIGAN:

I hereby give notice that I have now 25,000 of the ablest and best Liberty Tracts on hand consisting of 4 different kinds at \$1 for 1000 pages, or \$3.75 for 1000 Tracts of 4 pages each.

Without such harmony and concert of action any attempt to keep the State supplied will prove a failure.

A general depository and some general supervision will be found indispensable in order to succeed in the undertaking to much extent.

The Tracts are ready but not yet paid for. We shall therefore be absolutely obliged in ALL CASES to require the money in advance, when the Tracts are taken.

The 4 kinds of Tracts now ready for distribution, are thought to be as able as any now in print. They are entitled as follows, viz:

- "THE INFLUENCE OF THE SLAVE POWER." "THE TYRANT PAUPER—OR, WHERE THE MONEY GOES." "THE SOUTH RULE—THE NORTH PAYS." "DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR VOTES."

Our friends who want Tracts, had better raise the money and send for them immediately, as it is thought the entire edition will very soon be called for.

It is hoped the friends will estimate the number of families in their respective towns and buy Tracts enough to supply every family with one of each kind.

If a few make up the sum at first, others would doubtless be willing to contribute to equalize it, after the Tracts should be received.

In all cases where travelling Lecturers purchase Tracts for distribution in the towns, as in New York and New England, it is believed all true liberty friends would cheerfully pay them a generous retail price by way of sustaining them in the double capacity of a lecturer and Tract distributor.

But if a very few in a county or a state should be left to bear up a burden that all should share equally to sustain, the cause would necessarily move slowly, and such individuals would be compelled to stand under too great a weight of responsibility.

But if no travelling lecturer and Tract distributor shall at present offer, don't waste a day, friends, for time is precious, the "slave is groaning and our country is mourning". They both call loudly upon us for action, for wise and energetic action.

This association was formed last week. Its object is the extension of Liberty principles. We shall publish the Constitution and list of officers next week.

O. C. STORCK JR. has been appointed Commissioner of Internal Improvements in the place of Thos. W. Wells, by a vote of 55 to 30.

Your faith will increase with your action! Without action, consistent action, your faith in this enterprise, as in every other good cause, will become a dead letter.

Your fellow-laborer, S. B. TREADWELL.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY.

LIBERTY CONVENTION—FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of the First Congressional District, will be held at Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress for the First District.

Each town and ward in the District is requested to send one delegate. The most convenient time for choosing Delegates will be when Liberty meetings are held in each town to nominate township officers.

C. H. STEWART, C. J. GARLAND, S. FELCH, District Committee.

Ann Arbor, March 2, 1844.

NEW PROPOSITION.

The undersigned will furnish the Signal of Liberty to new Subscribers for six months to commence any time previous to the first of September, for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS, payable invariably in advance.

The character of the Signal is pretty generally known in the State. It will contain all important general news, the proceedings of Congress, and considerable miscellaneous matter.

This arrangement is not made from any motive of pecuniary emolument, for it will scarcely pay the expense, but for the purpose of disseminating our principles more widely than can be done through yearly subscriptions only.

BECKLEY & FOSTER. Ann Arbor, March 7, 1844.

Our proposition to furnish the Signal for half price for six months has been very favorably received.

It may be important to resort [resist] their aggressions upon the constitution, and stay their influence as the professed, but as we think deluded followers of those disciples who taught submission to the powers that be; but nevertheless we feel that duty requires us to do what we can to make our opposition felt.

At another time we may recur to this subject again.—Michigan St. Gazette.

It will be seen from the preceding, that the Whigs are down upon the Liberty men in great wrath, "because their time is short." The Liberty men in Jackson County are about two thirds as numerous as the Whigs, and are pressing hard on their heels, and threaten soon to outstrip them in the popular vote, and leave them in the rear.

The Whig Editor therefore renounces his old plan of alternately scolding and coaxing, and comes out for open war. This is as it should be.—Give us open friends and open enemies. But do not tell us any more about being the more favorable party, that Mr. Williams, if elected to Congress, will secure the objects desired by Liberty men, &c. Let us hear no more of it in future.

The Editor of the Gazette says this "advice" was "copied" into his paper.—Will he please to name the paper from which it was extracted? If the appellation of "dastard hypocrites" emanated from any Whig or Whig paper in Michigan, it comes with a poor grace from a party that has been repeatedly called upon to discuss the Liberty principles, either by debate or through the press, and has as often refused for fear of the consequences. A combatant who refuses the proffered battle of his opponent ought, indeed, to pronounce the word "dastard" with a peculiar accent, when he applies it to those whom he dare not meet.

In an article in the Democrat, in reply to Mr. Bagley, Mr. Bates, Editor of the Gazette, re-asserts that the acts of Political Abolitionists in supporting Mr. Birney, are "hypocritical and inimical to the constitution." He quotes in proof the resolution of the Buffalo Convention in reference to fugitive slaves, ("suppressing the preamble, which is an important part of it,") and argues that Mr. Birney cannot become President without perjury or hypocrisy.

Now, without going into any correlative arguments, and without availing ourselves of the quibbles and technicalities either of pro-slavery or anti-slavery men, we will exhibit, in few words, what we conceive to be a straight forward, common sense view of

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION. 1. In 1787, our fathers, being with out a permanent Constitution, determined to establish such a one as would secure the blessings of Liberty, personal, civil, religious, and political, to themselves and their posterity. This object is declared in the preamble, and is carried out by ample provision for protection of property and person.

2. The slaveholding States would not assent to these admirable provisions, unless slaves might be imported for twenty years, unless slaves might be represented in Congress, and unless fugitives should be delivered up by the free States when they should escape. The word "slave" is not found in the Constitution, but that the clauses here referred to, were meant to include slaves, there can be no doubt.

3. Thus the Constitution is two-sided—Janus-faced, and the sum of it is, that our fathers determined to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity to as great extent as could be done, consistently with these pro-slavery articles, which they expected would soon become a dead letter by the extinction of Slavery itself.

4. They were in error. Under the operation of this Constitution, at the end of half a century, one sixth of the people are held as absolute slaves, and the liberties of the remainder are encroached upon, and threatened with annihilation by the overgrown political power of the slave holders. Under this instrument, slavery has extended its borders, enlarged its influence, usurped the control of Government, and threatens its own perpetuity.

5. What shall be done? This Constitution, which works thus disastrously, must be amended. The Massachusetts resolutions propose this. The future unconstitutional action of the Federal Government in favor of slavery, must be checked and past be retraced; and its action be made to subserv the interests of Liberty, and not of Slavery.

6. The clause authorizing the importation of slaves is no longer operative.—We propose to amend the Constitution, in the way that instrument provides, by expunging the three-fifth representation for slaves, and the clause restoring fugitives. Surely Mr. Bates will find no fault with amendments, secured in this manner?

7. But these amendments, to the propriety of which we suppose he will assent, as well as to the manner of obtaining them—may not be attained for some time.—In the mean while, fugitive slaves come among us by thousands; shall we deliver them up? Such an act is forbidden by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, by the dictates of Natural Justice, and by Revealed Religion, and we may not do it.—We subscribe to the following preamble and resolution drafted, we believe, by Rev. John Pierpont, and adopted by the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo, Aug. 31, 1843:

"Whereas, the Constitution of these United States is a series of agreements, covenants, or contracts between the people of the United States, each with all, and all with each;—and

Whereas, it is a principle of universal morality, that the moral laws of the Creator are paramount to all human laws; or, in the language of the apostle, that "we ought to obey God, rather than man;"—and

Whereas, the principle of Common Law,—that any contract, covenant, or agreement, to do an act derogatory to natural right is vitiated and annulled by its inherent immorality,—has been recognized by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, in a recent case expressly holds that "any contract that rests upon such a basis is void"—and

Whereas, the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States,—when construed as providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves—does "rest upon such a basis," in that it is a contract to rob a man of a natural right,—namely, his natural

THE LIBERTY PARTY—ITS HYPOCRISY, PERJURY, &c.

The Whigs of Jackson County appear to have been quite stirred up in their minds by the recent labors of Messrs. TREADWELL and STEWART in that County.—We learn from an article in the Democrat, by D. M. Bagley, that at a late meeting of the Clay Club, Liberty men were stigmatized as "disunionists," "demagogues," "disorganizers," "hypocrites," and traitors to their country.

Mr. Bagley was desirous of repelling these assertions, and inquired of the Secretary of the Club if they had any provision made for free discussion, and was answered "they had not!" Mr. Bagley then wrote an able reply to these aspersions, but it was refused a place in the Gazette, the Whig paper, and was published in the Democrat. About the same time, the following rather queer apology appeared in the Gazette.

"POLITICAL ABOLITION. The following was last week inadvertently copied into our paper. We have no desire to take the responsibility of such general and contemptuous denunciations:

Advice.—Let it be a principle of every Whig to spurn, with honest indignation, any attack which the self-styled liberty men may make. They are wolves in sheep's clothing—dastard hypocrites!

But when we make this disclaimer of the willing use of the opprobrious terms of the above extract, we do not wish it understood that we would either ask or go to any proposition by which our political destinies should be united with the fate of a party that has openly avowed in public convention that they regard the Constitution of the United States of 'no binding force,' and 'null and void' whenever in the plenitude of their wisdom they adjudge it interferes with 'natural rights.' Neither would we have it understood from the explanation that we here make, that we do not regard the acts of those who are striving to elevate a man to an office which he cannot hold except as the sworn supporter of the Constitution—who has publicly declared that he considers that instrument of 'no binding force,' and are urging men to sustain him as a christian duty, as hypocritical and traitorous to the government under which we live—but we would not denounce as dastard hypocrites those who are parties to such acts. It is our right—our privilege to speak of the doings of our political opponents, but we claim not the prerogative of questioning their motives.—If their acts do not accord with their professions, we shall not hesitate to call them hypocritical; and urge our friends to spurn with honest indignation any and all efforts they may make to induce others to sustain upon christian principles, a man or a party that is the open and avowed advocate of a course of conduct that would involve a President of the United States in the crime of perjury.

Through our course heretofore has been in some degree conciliatory toward the political abolitionists, we now feel that the day is past when further charity is a duty—and that we are constrained to speak of their organization as a political party under that organization and of their acts, in terms of merited rebuke. While, as the avowed friend of the slave, they ought to free him from the chains of bondage by legitimate and constitutional means, they merited and received our aid and support. But now that they have denounced the supreme law of the land as 'null and void' in its influence over them, and have appealed to religious feelings as a motive to induce men to vote for an individual who has avowed that his oath would be a mockery, we must hereafter walk separate and apart from them. Men entertaining such sentiments, we cannot but regard as enemies to our government. Professing to be influenced by christian motives—they may be deluded—but we cannot but esteem their conduct as tending to bring christianity into contempt.—They will therefore, hereafter meet our decided opposition. It may be important to resort [resist] their aggressions upon the constitution, and stay their influence as the professed, but as we think deluded followers of those disciples who taught submission to the powers that be; but nevertheless we feel that duty requires us to do what we can to make our opposition felt.

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Whereas, the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States,—when construed as providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves—does "rest upon such a basis," in that it is a contract to rob a man of a natural right,—namely, his natural

RIGHT TO HIS OWN LIBERTY;—and is, therefore absolutely void.

Resolved, That we hereby give it to be distinctly understood, by this nation and the world, that, as abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness—and our hope for it, in our conformity to the Laws of God, and our respect for the RIGHTS OF MAN, we owe it to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as private citizens, or as public functionaries sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and to treat the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of that instrument, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as utterly null and void, and consequently, as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon, or sworn to support it."

2. To our minds, this is conclusive.—When God, Natural Justice, and Revelation, command us to do any thing, and the Constitution requires us to do the reverse, the former are to be obeyed, and the latter disregarded. What ground will Mr. Bates take on this? Is God supreme, or not? Will he obey God, or Man? "SHALL WE OBEY OUR DEAD FATHERS, OR OUR LIVING GOD?"

3. We hope Mr. Bates will meet the question like a man, and answer these two inquiries without evasion or dodging.

1. Is the clause respecting the delivery of fugitive slaves contrary to the requirements of God, Revelation, and Justice, or not?

2. If so, which ought to be obeyed?

Now don't attempt to mystify the matter, neighbor; but let us know at once wherein we differ, and wherein we agree.

Let us now consider the charge of perjury, which crime he thinks Mr. Birney may commit, and to which all who vote for him will be accessory.

Should Mr. Birney be elected, he must take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Bates thinks Mr. Birney cannot subscribe to this oath, and at the same time subscribe to the resolution of the Buffalo Convention, to which he has virtually assented, that he regards a portion of the Constitution as "null and void."

How Mr. Birney may regard this objection, we know not; but it may be properly answered in two ways:

1. The resolution of the National Convention does not regard as "null and void" any clause in the Constitution. There is no such thing in it, or in the preamble. But both treat the clause as null and void "WHENEVER APPLIED TO A FUGITIVE SLAVE." This leaves the clause in full operation in cases of apprentices and others. This many suppose to be the only proper construction of the clause, when viewed in reference to the objects of the U. S. Constitution as set forth in its preamble. Hence no part whatever of the Constitution is nullified, but only a particular construction of that instrument. If Mr. Birney holds to this view of the subject, he may consistently take the oath.

2. This declaration of the Convention and of Mr. Birney, that they regard, not the Constitution, but the common construction of one clause of it, to be null and void, has been publicly proclaimed throughout the nation; and should Mr. Birney be elected President by the freemen of the United States, with a full knowledge of this fact, he may properly take the oath of office. We cannot see any willful, positive, deliberate design to swear falsely, which is an indispensable requisite to constitute perjury.

We must leave this argument which is borrowed from Junius for this week, and on a future occasion we shall give some thoughts on the Pro Slavery Position of the Whig party, as exhibited in the following extract from the Christian Freeman, a Liberty paper.

"The oath to support the Constitution either involves a pledge to sustain Slavery, or it does not. If it does not, as Liberty men believe, then all this outcry about perjury is the result of either ignorance or hypocrisy.—If it does, then all who take that oath, directly or impliedly, believing that they thereby pledge their support to Slavery, are pro-slavery. There is no escape from this. "We interpret the Constitution as a pro-slavery instrument, and swear to support it as such," say Junius and his employers. Then, gentlemen, you swear to support Slavery, do you? And you come and ask us to help you in your diabolical purpose! And yet, you profess to be the "anti-slavery party!" Can hypocrisy go further than this!

Take another view. It is either right or wrong to sustain Slavery. If the Junius party believe it right, then are their antislavery pretensions deceptive, and themselves unworthy the confidence of any party. If they believe it wrong, then, according to their own showing, they are intelligently swearing to do a wrong, and cannot be safely trusted by any one, for the man who will swear to do one wrong, knowing it to be such, will not scruple to do another, and another, as often as opportunity occurs. Beware then, we say, of these men who swear to support Slavery, while they admit that "it is undoubtedly a wrong."

And such people talk of "perjury," do they? Calling God to witness that they will trample upon His law, and affecting at the same time to be the conservators of that law! Beautiful moralists they! Excellent preachers of righteousness! Why, perjury itself were a more peccadillo compared with the impudent blasphemy involved in conduct like this! Now Junius and his endorsers may impale themselves upon which horn of this dilemma they prefer—we feel under no obligation to release them from either."

Every Liberty man who votes for the other parties at town meeting will straightway be counted as an adherent of Clay or Van Buren, and justly too. Remember that, and do not vote any part of their ticket, for any local purpose whatever. The result in the end will be disastrous.

AWFUL TRAGEDY!

The rumor of the dreadful occurrence on board the Princeton, of which most of our readers have doubtless been apprised, arrived just as our paper went to press last week; but as it was not known to be correct, we concluded not to publish it unless it should be confirmed. Our last exchanges contain ample details, from which we extract the following particulars:

"The Secretary of State, Mr. Upshur; the Secretary of the Navy, Gov. Gilmer; Commodore Kennon, Chief of the Construction of the Navy; Virgil Maxcy, Esq. and Mr. Gardiner, of Southampton, New York, were instantly killed; and six sailors were reported badly wounded. One of the President's servants has since died. Colonel Benton and Captain Stockton were slightly injured.

"The accident happened about 3 o'clock, some two or three miles below Alexandria.—Colonel Benton's injury arose not from any fragment of the gun, but merely from the concussion. He was at the butt of the gun, taking its range, when it fired. He was not sensible of its stunning effect until he had called for aid to the bleeding sailors. He was stunned for a time, but was enabled to walk after reaching the shore, and has given a distinct account of the dreadful scene. Captain Stockton was burned by the powder, but not seriously injured.

"Of the multitude of ladies who were on board the ship, not one was injured. There were two hundred ladies on board, and during the discharges of the gun were on deck; and many of them approached very near to observe the course of the ball after it struck the water. President Tyler was there also, but had attended the ladies to dinner before the third discharge.

"We understand that Mrs. Gilmer was upon the deck when her husband fell. It was the third discharge of the gun (and fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer) that burst it. The daughter of Mr. Upshur, several of the family of Com. Kennon, and the daughters of Mr. Gardiner, were on board the steamer; but none of them, except Mrs. Gilmer, were apprised of the death of those most dear to them, until after their return to the city. Almost all the ladies were below, at dinner, when the catastrophe occurred. Mrs. Gilmer was brought to the city almost in a state of distraction."

Both Houses of Congress, after the receipt of a message from the President, announcing the melancholy disaster which occurred on board the Princeton, and the adoption of suitable resolutions, expressive of their profound sense of the calamity, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased Cabinet officers, adjourned over from Thursday till Monday.

A committee of officers of the Army and Navy instituted an examination, and were of opinion that the disaster was not attributable to rashness or carelessness, but was the result of other causes. The gun had been fired with much larger charges of powder. It is supposed the gun was made of a poor quality of iron.

Judge Wilkins was only saved by a witticism of his. He had taken his stand by the side of Gov. Gilmer, but some remarks falling from the lips of the latter, and perceiving that the gun was about to be fired, exclaimed, "Though Secretary of War, I don't like this firing, and believe that I shall run." So saying he retreated, suiting the action to the word, and was saved.

The President himself had taken his position but a few minutes previous, precisely where Gov. Gilmer was killed; but for some reason or other went off, and was thus providentially saved.

In addition to the deaths already mentioned, about a dozen sailors were badly wounded; one was dead, and behind him Col. Benton, Judge Phelps, and Mr. Strickland, as if dead, extended on the deck.

Our neighbor of the Journal refers to the "ravings" from the Abolition "corner," against Henry Clay. He denies the charges of "gambling, debauchery and cruelty to the people on his farm," and thus tacitly admits what we alleged last week, that the laborers on his farm are governed by the cartwhip. We did not say that it was immoderately or cruelly used, for we know nothing to that effect. But look at the naked fact itself. Is it not rather disgraceful to your party to nominate a man for President who employs fifty laborers without wages, and compels their obedience by a cartwhip, wielded by his hired man? Look at it soberly, neighbor. Do not fly into a passion, and call names. That shows you have the worst of the argument. Be candid about it, and say you are sorry for it, and that you will sustain Judge McLean, or some other honorable Whig who does not believe in whipping unpaid negro laborers. Just answer us for once candidly. Do you not think it disgraceful to Mr. Clay that he not only robs his laborers of their wages, but robs them through the use of the cartwhip?—

Some Whigs are circulating reports that sundry Liberty men are forsaking their principles, and will support Clay and Van Buren. The object is to discourage Liberty men. This game will doubtless be pursued till after the Presidential election. In some cases, such reports will be lies; in others, mistakes; and in a few, the truth. But there is no ground of discouragement here. For every Liberty man that forsakes us, we will guarantee at the Fall Election at least to two make their place good from the ranks of the other parties.

The vote in the Senate, about the removal of the seat of Government to Ann Arbor, by a vote of 14 to 4, it appears from some explanations in the papers, was only a piece of Jun before dinner, to be rectified in the afternoon, but the clerk despatched the bill immediately to the House, and thus rendered the joke rather serious to some of the members.

Senator Walker, of Mississippi, is spoken of for Secretary of State. Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Tazewell have also been mentioned.

"DEFINE YOUR PRINCIPLES!"

"Bank, or No Bank—Tariff or No Tariff, or you cannot have any support here." A REPUBLICAN.

Two weeks since, we presented some thoughts on the nature of the political warfare now carried on between Whigs and Democrats, showing that although the original points of difference in contest had once been distinctly visible, yet they had now become uncertain and indistinct. There was no longer a surplus in the Treasury to be distributed—the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands was not worth contending about while the Treasury was in debt, and the amount to each State was so trifling—the whole yearly share of Michigan being but \$15,000. The Bankrupt law has become quite unpopular, and has departed this life, while a United States Bank is no longer advocated in the creed of the Whig party, as defined by Henry Clay, and, as a party measure, by only one Whig paper in the United States,—so far as we know. These things, then out of the way, the only material ground of difference between the parties must be in regard to the tariff; and to show how little chance for controversy can be found here, we submit the Whig and Democratic party principles, as put forth from head quarters:

DEMOCRATIC. Taken from the Globe, July 15, 1842. "All at this moment must concur in opposition to a National Bank—to a national debt—to a tariff, essentially for protection—to internal improvement by the national government,—to abolition—to Federalism—to American Industry in all its shapes. All agree to a reduction of expenditures—to restriction on the exercise of the veto—of the Right of Suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in Elections; An Amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential Office to a single term."

WHIG. Taken from the Detroit Advertiser, November 23, 1842. "Principles of the Whig Party, as defined by Henry Clay. A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation; An adequate Revenue, with fair Protection—to American Industry in all its shapes. Just restraints on the Executive Power, forbidding a further restriction on the exercise of the veto—of the Right of Suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in Elections; An Amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential Office to a single term."

It will be seen at a glance that neither of these party principles conflict on the tariff question. The Whigs do not pretend to advocate a mere protective tariff, nor the democrats to oppose any other than such a protective tariff. The whigs claim only "an adequate revenue" tariff, and to use it so as to afford "fair protection to American industry."

Scarcely a democrat in the country will dissent from this: he knows the country must have revenue from either taxation or tariff; he prefers the latter; and while thus raising "an adequate revenue," would willingly make it afford "fair protection to American industry."

The Globe would agree to this principle: it opposes only "a tariff essentially for protection;" a revenue tariff, incidentally giving fair protection to industry is another thing altogether, and is not involved in the hostility pronounced against a tariff designed exclusively and "essentially" to protect and build up manufactures.

There is a charming ambiguity and ingenious noncommittalism by both parties.—The Globe tells chiefly what it is opposed to, and expresses in the most general terms what it goes for. Under this position, the party may pass, and in its power, will pass, just such a tariff, as may suit party circumstances, only it must not palpably be "essentially for protection." The Whigs, though more adroitly assuming an apparent affirmative position, have, in fact, reserved equal latitude. The "fair protection" they would give means just nothing at all. No two of my twenty men would probably agree as to the extent of protection which would be "fair." Nor are the whigs any better off in their application of this protection, even supposing its extent defined. What do they mean by the terms "American industry?" Do they mean the manufacturer—or the farmer, or laborer? the mechanic—the merchant—or the professional man? The slave or the free industry? Do they mean all, or any of these, and which? Mr. Clay has not told us, and why should he not have told us, had he meant to present to the people an honest and unmistakable position?

The truth is, that both parties mean just the same thing, and which ever party may succeed to power, will enact a tariff to nearly the same extent. It will raise what the party conceives to be an adequate revenue and no more, and in doing so it will discriminate in favor of particular kinds of manufactures.—Both parties will select as their favorites, the same manufactures to be thus built up—those which have the most influence in the nation—and will sacrifice to this favoritism the weak branches of manufacture. In order to be enabled to effect this and for other purposes, to be presently noticed, both parties have the above meaningless notions, by way of defining their positions: these contain just such a faint shade of character, as will pass for substance with the ordinary reader, and will induce the respective party man to suppose that his own well known principles are meant by these artful generalities. Yet will they impose no substantial shackle on Whig or Democratic hands, but

indirect tax as his contribution towards the wealth of this class...

Russian Mode of Curing Drunkenness.—The following singular means of curing habitual drunkenness is employed by a Russian physician...

The act for the encouragement of agriculture has become a law. The supervisors of each county are authorized, if they please...

IF MILLER PROVES A FALSE PROPHET? We intend to go New York by the 10th of April...

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings...

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY AND TO SCHOOL INSPECTORS. The Massachusetts School Libraries are on hand...

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS. Although many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES" have come before the public...

We will tell our readers the reason why neither party is thus honest...

A portion of C. M. Clay's speech we publish to day. It is exciting general interest wherever it has been read.

Sundry bills were passed, but as we know nothing of their import except from the title, it would be of little use to enumerate them.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. At the last annual meeting of the Washington county agricultural society, it was resolved...

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public.

"WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible in fact, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

The northern Democratic presses, on the other hand, have Mr. Van Buren as tariff and protection man, instances of which we might cite if we had room.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday, after a session of 72 days, having passed 96 Acts, and 34 Joint Resolutions.

General Intelligence. Sailing on the Ice.—They have a kind of vessel which sails on the ice, at New Haven Conn., with almost incredible swiftness.

DIED. Jan. 3.—At Dexter, Washtenaw co., Mich., after a short illness, MARY E. WIFE of Wm. R. Sturges...

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Cloisters Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs...

Michigan Book Store. 142 JEFFERSON AVENUE—DETROIT. The public are informed that very large additions have been made to this establishment...

Family Bibles—a great variety; Pocket day Prayer Books—fine and common; Family and Hymns, various collections; Usuline Manual, Catholic Hymns, Flowers of Piety, Christian Science, Christian Guide, Catholic Melodies, &c.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION. It will be seen that the proposition to exchange the word "white" from the Constitution, as reported by Mr. Ramsdell, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was lost in the House by a tie vote.

Congressional. We have but little interest in insert in our Congressional Department. The committee on elections in the House of Representatives, have unanimously reported a bill to have the Presidential election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November...

The Right Hon. Richard Pakenham.—The new British Envoy is thus described by the New York Herald. "He is rather a young diplomatist, of the English school, being not more than forty or forty-five years of age and is a connection of the Longford family in Ireland. His father was the celebrated Admiral Pakenham, who quelled the mutiny in the Nile, during the French Revolution."

ANN ARBOR NOMINATION. Liberty Ticket. Supervisor, SABIN FELCH. Town Clerk, CONVERSE J. GARLAND. Justice of the Peace, JOHN S. PORTER. Assessors, JAMES GIBSON, DAVID A. MCCOLLUM. School Inspector, MARTIN H. COWLES. Directors of the Poor, ROBERT DAVIDSON, ROSWELL MOORE. Commissioners of Highways, MERRIT CHANDLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, HARPER PARTRIDGE. Constables, LUKE BECKLEY, WILLIAM JONES.

STONE-WARE. Eastern Manufacture, for sale cheap, Wholesale or Retail, by F. DENISON, Dec. 20, 1843. 35-cf. SALERATUS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by F. DENISON, December 20, 1843. 35-cf. SALERATUS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by H. BECKER, Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. 15-cf. BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c., &c. printed for sale at the SIGNAL OFFICE. [7-4c]

LEATHER. The undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or HIDE. He will continually have on hand Spanish and Slaughter Leather, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or HIDE.

NEW BOOK STORE. (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.) The Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such as are in use in Common Schools in this State, together with a variety of Religious, Scientific and Miscellaneous works, such as Quarto Bibles, Polygot and Common, do. Pocket Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testaments, 8 sizes, &c. &c. Bibles, the Psalter, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annals for 1844, do. Campers Peeps, Ossington, do. Campbell's do. Burns, do. Letters, do. Works, Tales of a Grandfather, Scoble's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, MAYNARD'S, J. P. and C. CHRISTIAN EBERHACH, J. TOWN 49-ly

The bill provides that the bodies of all criminals who shall die in the state prison, if their friends do not claim the body, or the criminal have made no provision for his burial, and also the bodies of those who have been capitally executed, shall be delivered to a medical society.

State Legislature. Our limits oblige us to condense the Legislative doings. The petition of certain Ottawa Indians for citizenship was recommended to Congress. The bill to facilitate the study of anatomy was taken up. The bill provides that the bodies of all criminals who shall die in the state prison, if their friends do not claim the body, or the criminal have made no provision for his burial, and also the bodies of those who have been capitally executed, shall be delivered to a medical society.

The District without a Newspaper.—It will be remembered that the Hon. Henry A. Wise, once boasted that there was no newspaper published in his district a correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, alluding to the statement of Mr. W.'s and to some recent boasts by the same gentleman, on the floor of Congress, touching the "intelligence" of the people in this same district, discourses as follows:—

Guardian's Sale. BY virtue of a license issued by the Hon. Judge of Probate of the County of Washtenaw, on the eleventh of March instant, I shall cause to be sold on the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of James Pratt, Senior, late and alias of James Pratt, late of said county, deceased, in the following described premises, situated in the township of Pittsfield, county of Washtenaw aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit: Being the East half of the South East quarter of section Twenty-four in township number three south of range number six East. The sale to take place on the premises in the town of Pittsfield. HORACE CARPENTER, Guardian. Dated, Pittsfield, March 11th, 1844. 47-3w

Special Notice. WE are exceedingly in want of Funds to meet our liabilities. Many of our customers are still indebted to us and we are anxious if possible to have them adjust their accounts without cost to themselves or trouble to us; therefore, POSITIVELY all who are indebted to us for Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing or otherwise, must call and settle their accounts immediately or we shall be under the necessity of giving them a personal call at their dwellings. N. B.—We are in earnest, no mistake. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, March 8th, 1844. 3w4d

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. AMONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which produce these diseases. There are many constitutions which have been gradually undermined by a miasmatic influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, the head aching, the nervous debility and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety under all circumstances of the system. For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity, 36—

Wanted.—Twenty-Five pounds Long Beet Seed, and Twenty pounds Cucumber Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in goods, if delivered soon. Also, Twelve bushels Red and White Onions, to be delivered in April next, and Twenty bushels Red and Blue Beets. S. B. NOBLE, 42-Bw Ann Arbor, Feb. 8, 1844.

We have assurances from Jackson, Kalamazoo, and other counties, that the Liberty men will make vigorous efforts to carry many of the towns. That is the right principle. Get possession of the "Town Power." As Alvan Stewart calls it, and you have something permanent and substantial, on which to base larger attempts. But do not forget how each town is to be carried. The voters must be brought over one by one. Find how many you have that can be relied on, and then confirm the doubtful, and convert the unbelieving. And do not forget to have your tickets on hand and partially distributed before the day of election. Little things are important in their result.

Family Jars.—The Albany Advertiser and Evening Journal, and the New York Tribune and Courier and Enquirer, who papers are quarrelling about their own relative importance and respectability. Greely of the Tribune says if Webb of the Enquirer will take another \$50,000 and go back to the locofocos, it would be the best investment the whig party could make. Webb in reply, charges Greely with eating bran bread, and wearing one leg of his pants inside his boot. Great fight, that.—Ex. Paper.

H. C. Taylor, who was deposed from the gospel ministry, and from the editorship of the Oberlin Evangelist, for fornication and theft, received his sentence on the 15th ult. at the session of the court of Elyria. Mr. T. plead guilty to the indictments and made no defence. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one year, and a fine of \$275, together with the cost of prosecution. Sin is a master, a master that regards neither a man's character, nor his name.

Death to the Rat.—A company has just been formed, in shares, with a capital of 500,000 francs for the destruction of rats and mice throughout France! During the last twenty days over five thousand bushels of potatoes have been imported into New York, from England, France and Germany, which find a ready market at 87 cents per bushel.—Buff. Gaz. Feb. 27.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. J. G. BIRNEY will also act as Land Agent in the W. L. District in which this (Saganaw) County is, he will make contracts for the 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. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-ly

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by H. BECKER, Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. 15-cf.

Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. Among the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of bilious fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which produce these diseases.

We are exceedingly in want of Funds to meet our liabilities. Many of our customers are still indebted to us and we are anxious if possible to have them adjust their accounts without cost to themselves or trouble to us; therefore, POSITIVELY all who are indebted to us for Wool Carding, Cloth Dressing or otherwise, must call and settle their accounts immediately or we shall be under the necessity of giving them a personal call at their dwellings. N. B.—We are in earnest, no mistake. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, March 8th, 1844. 3w4d

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner, and is of every quality and thickness. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate use, will do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. HAZELTON & PATERSON, Formerly Agents for Beach & Co. Flint, January 22, 1844. 40-cm.

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POETRY.

From a London paper. THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH. By H. W. LONGFELLOW. "The Village Blacksmith" must be quoted entire; it is a picture of real life drawn by a master hand...

Here as well as elsewhere, and has passed away. Its beneficial influences have been seen in the reformation of many inebriates, who would not probably have been reached by the means previously in use...

Mr. McCOLLUM, of Ann Arbor, was decidedly in favor of having the whole question submitted to the people, to be decided by a majority. The pockets as well as the morals and happiness of our citizens were deeply interested in this question...

LOWER TOWN HEAD QUARTERS!

MESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS. Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

VICTORY AT LAST!

The Fever and Ague used up-- Dr. Banister's Pills TRIUMPHANT. DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE. A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunn ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries...

ABBOT & BEECHER, DETROIT WHOLE ALE RETAIL DALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Alpacas, Aprons, Checks, Bugbys, Burles, Drawers, Cambrics, Madras, Fustians, Molese, etc.

TO CLOTHIERS MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DYE-STUFFS...

TEACHERS' SEMINARY

THE next term of this institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 13, and will continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of our sex who wish to acquire a liberal education, particularly to those who are preparing to teach...

STRAY CATTLE

CAME into the enclosure of the Sulzer stable, living near Foster's Mills, in Sec. 26, of the 1st of December last. ONE LIGHT RED STEER, some stripes on him, and left horn a little lopped, and is about four years old...

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN.

I purpose to give you some account of the State of the Temperance cause in this region; and I know not a better way of transmitting a true impression to you, than by a detail of the facts, opinions, arguments, and plans I meet with from day to day.

There were formidable obstacles in the way of this reform; and prominent among these were the love of intoxicating drinks, and the love of gain. On the other side, we have the approbation of the Almighty, and of the better portion of community; and these two principles, in every age, have exerted a powerful influence on human conduct.

As to asking the Legislature for such a law, he had no great scruples about it. He did not consider them an unapproachable body. They were only our servants, and he thought it proper to tell our servants respectfully what we wished. We had told them respectfully on some occasions, and sometimes they had answered us with respect, and sometimes not respectfully, and sometimes not at all.

TO THE PEOPLE!

JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple DRY GOODS, Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND, Proprietor.

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.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL 1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience. Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the principal STAGE ROUTES.

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory, within a short time, as the large quantity of wool furnished them by farmers and others the past season is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one hundred and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason to believe, we have given general satisfaction.

NEW GOODS!!

HAVING retired, not from business, but from the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell my GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and consists of a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish to purchase. I have spent most of the summer and part of the fall, in New England, where the Goods are made, and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell them about as low as they have been sold in New York, from Jobbing Houses during this season.

BOOK BINDERY

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. BOTH 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.

GREAT BARGAINS

"READY MADE CLOTHING!" HALLOCK & RAYMOND. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that they have now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, to be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently invite all persons in want of "Ready Made Clothing," visiting Detroit, to call at their establishment, in the new brick block, "Michigan Avenue," in the new brick block, "Michigan Buildings," where they will find every variety of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain them in any other way.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla

THIS is a certain cure for Scrophulous or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing, there may be some persons who are ignorant of its nature, and the infatigable got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases. By purchasing of us they can rely upon the genuineness of the article, which they should be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them cheap for cash, or on credit, on a general assortment of JEWELRY, consisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Timepieces, Watch Chains and Keys, Penicils Cases; also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Sticks, and other articles. Pins, Hooks, Spectacles, Fine Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, and Hair Pins. Marking Cotton, Sewing Pins, and Tweezers, Snuff & Tobacco Cases, Electric, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York.

BALDNESS

Balm of Columbia, for the Hair, which will stop it falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children, it prevents the hair from falling out, or on those who have lost their hair from any cause. ALL WORMS that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always.

MRS. BUFFINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewise renders them her sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continuation. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.