THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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T. FOSTER, G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

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POETRY.

SEA-WEED.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

When descends on the Atlantic
The gigantic
Storm-wind of the Equinox,
Landward in his wrath he scourges
The toiling surges,
Laden with seaweed from the rocks.

From Bermuda's Reefs, from edges
Of sunken ledges,
In some far off, bright Azore;
From Bahama and the dashing,
Silver flashing
Surges of San Salvador.

From the tumbling surf, that buries
The Orkneyan Skerries,
Answering the hoarse Hebrides,
And from wrecks of ships and drifting
Spars, uplifting
On the desolate rainy seas;

Ever drifting, drifting, drifting
On the shifting
Currents of the restless main,
Till in sheltered caves, and reaches
Of sandy beaches,
All have found repose again;

So when storms of wild emotion
Strike the ocean
Of the Poet's soul, ere long
From each cave and rocky fastness
In its vastness,
Floats some fragment of a song.

From far-off isles enchanted,
Heaven has planted
With the golden fruit of Truth,
From the flashing surf, whose vision
Gleams Elysian
In the tropic clime of youth;

From the strong Will, and the Endeavor
That forever
Wrestles with the tides of fate;
From the wreck of hopes far scattered,
Tempest-shattered,
Floating waste and desolate—

Ever drifting, drifting, drifting,
On the shifting
Currents of the restless heart,
Till at length in books recorded
They like hoarded
Household words no more depart.

MISCELLANY.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The following extract from a review of ALISON's History of Europe, in a late number of the "West-minister Review" presents a most appalling picture of the horrors of war:

"Historians," says the reviewer, 'have never given a full and fair analysis of WHAT WAR IS. They have described the marches, the sieges, the able manœuvres, the ingenious stratagems, the gallant enterprises, the desperate conflicts, the masterly combinations, the acts of heroic daring, with which war abounds, and they have summed up those descriptions of battles which we read with breathless interest, by informing us that the victory was gained with a loss of so many thousand killed and wounded—so many thousands taken prisoners—and so many standards and pieces of artillery taken from the enemy. But all this is only the outside coloring of war, and goes little way towards making us acquainted with its real character. Historians rarely tell us of the privation suffered—the diseases engendered—the tortures undergone during a campaign;—still less the vices ripened, the selfishness confirmed, the hearts hardened by this temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue. They do not speak of the ties broken—of the peasants ruined—of the hearths made desolate—of grief never to be comforted—of shame never to be wiped away—of the burden of abiding affliction brought upon many a happy household—of all the nameless atrocities ONE of which in peaceful times would make our blood run cold, but which in war are committed daily by thousands, with impunity. Historians rarely ever present us with such pictures as the following; and yet these are the inevitable accompaniments of war:'

"Such was the terrible battle of Eylau, fought in the depth of winter midst ice and snow, under circumstances of unexampled horror. The loss on both sides was immense; and never in modern times has a field of battle been strewn with such a multitude of slain. On the side of the Russians 24,000 had fallen, of whom above 7,000 were already no more; on that of the French upwards of 30,000 were killed or wounded, and nearly 10,000 had left their colors under pretence of attending to the wounded. Never was a spectacle so dreadful as the field presented on the following morning. Above 50,000 men lay in the space of two leagues, weltering in blood. The wounds were, for the most part, of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls which had been discharged during the action, and the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly batteries which spread their grape at half-musket shot thro' their ranks. Though stretched on the cold snow, and exposed to the severity of an arctic winter, they were burning with thirst, and piteous cries were heard on all sides for water, for assistance to extricate the wounded men from the heaps of slain, or the load of horses by which they were crushed. Six thousand of these noble animals encumbered the field, or maddened with pain, were shrieking aloud amid the stifled groans of the wounded."—[Alison, vi., p. 85.

On Sunday forenoon I found a crowd collected round a car in which wounded soldiers had just returned from Russia. No grenade, or grape could have so disfigured these victims of the cold. One of them had lost upper joints of all his ten fingers, and he showed us the stumps. Another wanted both ears and nose. More horrible was the look of a third, whose eyes had been frozen; the eyelids hung down rotting, the globes of the eyes were burst, and protruded from their sockets. It was awfully hideous: but a spectacle yet more dreadful was to present itself. Out of the straw in the bottom of a car, I now beheld a figure creep painfully, which one could scarcely believe to be a human being, so wild and distorted were features: the lips were rotted away, the teeth stood exposed: he pulled the cloth from his mouth, and grinned on us like a death's head."—[Alison, iv., 112.

The following is a description of the state of the town and garrison of Dresden, in 1813:

"The ravages which a contagious fever (the consequences of their privation,) made on the inhabitants, added to the public distress. Not less than three hundred were carried off by it in a week, among the citizens alone.—Two hundred dead bodies were every day brought out of the military hospitals Such was the accumulation in the churchyards that the grave-diggers could not inter them and they were laid naked, in ghastly rows, along the place of the sepulture. The bodies were heaped in such numbers on the dead carts, that they frequently fell from them, and the wheels gave a frightful sound in cracking the bones of the bodies which thus lay upon the streets. The hospital attendants and carters trampled down the corpse in the carts, like baggage or straw to make room for more; and not unfrequently some of the bodies gave signs of life, and even uttered shrieks under this harsh usage. Several bodies thrown into the Elbe for dead, were revived by the sudden immersion in cold water, and the wretches were seen struggling in vain in the waves, by which they were soon swallowed up.—Medicines and hospital stores there were none, and almost all the surgeons and apothecaries were dead.—[Alison, ix., 648.

A DOMESTIC CHAT.

BY MRS. HELEN C. KNIGHT.

'This is pleasant!' exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cosily in the rocking-chair, as the tea-things were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, revealing a prettily and neatly furnished sitting-room with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying, what he had all day been anticipating, the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife, Esther, took her work and sat down by the table.

'It is pleasant to have a home of one's own,' he said again, taking a satisfactory survey of his snug little quarters. The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he felt really grateful for all his present comforts.

'Now, if we only had a piano!' said the wife.

'Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the pianos in creation,' he declared, complimentarily, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime with his own.

'Well, but we want one for our friends,' said Esther.

'Let our friends come and see *us*, and not to hear a piano!' exclaimed the husband.

'But, George, every body has a piano now-a-days—we don't go anywhere without seeing a piano,' persisted the wife.

'And yet I don't know what we want one for,—you will have no time to play on one, and I don't want to hear it.'

'Why, they are so fashionable—I think our room looks really naked without one.'

'I think it looks just right.'

'I think it looks very naked—we want a piano, shockingly,' protested Esther, emphatically.

The husband rocked violently. 'Your lamp smokes, my dear,' he said after a long pause.

'When *are* you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times how much we need one,' said Esther, pettishly.

'Those are very pretty lamps—I never can see by an astral lamp,' declared the husband.

'Those will do, but you know every body now-a-days wants an astral lamp.'

'Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw,—they were bought at Boston.'

'But, George, I do not think our room is complete without an astral lamp,' said the wife, sharply; 'they are so fashionable,—why, the D———s, and B———s, and A———s, all have them; I am sure we ought to.'

'We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that. The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

'We want to live as well as others live,' said Esther.

'We want to live within our means, Esther!' exclaimed George.

'I am sure I should think we could afford it as well as the B———s, and L———s, and many others I might mention,—we do not wish to appear mean.'

George's cheek crimsoned. 'Mean! I am not mean,' he cried angrily.

'Then we do not wish to appear so,' said the wife. 'To complete this room, and make it look like other people's, we want a piano and an astral lamp.'

'We want—we want!' muttered the husband; 'there is no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may,' and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma! How many homes and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provisions! How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessaries. Could the real cause of many a failure be made known, it would be found to result from useless expenditures at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion, and—'what will people think?'

'My wife has made my fortune,' said a gentleman of great possessions, 'by her thrift, prudence, and cheerfulness, when I was just beginning.' 'And mine has lost my fortune,' answered his companion, bitterly, 'by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well.' What a world does this open to the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family. Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skilfully with; adorn your house with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and covet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step farther and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, an absence of all the comforts and refinements of social life, then return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate that toil and self-denial which he has endured in his business world to surround you with all the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harrassed with fears, lest family expenditures may encroach upon public payments. Be independent; a young housekeeper never needed greater moral courage than she now does to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A———s and B———s decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You know best what you *can* and ought to afford; then decide with a strict integrity, according to your means. Let not the censures or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters little what they think, provided you are true to yourself and your family.

Thus pursuing an independent, straightforward, consistent course of action, there will spring up peace and joy all around you. Satisfied and happy yourself, you will make your husband so, and your children will feel the warm and sunny influence. Happy at home, your husband then can go out into the world with a clear head and self-relying spirit; domestic bickerings will not sour and sully his heart, and he will return to you again with a confiding and unceasing love. Depend upon it, beauty, grace, wit, accomplishment, have far less to do with family joys and family comfort, than prudence, economy, thrift, and good sense. A husband may get tired of admiring, but *never* with the comfortable consciousness that his receipts exceed his demands.

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A political crisis is evidently forming, if it is not already formed in this country. The old party question, Bank or no Bank, Tariff or no Tariff, have become "obsolete." They are never to be the rallying words of political demagogues. Nobody thinks of resuscitating the former, and nobody thinks of annihilating the latter. In his Inaugural Address, Mr. Polk says, "It is the duty of the Government to extend as far as may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws, and all other means in its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce and navigation." "In levying duties for revenue, it is doubtless proper to make such discriminations within the revenue principle, as will afford incidental protection to our home interests."

The most ultra Whig of the present day, even Mr. Clay "the embodiment" would not adopt a materially different financial policy from that which Mr. Polk has put forth in his Inaugural. If he carries out the policy which he has thus broached, he will effectually destry the principal barrier between his party and the Whigs. Indeed, it must be obvious to the most casual observer, that the old party principles of the Whigs and Democrats have become so amalgamated that, in order to carry on the party war, a new issue must be made. On the part of the Democrats, the issue *is already made.*

That Mr. Polk was elected under the blood-stained banner of slavery, cannot be disguised. No Democrat will be foolish enough to deny the flag under which he fought during the late campaign. He might as well deny his own existence as to deny that slavery, after thrusting Mr. Van Buren aside, dictated the nomination of Mr. Polk. He might as well call the light darkness, and the darkness light, as to pretend that slavery was not the moving principle of his party during the late presidential contest. The truth is, the Democratic party, at the Baltimore Convention, hung its banner to the breeze—the banner of slavery. It waves at Washington—it waves at Detroit—it waves all over the country where a community of Democrats is to be found. It carried Mr. Polk into the presidential Chair—it carried Gen. Cass into the U. S. Senate—and it brings Texas, with her sins, into the Union.

The "Democratic party" is no longer a Democratic party. It leaders have abandoned the first principles of democracy,—and its rank and file have followed in their wake. They go for the enslavement of a sixth part of the people of this Union. They go for the extension and perpetuation of the vilest institution ever established by fallen man. They go for an Oligarchy of 250,000 slaveholders. The American name has been tarnished by American democrats. The glory of our Republican fabric has been soiled by the professed Champions of its democracy. "How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished!"

The Democratic party has made *slavery the issue.* It has thrown down the gantlet—who will take it up? Whigs! "The voice of your fathers' blood cries to you from the ground,—my sons, scorn to be slaves." The voice of Adams, Giddings, Slade, Seward, Fillmore, and others of your party, is ringing through the land—"come to to the rescue. The iron heel of the slave power is about to crush the white man! come then, come to the rescue." The voice of your favorite, Cassius M. Clay, comes up from Kentucky, through the Boston Atlas of Jan. 6th—"Until the spirit of liberty in the free States, shall become as strong and controlling as the power of slavery here, all will continue to be lost. If there is any thing in Republicanism worth preserving, it can be maintained only by an eternal and uncompromising war against the criminal usurpations of the slave power. I tell you *the time has come* when the friends of liberty and the craven slaves of despotism must stand apart. I say then, raise the standard of liberty and union, now and forever. The kindness shown me by the people of the North, makes me fold in the avowal of my full confidence, that they will *now* be true to themselves—to liberty—to mankind—to God."

It is yet to be seen whether the Whigs will take up the gantlet which has been thrown down by their fool-hardy opponents. If they conclude to do do, if they conclude to show themselves worthy the name which they sometimes abjure—"the true liberty party," I will venture, as an old soldier in the liberty army; to give them a few hints by way of advice.

Gentlemen Whigs, come into the field with clean hands, and with garments unspotted from the stain of slavery. You must not think of holding communion with slavery and liberty at the same time. Your attempt to do so last fall, was the ruin of your cause. Learn wisdom from your past experience. You made a sad mistake in 1840, by elevating a slaveholder to the Vice Presidency, in the person of John Tyler. That same John Tyler was soon to be your President, and was soon to cause you to blush and hang your head. *Remember*, it was the man of your *own* choice, who extended the bounds of slavery, by adding Texas to the Union. Tell me not that he proved a traitor to his party and his principles. He betrayed no principle touching the "peculiar institution" of the section to which he belonged. His daily habits of trampling the glorious "Declaration" of your forefathers under his feet, was known to you all, and should have been a permanent barrier to his elevation. You made a mistake in sending men to the Senate who could pause some two or three months on such a nomination as that of Edward Everett to the Court of St. James, simply because he belonged to the North, after confirming twelve slaveholders out of fourteen nominees for similar stations,—thus, evincing the most abject submission to the slave power. You made a mistake in having men of your party in the Senate in 1844, who were ready to confirm the nomination of John C. Calhoun, to fill the place of the deceased Mr. Upsher, when they knew the sole object of his nomination was the completion of the unfinished annexation scheme of his predecessor. But, your greatest mistake of all, that which you should most deplore, and that which you should improve as your strongest lesson, was in making a slaveholder your candidate for the Presidency last year; especially such a man as Henry Clay, who declared in the Senate, Feb. 7, 1839, that he was opposed to any scheme of emancipation in the planting States, either gradual or immediate,—and after his nomination, that he had no personal objections to the annexation of Texas to this Union, but would be glad to see it honorably and fairly done, irrespective of slavery.

Such are the mistakes of your party, which you will do well to look at, if you dream of your own, or your country's redemption.—You had better shed no more tears over your late defeat; & you had better fire no more squibs at the liberty party, or their late candidate. All this will do no good. Indeed, your defeat should be a subject of *rejoicing*, rather than lamentation. It saved you from the disgrace and mortification of witnessing the consummation of the annexation scheme, under the eye, if not under the *auspices* of your President elect, had you been successful. It is in vain to clamor about the conservative influence of Mr. Clay in this matter, had he been elected. He could no more have turned Mr. Tyler and his men from their course, than he could have reversed the current of the Mississippi: nor is it to be believed that, having "no personal objections to annexation," he would have placed himself much in the way of its completion. At any rate, it is now too late in the day for you to think of meeting your late conquerors in another great battle, with any prospect of success, only by purifying yourselves from the filth of slavery, and resolving yourselves into a Northern, no slavery, or Liberty party. Take what name you please, the Bank and Tariff questions being settled, there is but "one idea,"—but one peg left, upon which you can *hang* an idea of sufficient expansion to make an issue,—and that is—the overthrow of slavery.

Are you, as a party, too proud to adopt an idea which you have so long derided? Are you too proud, now that whigism is abolished, to meet your opponents as abolitionists, emancipationists, or northernists? Then there is no hope in your case. You have already met your doom. Your defeat last Nov. was the grave of your party.

But, let me ask you, Gentlemen Whigs, is there not a greater charm in the word "liberty," than "slavery?" Is there not something cheering in the thought that, while you have the power to emancipate yourselves from thraldom, you can restore to their rights, three millions of your fellow men? And is there not sufficient exhilaration in such a thought, to raise you to action? Come then, come to the rescue. And, as I have already remarked, come with clean hands, and with garments unspotted from the stain of slavery. If you resolve thus to come—if you conclude to buckle on the armour of Liberty, making yourselves a party of "one idea," and *only* one, your success will be certain—victory will perch upon your banner. Come thus, and the army of your opponents will be weakened be desertion, while the little band of *invincibles*, who occupied the American Thermopyle in 1844, will be your vanguard in the next great battle. Come thus, and you cannot fail,—'or the God of battles will be your rear-guard—your shield—your certain deliverer.

H.

For the Signal of Liberty.

AMERICAN SLAVERY

May be abolished in five years or less by the judicious efforts of the Liberty party.

This may seem an unreasonable assertion; but let us first look at a statement of existing facts, and then at the means within the power of the friends of Freedom, for accomplishing the object. First then to the facts. There are in the Slave holding States, according to election returns, about 1,750,000 voters. There are among these about 250,000 slaveholders, leaving a majority not slaveholders of about 1,500,000.

Of the 250,000 slaveholders, a proportion are Ministers, (many of whom are opposed to Slavery, and own slaves more from necessity than from choice,) some lawyers, some merchants, and some tradesmen or mechanics; constituting in all a vast number who own, each a very few Slaves, for domestic or house servants, and personal attendants, and of whom many would as soon hire those, or others, as voluntary servants, if slavery were abolished, and therefore would not oppose emancipation. Another important fact is, that the interest of this vast majority of 1,500,00 voters, and of all *others* generally, except slaveholders, would be greatly promoted. That this *is* a fact, will appear from another, which is, that the labor of white people in slaveholding communities is not only viewed as degrading but rendered less profitable; which would be placing the middling and lower classes who need to hire labor, on an equal footing with the nabob or man of wealth, i. e. according to his means. Still another and perhaps more important fact which will go to show an advantageous result is, that instead of the rich Slaveowner having his mechanical business accomplished by slaves, at the same trifling cost that his field labour is performed, each mechanic art, or trade would be carried on by the operator himself, whether white or colored, and the profits would accrue to the mechanic or operative instead of going into the pockets of those already wealthy. Another beneficial result of emancipation to non-slaveholders would be, that those who are unable or unwilling to purchase, could then hire the labor of colored people at a rate far lower than is now paid their owner for slave labor and as low as nabobs could hire the same. Yet another and still greater benefit which would result, would be that a common school system for general education might flourish and prevail, whereas now it is declared by C. M. Clay and the Governor of South Carolina that it cannot succeed (and for various obvious reasons) in a slaveholding community. These facts clearly demonstrate, 1st, that it is within their power, and 2d, that it would be greatly for the interest of this vast majority of 1,500,000 in those States that Slavery be abolished.

What mode of operation, or what means shall the Liberty party employ, to *influence* this great body of people in the Slave States, and *move* them to immediate decisive action? This is the all important question, and 1st, Let the above statement be published by every Liberty press of the North, and others who are disposed to copy—with the proposal or request that in all Conventions and Assemblies of Liberty men subsequently to be holden, a call be made for volunteers who will pledge themselves to correspond with their friends, relatives and correspondents; ministers with ministers, lawyers with lawyers, business men with business men, relatives with relatives, &c. transmitting the above presentation with a proposal that each correspondent at the South exert his influence with his acquaintance (not slaveholders) to get up meetings for discussion, raising lecturers from among themselves and for making nominations of members to their State Legislatures from among themselves and for making nominations of members to their State Legislatures and to Congress, who will oppose the system and abolish it by constitutional legislation. Plainly, then, among 65 or 100 thousand of Liberty men, from 10 to 20 thousand or more will volunteer to flood the Slave States with papers as above, (now that postage will cost but little) after reduction of postage, proposing and urging this course, which many at the South are already prepared to take. Most of the people except slaveholders will hear from those raised up from among themselves, will see their interest, exert their power, and the year 1850 shall find our National character cleansed from the foul stain of Slavery.

THOS. COTTON.

Brooklyn, Feb. 28, 1845.

SELECTIONS.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

During the session of the late Legislature, a bill was introduced to provide for electing the Auditor General, Commissioner of Improvements, Attorney General &c. by the people.—This of course involved the question whether *all* state officers ought to be elected by the people. The following remarks of Dr. Denton, of this County, in the Senate on the general principle, will interest the readers.

Mr. Denton hoped the bill would not be indefinitely postponed. Instead of talking about Senates, he would examinine the merits of the resolution. We all agree that all power emanates from the people; then why should they not exercise it immediately in a democratic or republican form of government?—When we emerged from a monarchial form of government we were a little shary of the exercise of our power. We consequently left a large amount of power in deposit, as it were, to be called out when we wished. Almost all the States left the election of Governor to an intermediate body—they hardly thought it safe to elect immediately—but, sir, one State after another has given that up.—Whenever it has been taken hold of by the people they have found the exercise of power more for their own good than when left to an intermediate body. Although Senators may say this has not been called for at our hands by the people, I, as one of the people want it.—I would like to have it in my power to say in my individual capacity as far as my vote goes, who shall occupy those State offices. I believe in that mode the offices would be better filled than they are now.

Now, Mr. President, I know that there has not been a single instance of this power being given up without a struggle. When it was proposed to elect justices of the peace, it was considered by some a very unsafe proposition, but that time has gone by, and scarcely any man would restore that power to the executive or a council of revision. The people of the several States have gone on from time to time taking the power from intermediate bodies and transferred it to the ballot box, and in many of the States all those officers are elected by the people. In Ohio the commissioners of the public works are elected by the people—in the State of New York they are so elected. In many of the States, every State officer is elected. It is said, how would the policy be if we had an executive of one political character and his cabinet another. That, sir, may happen, and has happened in the State of New York. We have sometimes a democratic Governor and a legislature of different political opinions. In the state of New York the Governor of the State cannot appoint his cabinet. It is done by the legislature, and it is as likely they may be of different politics. There is nothing so preposterous as an argument of that kind.—I am opposed, sir, to such executive patronage. Here I can show the Senator from the 4th, that it is the old federal doctrine to the quick. There are about 600 officers in this State who are indebted to the executive for the offices they hold. This amount of Executive influence is centralism—the relicts of federalism. The Executive power may happen to fal' into corrupt hands. It will not always be kept in the hands it has been in for the last four years—immaculate hands, it may be used for self purposes. Is there not more danger in this? This has been the great objection by democrats against federalism in every part of the Union. There is no reason why those officers should not be elected by the people. It has been found that those officers made by popular election are more pure than when appointed. Those who have an abiding faith in democracy itself, who consider it the true theory of government as of divine origin should not be so shary of its use. Every step we take in its use we stand sure and firm in it—every step we take shows us that self government works well and we should not be afraid of it. This is democracy, sir.

The question was taken on indefinite postponement and carried—yeas 10, nay 4.

SENTENCE OF FAIRBANK.

Read the following specimen of Slaveholding cant and insolence, by Judge Buckner, when pronouncing sentence on a Northern Freeman, who was guiltless of crime in the sight of Heaven.

Judge Buckner: "Stand up, Calvin Fairbank. You have been convicted by an impartial jury of your countrymen upon three indictments for the abduction of slaves from this commonwealth. The crime of which you have been guilty is a *grave and heinous one:* it is a crime which not only injuriously affects the persons whose property you have stolen, but one which affects in a high degree this whole community; which strikes at its peace and tranquility, nay, at its very existence.—THE LAW UNDER WHICH YOU STAND CONVICTED IS A MERCIFUL ONE, FOR TO MY MIND DEATH ITSELF DOES NOT APPEAR TOO SEVERE A PUNISHMENT FOR THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME, THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHICH ARE OF SO DEEP AND MOMENTOUS A CHARACTER TO US ALL. You have placed us in danger of our lives; you have endangered the very existence of our community, *as a* community, by the efforts of yourself and your fanatic co-laborers to sow discontent among our slaves; to incite them to insurrectionary movements in order to regain their liberty. I say again, therefore, the law whose sentence you await, *is a merciful one.* To the jury you are indebted, for that they have inflicted on you so slight a punishment, *as they might have imprisoned you for sixty years.* I was pleased to hear you express regret for the course you have pursued—if what you said to the jury were your real sentiments, and you still retain them, it may be that the Executive will yet see fit, in the exercise of his high prerogative, to remit some portion of your punishment. As you have professed your penitence I hope he will. It remains for me only to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is that you be taken lience to the jail and penitentiary house of this commonwealth, there to remain at hard labor for the term of five years upon each one of the indictments against you, MAKING THE FULL TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS." Prisoner remanded to jail.

A Knowing One.—"Mr. Brown," said a constable to this ubiquitous personage the other day, "how many cows do you own?"

"Why do you ask?' was the query.

"Because I wish to levy on them," was the prompt rejoinder.

"Well, let me see." said Mr. B. abstractedly; how many cows does the law allow me?"

"Two," replied the constable.

"Two," said Mr. B., with good-natured astonishment—"Well, if the law allows me two, I wish it would make haste and send the other along, as I haven't but one.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

MORE DEVELOPEMENTS.

Last week we stated that the Liberty party occupied the only ground on which a party can be organized at the North that will successfully contend against the SLAVE POWER. We also expressed our belief that many of the shrewder Whigs were already aware of this, and were endeavoring to induce the Whig party to take antislavery ground to some extent, as the best means of re-establishing the ascendency of their political party.

The New York Courier and Enquirer is one of the largest Whig papers in the country, the one which first proposed that the party should assume the appellation of Whigs. The Courier regularly and formally reads the N. Y. Tribune out of the Whig party for being guilty on two charges—*Treason to the Union, and Treason to the Whig party.* The following extract is quoted from the Tribune, as containing the subject matter of these charges:

"What remains to be done? We say, *Resist the consummation of the Annexation scheme to the last.* Let Connecticut, Rhode Island, and other free States, do their duty in their Congressional Elections, and the mischief may be arrested in the next Congress, but if not, *we shall not yet give it up.* We shall try, on one hand, to induce Texas to abolish Slavery gradually if not immediately; and if Freedom is allowed to discuss the matter, we shall have great hopes of early success. Failing or pending this, if any person in a free State shall be claimed as a fugitive Slave from Texas, let his seizure be legally resisted, and the case carried up to the United States Supreme Court. Let us see whether a bare majority of the Senate has power to bind our people to any other people they may fancy, and thus make us part and parcel of another Union than that to which the present States have in any way assented. Whether this shall succeed or not, let us raise the question of admission with Slavery on every new State from Texan territory which may present itself. The stipulation of impunity for Slavery south of 36 deg. 30 min. *is no compromise*—it is no settlement of the question—but a simple betrayal of that trust on the part of the Northern Annexationists. We have no respect for it—*we will not be governed by it*—it has no moral, and certainly no legal force. If there be but principle and firmness in the free States, we shall soon make the Texan conspirators sick of their triumph."

The Courier quotes the following from the Syracuse State Journal, a prominent Whig paper, in further evidence of the conspiracy to betray the Whig party into the hands of Abolitionism:

"*What is to be done?*—'This is a momentous enquiry, and is trembling upon the lips of anxious thousands. He is no free man, or true man, whose heart beats in unison with the interests or counsels of slavery, or whose blood does not kindle with the thought that this Government is to be used as an engine for fabricating fetters for the limbs of bondmen, and propagating principles that are disavowed by the worst tyrannies of Europe. But what are we to do? What *can* we do, in view of the great wrong inflicted upon the *Constitution*—upon *Humanity, Justice, Religion,* and the *Sympathies* of the *Age,* by the Annexation of Texas and the provisions for incorporating *five new Slave States* into this confederacy? That is the *Question!* How are we to *undo* this wrong? How shall we trammel up the consequences of this iniquity? How disarm Annexation of its deadly sting, and turn that which was meant for evil into good?

"There can be but one answer to these important enquiries. It is contained in the emphatic language of the Albany Evening Journal. 'LET THE WHIG PARTY NOW RAISE THE STANDARD OF EMANCIPATION!' Let the friends of *Liberty* and the *Constitution* unite to stay the progress of the foul plague that threatens us with so many dangers. Let us embrace the present opportunity for advancing the line of our intrenchments in opposition to Slavery and its adjuncts. The occasion is one for cutting some of the bands which have hitherto bound us to the 'peculiar institutions' of the South. One by one we must sever these ties. Slavery has made an immense stride towards universal domination—be it our duty and pleasure to repel its attacks, to undermine its supports, to roll back upon itself the tide with which it would fain overwhelm us.—Slavery no longer relies upon the guaranties of the Constitution, and defies the liberalizing and humanizing spirit of the day. We, too, are absolved from the responsibility of leaving it even to its own custody and defence.

"There is but a single alternative left to the FREEMEN of the NORTH. The issue is forced upon us; it is not of our seeking, but reason and patriotism dictate its immediate adoption. Whilst the *black flag* of Slavery acquires new folds and darkens a wider portion of the horizon in the *South,* let the *white banner of* Freedom, Equality and Emancipation, stream higher and broader in the *North!* This is our true policy as a party—it is our true course as men and Christians."

The following is also quoted from the Albany Evening Journal, the leading Whig paper in State politics:

"What is to be done? Mr. Birney's faction will probably say 'petition.' Let them petition Congress. They might as well petition South Carolina or Texas. The Loco Focos will say—wait, wait, forbear, forbear. We say that we have petitioned long enough. We have waited and forborne too long. LET THE WHIG PARTY NOW RAISE THE STANDARD OF EMANCIPATION. The *territory* of the United States is enlarged. Let us now enlarge *the area of freedom.*'"

The Courier, after citing these evidences of Treason in the Whig camp, thus winds up its article:

As Whigs we shall forever protest against the manner in which Texas has been admitted, but shall submit to the wrong sooner than resort to disunion, or what we consider the same thing—'RAISE THE STANDARD OF ABOLITION.' Independent of the *treason to the Union* of which every Whig would be guilty who should consent to rally under the Banner of ABOLITIONISM, as an act of political *expediency,* it is absolute madness. Its folly is only exceeded by its wickedness; and any man of common sense must at once perceive that even if by enlisting under the Banner of *Treason to the Union* the Whigs could carry New York, they would lose every Southern and Western State. This movent, therefore, has not the *knave's* plea of *party expediency* to recommend it; it would not even elect Dudley Selden Mayor, much less give us a Whig Common Council; while it would cover forever with infamy the name of *Whig,* and inevitably lead to the destruction of our Union."

Thus the Whig party have fairly entered on an investigation in answer to the momentous inquiry that presses upon them—"WHAT SHALL BE DONE?" We shall see to what conclusion they will arrive.

TEXAS NOT ANNEXED.

It is the policy of the Democrats to speak of "the State of Texas" as *already admitted.* The object they have in view by such a representation is plain enough; but we have been surprised at the readiness of Whig and Liberty papers to concede that this was a correct statement of the case. It is an old proverb that it takes two to make a bargain. No satisfactory evidence has yet been adduced that a majority of the Texans will be in favor of accepting the proffered terms. Besides, it is in the power of England to exert a strong influence against the measure in various ways; and if she has half that degree of hatred towards us, and jealousy of our national aggrandizement that the Democrats attribute to her government, we may fairly presume that her energies will be enlisted, to the utmost against the consummation of the nuptials of the two nations.

We have received no certain intelligence from Texas of the manner in which the news of the passage of the bill by Congress was received; but the New Orleans Picayune of the 14th says:

"We notice that several of the leading journals hold language opposed to annexation, or at least unfriendly to the measure.

The Galveston Weekly News of the 1st instant, says:

"We have already furnished incontestible evidence that British policy has so far prevailed in Texas that her Brittannic Majesty's Charge has obtained a pledge from ex-President Houston to use his utmost endeavor against annexation." The same paper hints at the opposition of the present Administration in Texas to the measure."

☞ The people of Florida have been fearfully alarmed lately. Jonathan Walker, the abolitionist, attempted to break jail, but was unsuccessful. Upon searching him, two letters from the Anti-Slavery Committee in London were found upon him! His Excellency, Governor Branch, forthwith sent a statement of these astounding facts to the Legislative council, and, according to the Emancipator, in his message, "his excellency considers these letters of fraternal condolence and sympathy, addressed by a voluntary committee of private and humble individuals of London, sent to a fellow-laborer and fellow-sufferer in Pensacola jail, as proof conclusive of "British interference" with the domestic concerns of Florida, and declares that "further forbearance ceases to be a virtue"—that "the time has come when Florida has a right, and would be false to herself not to demand from the federal government a prompt enforcement of the guarantees of the constitution"—what guarantees he does not see fit to say, but they are something that is "very terrible."

☞ In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Berrien offered a resolution, that the President, in executing the bill for annexing Texas, 'will best conform to its provisions, by resorting to the treaty making power."—This was laid on the table by a vote of 23 to 20—the friends of the measure voting aye.

OBJECTS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The Editor of the Albany Patriot has been taking Gerrit Smith to task for asserting substantially that the *sole* object of the Liberty party is to abolish Slavery—that it was formed for a *temporary* purpose, and that if either party will abolish Slavery, we ought to disband ourselves and join it.

To show that Mr. Smith is wrong on these positions, the Patriot quotes the declarations of various Liberty Conventions. The Ohio Liberty men, in 1842, Jan. 5, in an address to the public say:

"The creed of *our Fathers* is *our* creed.—*Their* faith *our* faith. In our State legislation we desire to repeal the oppressive laws which degrade the the black without benefiting the white. We would *encourage* the *colored* people in virtue and knowledge by suitable legislative provisions. We *therefore* give to the breeze the banner of Constitutional Liberty. We inscribe on its folds, LIBERTY, EQUAL RIGHTS, PROTECTION TO FREE LABOR, PUBLIC ECONOMY.'

The third, fourth, and fifth Resolutions of the National Convention at Buffalo are explicit enough. They *read* thus:

"Resolved, That the Liberty party has not been organized for any *temporary* purpose by interested politicians, but has arisen from among the people in consequence of the conviction, *hourly gaining ground,* that no other party in the country represents truly the principles of American liberty, or the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States."

"Resolved, That the Liberty party *has not been organized* MERELY for the overthrow of slavery. Its first and most decided effort must indeed be directed against slaveholding, as the most revolting and grossest form of despotism: BUT IT WILL ALSO CARRY OUT THE PRINCIPLES OF EQUAL RIGHTS INTO ALL THEIR PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES AND APPLICATIONS, AND SUPPORT EVERY JUST MEASURE CONDUCIVE TO SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM."

"Resolved, That the Liberty party is not a sectional party, but a National party—has *not* originated in a desire to accomplish a *single* object, but in a comprehensive regard to the interests of the whole country—is not a new party, or a third party, but is the party of 1776, reviving the principles of that memorable era, and striving to carry them into practical application."

The Editor of the Patriot admonishes Mr. Smith that he is "two years and a half behind the times," and if he has any doubt on the subject, advises him to draw up a resolution like this, and see if he can get it through any Liberty Convention in New York:

"Resolved, That the Liberty party is organized for the *sole purpose* of abolishing slavery; that it is not intended to be a *permanent* party; that when either the Whig or Democratic party will take our position against *slavery, let it go as it may on other questions,* we will distand ourselves, and merge in it."

So far as we are acquainted with the feelings of the Liberty party in our State—and our opportunities of understanding it are equal to those of most men—we can safely say that the Patriot would be sustained against Mr. Smith by almost every man. We have not undertaken our work as mere children's play, to be commenced, and then handed over to any interested schemers who may be looking for a speculation, and who may offer to do it for a compensation. We must do our work ourselves; and when it shall *all* have been done, it will be time enough to determine whether we will disband or continue together.

The *Signal of Liberty* wishes to know why we call the Abolitionists "*misguided fanatics.*" We will answer in a few words.—Because their creed consists of but the "one idea," the unconditional emancipation of all the Slaves in the Union; and to effect this they must trample the Constitution in the dust, if not level the whole fabric of our government with the ground. If men who advocate measures having any such tendency as this are not "misguided fanatics," we know not to whom it would be proper to apply the term. Is the *Signal* answered?—*Lake Huron Observer.*

We have here an answer, such as it is; but we cannot say that we are properly *answered,* until we have a *valid* reason assigned for calling us "misguided fanatics." Admitting, for the argument's sake, that we have but "one idea—the unconditional emancipation of all the slaves in the Union"—how does it appear that to effect this, we must "trample the Constitution in the dust" or destroy it? We have no evidence of this except the bare assertion of the Editor. Our "one idea" object can be accomplished, without violating one jot or title of the Constitution, in three ways:

1. By amending the Constitution so as to abolish Slavery in all the States. This can be done by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

2. By organizing an emancipation party in every Slave State, and liberating the slaves by State authority. Cassius M. Clay has already commenced agitating for such a party in Kentucky.

3. By the exercise of the Executive patronage of the National Government in such a manner that no Slaveholder shall receive any office whatever from the General Government. This principle, if practiced in earnest for a few years, would strike the death-blow to the accursed institution.

Now we respectfully request the Editor of the Observer to show that the abolition of Slavery by all these methods would be "to trample the Constitution in the dust," or else retract his assertion. It appears to us no more than fair that he should do one or the other. Will he do it?

☞ Mr. Polk is looking out well for the interests of his relatives and acquaintances in Tennessee. A charge to Naples, Post Master General, purser in the Navy, Secretary to sign patents, Private Secretary, &c. &c., have been taken from that State. What will Virginia say to this intrusion upon her *privilege* of furnishing officers for the Union?

☞ The anti-rent war in New York still continues. In Delaware county a fresh outbreak has recently taken place. Large numbers of persons disguised as Indians have resisted the officers of justice, and committed various outrages. Troops have been called out in many places, and great confusion and commotion exist.

CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION ON SLAVERY.

At a meeting of the General Association of Michigan at Marshall, Sept. 24, 1845, a series of resolutions on SLAVERY was introduced by Rev. E. H. Fairchild, and after discussion and amendment were adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That the practice of buying, selling, and holding human beings as property, as it is practiced in a portion of the United States, is a gross violation of the law of God, and ought to be discountenanced and opposed in all appropriate ways, as a heinous sin.

Resolved, That American Slavery is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of the spread of the gospel and the salvation of men.

Resolved, That this Association most earnestly recommend to all the Ministers and Churches connected with it, to exclude from their pulpits those Ministers, and from their communion those members of churches, who persist in sustaining the legal relation of slaveholder, and also practically treat men as property.

This action of the Association we approve. It places the sin of slaveholding in company with other sins, and proposes to take the same action concerning it that is required by persistance in other acts of acknowledged wickedness.

☞ The Working Women of New York City lately met in Convention at the City Hall, to consider their wrongs and the appropriate remedies. Numerous trades were represented. A Trades-Union of the young working women of the city was formed. We are pleased to see this class of females trying to elevate themselves. Great numbers of them are undoubtedly oppressed by the wealthy, who take advantage of their necessitous condition to compel them to work for almost nothing. A mere schedule of prices or set of regulations, however well drawn, we fear will be but a small protection against avarice. In social evils, as in those of a physical nature, the remedy must be sought by an attentive consideration of the nature of the evils themselves. The seamstresses especially are said to be robbed of their earnings to a great extent by the shopkeepers who sell the articles made by them.—The best remedy for this would probably be for a number of females of this class to combine their means, and open and supply shops of their own. Labor and Skill united could soon obtain a fair compensation against the exorbitant demands of Capital.

☞ It seems that Bishop Onderdonk was defended before the ecclesiastical tribunal by legal counsel. One of these, Mr. Ogden, a lawyer of reputation, is quoted as expressing himself thus:

"The gentleman will say, What! do you destroy the credit of these two girls? Is the reputation of respectable females to be thus trifled with? I reply, is the reputation of a minister of the great God not equal to any woman's? I am the last man on earth who would voluntarily attempt to destroy the reputation of a female for veracity, but *when I compare it with the reputation of the Church, and one of her Bishops and Fathers, in my opinion it amounts to* NOTHING!"

We presume Mr. Ogden did not mean as he said: he was speaking as a *lawyer,* not as a man or a gentleman.

☞ Fowler, the celebrated phrenologist is teaching the New Yorkers the secrets of the science. He says that large combativeness may be known by the harshness of the tones, and the short and sharp manner of speaking words.—Whereas in love, the tones are bird-like, and the words liquid. In the cars, going to Boston, the lecturer said he heard a young man make some casual remark about the weather, in a tone soft and plaintive. He asked the privilege of putting a question to him, which was granted.—Have you not been in love? Why, how did you know that? replied the young man. By your tone. He confessed that he was on a return from the South, where he had been a teacher, and most sadly disappointed in love. When husband and wife are heard to use sharp, short words, in their ordinary conversation, it is evident that love has not had its mollifying effects.

☞ Mr. Foster, a 'true Liberty man,' (Whig,) U. S. Senator from Tennessee, delivered himself as follows on the 28th ult:

"He denounced the Abolitionists, and all their supporters, and he, for one, would do so, whenever they might attempt to violate the rights of the south; he would hold the constitution which guarantied these rights in one hand, and in the other a cannon with a lighted match, to receive them, and they might make choice of either of these alternatives."—*New Lisbon Aurora.*

☞ Notwithstanding the numerous petitions for abolishing militia musters, the Legislature failed to enact any thing for remedying this grievance, and the people are to be dragged out to "trainings" another year. As far as we remember, every paper in the State concurred in the call for dispensing with these useless and expensive fooleries. The next Legislature will abolish the evil, if the people are true to themselves.

☞ In Collins, N. Y. the whole vote was 575 votes, of which 260 were given for the Liberty ticket.

THE GARLAND ROORBACK.

In the Ohio American we have noticed a correspondence between Martin Willson, a Liberty man of Detroit, and Jacob M. Howard, of the same place. Mr. Howard's replies seem to have chiefly grown out of a statement by Mr. Willson that Mr. Howard had seen the forgery *ten* days before it was received in Detroit from Ohio, whereas Mr. H. contends that he saw it only *eight* days before. There is nothing in this which needed any very elaborate answer from Mr. Howard.—The sensitiveness that gentlemen has always displayed respecting this affair is quite extraordinary, and is well referred to by Mr. Willson in the conclusion of his letter:

"In conclusion, I cannot but comment on the singular sensitiveness which Mr. Howard betrays when a word is said respecting the Garland forgery, or its authorship. Why is it that he has faced round to one and to another?—that he has thrown the gauntlet here and there?—is nervous under allusion, and takes issue with all papers publishing it for a *supposed* charge of authorship on him? Why all this? I have not, nor has any one to my knowledge *charged* him with the authorship. All we say is this, that the forgery was conceived and born in or near Detroit—appeared there in its swadling clothes—was found in the hands of members of the Whig Committee—was sent from there (Detroit) by a Whig (McCoy) to an Ohio Whig paper—was by that paper introduced to the public—baptized as true, and under the sponsorship of its editors—that it reiterated the very charges which were also announced as true by Mr. Howard's celebrated "use it then" letter to Mr. Winthrop—that all this while the Whigs "and numerous other persons" (all Whigs) kept the silence of death on the subject, and permitted this Monarch of Roorbacks to fulfil its foul destiny, unchecked and unexposed, and finally did not even admit the above facts until they were dragged forth by the searching evidence of the Liberty Committee of Detroit.

This is all we assert, but it is enough—it is undeniable; and no quibble about "two days," and no untrue imputation of a want of investigation by Liberty men can ever divert public attention from the inculpating facts.

Respectfully your
obedient servant,
MARTIN WILLSON."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Steele, the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of about 500. Three nominees for Congress of that party were elected. In Hale's district there is no choice. The Liberty vote of the State does not look like "dying away." Last year the whole vote for President was 4,161—this spring it is 5,271, and 33 towns not heard from. The Democratic vote has fallen off several thousands since last fall.

The Freeman says:

The Liberty vote is probably about the same that it was last year. But our real gain is considerable, for last spring a large number of conservatives voted our ticket, who have now followed their frightened leaders back into the party traces. Our last spring vote was not a test of our real strength, as is the present.—We are now sure of at least *six thousand* voters in New Hampshire, whose fidelity to free principles will never falter, and whose moral and political energies are sufficient for the redemption of the State. The dominant party is tottering to its fall, and the Liberty party alone—the true democracy—will rise upon its ruins.

☞ It is well known that the Suffrage party of Rhode Island, who were so zealous for their own rights, by the Constitution which they formed, prohibited colored persons from the exercise of that right, which was equivalent to thrusting them from the rank of citizens. But Dorr, who is now imprisoned there for life, is said to have been always opposed to this measure of his political friends.—The Middlesex Standard says:

"Thomas W. Dorr, to his everlasting honor, made strenuous efforts against that iniquitous clause in the constitution—and eloquently and earnestly vindicated the rights of the colored man. His speech on that occasion has never been fully reported, but the abstract published in the Providence papers at the time, is alike honorable to his head & heart. We know, from conversations with him just before his return to, and imprisonment in Rhode Island, that he regarded the adoption of the obnoxious clause as a great and fatal error; and looked back to his opposition to it, with pleasure and self-congratulation, as one of the best acts of his life."

THE WOMEN.—How much is the cause of the slave indebted to the generous, philanthropic heart of woman? Her works and influence are felt in every good cause, and in none less so than in the cause of freedom.

Judge Foote tells his audiences sometimes, that his wife used to take the Emancipator and was an abolitionist.—Well, evenings when she was busy with knitting or sewing, she used to request him to read it to her. He could not refuse so reasonable a request from *such a quarter.* He read first to please his wife—but in reading became converted! He now reads, talks and votes and takes Liberty papers and encourages his neighbors to do so, to please himself.—*Liberty Press.*

☞ Hon. A. H. Everett has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, as Diplomatic Agent to China, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

☞ Senor Almonte, the Mexican Minister, at Washington, has made arrangements for returning to Mexico immediately.

GIRLS FOR SALE!

We find the following advertisement, with cuts, in a new WHIG paper, just commenced at the city of Cape Girardeau called the "South Missourian." Is the buying and selling of GIRLS conformable to the principles of Whiggery? What proportion of the "true liberty party" papers are ornamented with such exhibitions?

FOR SALE.

BY *order of the County Court* of Cape Girardeau County, the undersigned, commissioners, will expose to public sale, at the court house door, in the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on the 1st day of April next, A NEGRO MAN, aged about thirty five, and two negro girls, one about fifteen, and the other twelve years of age. Said slaves are sold to make partition among the heirs of Benjamin C. Herrell, deceased.

TERMS—Twelve months credit—Bonds with approved security will be required for the purchase money.

A. H. BREVARD, G. W. DAVIS, } Com'rs

February 27, 1845. 4—2

MEANNESS IN HIGH PLACES.—In a speech lately delivered by Cave Johnson, he made the following statement:—He said that 'he had understood that many of the members of the House after the delivery of the books were in the habit of selling them to the booksellers about the city for less than half price, and these booksellers kept them ready to re-sell to the next Congress, for the supply of the new members. He thought this state of things was intolerable, and he hoped the members of the present Congress would put an end to it.' This seems almost incredible; yet it has not been contradicted, a ndwe therefore presume it to be true. Those who are guilty of this picayune chizzling of the public treasury should take out a patent for the invention! Seriously, however, it is a sad evidence of the low state of morals in the House of Representatives, which we hope the honest exposure of Mr. Johnson will go far to correct.—Mr. J. also furnished a list of books, purchased for the use of members of Congress within a few years past which cost $637,650,46, and adds, that others have been ordered which will cost $100,000.—*Bee.*

☞ The Boston Chronicle has some calculations on the subject of Life Insurance, and quotations are given from seven sets of tables, kept in Europe and America, by which, it appears that out of 10,000 persons at the age of 10 years, not more than 256 died in any one year, and up to 88 years of age never less than 38 died in one year. Also, that of 10,000 living at 10 years of age, we are nearly sure that not more 2,300 nor less than 1,300 will be in their graves at 30, and not more than 5,000 nor less than 3,200, at the age of 50. Of any number of persons living at 10 years of age, one half will live to 55 years; of any number 30 years old, one half will live to 63 years of age.

'The vote in Congress decides one thing—that this is a great party measure, and the *Democracy of the Union must stand upon it, or not at all.* They will stand upon it, as they did upon the Louisiana question, firmer than ever. It is destined to give *an unchanging ascendency to the Democratic policy of our national government.* —*Bost. Post.*

The Post does not over estimate the magnitude of the move that its party has made on the political chessboard. If they fail to carry this measure successfully through, their speedy and overwhelming defeat will be the consequence. If they succeed in accomplishing it, they will have the control of the whole nation till the time, be it sooner or later, when the antislavery feeling of the Free States shall become united in its action and direction. Then, what is now called "Modern Democracy," will cease to exist.

☞ The State Journal prescribes for the Annexation madness as follows:

But if Texas should come in, we must then,

1st. Bend every energy to the acquisition, by fair and honest purchase, of California and the Canadas. Don't mind the cost. What are a hundred million dollars? The contemptible Florida war with a thousand miserable Seminoles, cost nearly half that sum.

Really, we are unable to see the wisdom of this recommendation. Because the Democrats have unwisely begun a career of wickedness to satiate national greediness and ambition, shall the Whigs join in the crusade? What is to be gained by such recommendations in Whig papers?

☞ The Maine Legislature have had a bill before them for the radical alteration of the License Law. The people have spoken out in earnest. The number of female petitioners was 6,660; of males, 15,386. Total, 22,046, without including a petition of the Waldo County Total Abstinence Society, comprising about 5,000 names.

☞ Henry N. Walker has been appointed Attorney General of this State in the place of Elon Farnsworth, declined.

☞ The Senate of Massachusetts have elected John Davis Senator in Congress till March 4, 1847, in place of I. C. Bates, deceased.

The Green Mountain Freeman states that John C. Calhoun—the great Apostle of Slavery—is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Is it so?

ANN ARBOR, April 4, 1844.

The market for Wheat continues without variation. Buyers offer from 75 to 78 cents. Flour retails at $4,00 a barrel. Corn is worth 37½ cents a bushel. Oats 25 cents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The last arrivals from Europe bring some items of interest. The American provision market is dull. The reduction in the price of Irish Pork has impeded the sale of American. Of Butter from the United States there is none in the market. Cheese is in steady demand, and commands fair prices. Nevertheless, this branch of commerce is steadily on the increase, and at no distant day will form an important element in the exports from America.

The European Times says that "few things have given more general satisfaction in commercial circles than the intelligence which came to hand, by the last packet, that the State of Pennsylvania has paid the interest of its debt for the current six months. There is one regret to mar the satisfaction—poor Sydney Smith is dead.

The most important news is the new financial scheme of Sir Robert Peele for reducing the duties on some articles, and abolishing all duties on 430 enumerated articles. The Boston Chronicle has the following extract from the schedule by which it will be seen that the abolition of the duties will favorably affect the American market:

"Bark, Extract of, or of other vegetable substances, to be used only for tanning leather.
Bladders.
Bones, of cattle and other animals, and of fish, (except whale fins,) whether burnt or not, or as an animal carbon.
Candlewick.
Cotton Yarn.
Grease.
Gun Stocks, in the rough, of wood.
Hemp, dressed or undressed, or any other substance applicable to the same purposes.
Hoops, of wood.
Lard.
Lead Ore.
Lead—White, Red, Black, Chromate.
Oils—Animal, *Lard,* Seed.
Platting, or other manufactures to be used in or proper for making bonnets or hats, of chip.
Pitch.
Rosin.
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches in length, 7 inches in breadth, nor 34 in thickness.
Turpentine, not exceeding in value 15*s.* per cwt.
Water—Mineral.
Wood, for ship building.
Do. Walnut.
Do. Birch, 3 feet long, imported for the sole purpose of making herring barrels."

The actual opening of free trade by England, says the Chronicle, to so important a western product as lard, will not be without its influence on the tariff discussions of the next Congress. By encouraging the transfer of the whole corn crop into pork instead of whiskey, it will indirectly aid the temperance cause.

The export of staves will be greatly increased, as they can be carried in the cotton ships as dunnage, and to fill up the waste storage. They will go both from New York and New Orleans, and will soon furnish an important item in our exports.

The intelligence from China extends to 28th of Nov. The Emperor was not then dead, but it is alledged that little hope of his recovery was entertained.

The report that the Emperor had abdicated in favor of a near relation, is totally without confirmation. Trade was dull in China. The French Ambassador had concluded the treaty, which was sent to Europe for ratification.

General Intelligence.

To India.—The facility with which the overland journey from England to India is now performed, is proved by the great number of ladies who undertake it alone, and without any mishap ever occurring. On board of the Great Liverpool there was a very young lady, daughter of a general in India, who was quite unattended. She herself had to settle for her transit through Egypt, and started from Alexandria for Suez with the rest of the passengers, with the fullest confidence of joining her parents in safety.—*London Paper.*

Morse's Telegraph in England.—The Telegraph which Prof. Morse invented in this country, several years ago, was introduced in England and is now laid down between London and Gosport, a distance of 88 miles, at a cost of $24,000. It works very successfully, though as yet, it is somewhat defective in its alphabetical arrangements. Four minutes were consumed in transcribing words of one hundred and sixteen letters. Several lines of this telegraph are now being laid down by the British Government.

Licenses in New York.—A bill giving the towns a right to determine by vote at their town meetings, whether any licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be granted, has passed the New York House of Assembly, with scarcely a dissenting voice.—*State Journal.*

A Man Killed by an Elephant.—We learn by a gentleman who came passenger last evening on the steammer Princess, from Baton Rouge, that the large male elephant of Messrs. Hopkins & Co.'s menagerie, on Saturday morning killed the person who had been for some time employed to take charge of it. It appears that the two elephants and a camel had been sent in advance of the other animals, on route for Clinton, the female elephant and the camel chained together. When about four miles from Baton Rouge, the male elephant refused to cross a small bridge; the keeper, who was on foot, procured a horse (one which the elephant was not accustomed to) for the purpose of driving it over, and in attempting to mount, the horse shyed, and threw the man in the road. The elephant immediately rushed upon him, caught him upon its tusks, and threw him forty or fifty feet in the air, which was repeated a great number of times, the tusks frequently passing through his body. It then carried the body from the road towards the woods, tossing it in the air at intervals, until it fell between two fallen trees, which saved it from further violence. The infuriated animal then returned, to the road, were the female elephant and camel had been chained to a tree by another keeper, and rushed upon them, his tusks passing through the camel, knocking down the female, and breaking the chain in two. The enraged animal then made off towards the woods, carrying the camel by its trunk, and throwing it at intervals in the air with its tusks. The other portion of the caravan now coming to the bridge, the elephant returned and made demonstrations of an attack upon it, when fire arms were brought into requisition. A number of shots were fired upon it, but without an effect.—Word was then sent to the U. S. garrison, and some thirty or forty of the soldiers were sent to despatch it with their muskets. The neighbors also turned out with their rifles and shot guns, and some fifty or sixty shots were fired into or rather upon him, for the balls were frequently flattened up upon striking, and fell to the ground. At length it was determined to send to the garrison for a field piece to despatch him, when one of the keepers, procuring a spear, mounted a horse and succeeding in wounding the elephant until he caused it to scream with pain, and finally to yield to subjection, when it was driven off with the balance of the animals. This is the same animal which killed one of its keepers some two or three years ago, at Algiers, opposite this city, and was only stayed from further mischief after fourteen shots had been fired into it.—[New Orleans Bee, March 10.]

Industry Wanted.—The author of a series of essays at the South, is sounding an alarm among the people of that region, upon the state of public feeling in that section of the country, on the subject of industry. In the course of one of his essays he says:

"My recent visit to the northern States has fully satisfied me that the true secret of our difficulties lies in the want of energy on the part of our capitalists, and ignorance and laziness on the part of those who *ought* to labor. We need never look for thrift while we permit our immense timber forests, granite quarries, and mines to lie idle, and supply ourselves with hewn granite, pine boards, laths, and shingles, &c., furnished by the lazy dogs at the North—ah, worse than this, we see our back country farmers, many of whom are too lazy to mend a broken gate, or repair the fences, to protect their crops from the neighboring stock, actually supplied with their axe, hoe, and broom handles, pitchforks, rakes, &c., by the *indolent* mountaineers of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The time was when every old woman in the country had her gourd, from which the country gardens were supplied with seeds. We now find it more convenient to permit this duty to devolve on our careful friends, the Yankees. Even our boat oars and handspikes for rolling logs, are furnished, ready-made to our hands, and what gimcrack can possibly be invented of which we are not the purchasers? These are the drains which are impoverishing the South—these are the true sources of all our difficulties. Need I add, to further exemplify our excessive indolence, that the Charleston market is supplied with fish and wild game by northern men, who come out here as regularly as the winter comes for this purpose, and from our own waters and forests, often realize, in the course of one winter, a sufficiency to purchase a small farm in New England."

From Nauvoo.—A gentleman from Nauvoo informs us that the great mass of the population of the city is in a state bordering on starvation.—There is no business going on, and no means of subsistence only by charitable donations from the richer classes. Subscriptions are passing throug the city for the relief of the poor, and every day baskets are carried around to collect provisions for the starving. Thefts from the Rigdonites are numerous as ever, notwithstanding the four hundred police. Indeed, this police is a protection to the thieves, or rather is made up of thieves in great part, who, when out at night, ostensibly for the protection of property can the more successfully purloin and hide it.

Some idea may be formed of the intercourse of our country with the Sandwich Islands from the fact that 214 American vessels with 6,454 seamen, and cargoes valued at $11,002,822, touched at the several islands between the 1st of January, 1844, and the 10th of October of the same year.

Liberty or Death.—The papers state that the coroner of New Orleans was called on the 18th ultimo, to hold an inquest on the body of slave named Azolin, who had committed suicide on the morning of that day. The deceased was arrested the evening previous as a runaway, and shot himself as soon as his master appeared to take charge of him.

Jersey Women Justices of the Peace.—According to the Philadelphia Ledger, Sally Brown and Betsey French, maiden ladies, were elected justices at the Woolwich town meeting, in Gloucester county last week.—They were run against the regular nominations.

New York Odd Fellowship.—The following is a statement of the receipts, expenditures, &c. of the Order of Odd Fellows in the State of New York for the year ending on the 30th of Sept.

The R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New York is composed of 940 members, and has under its jurisdiction, 113 Lodges, and 31 Degree Lodges.

Amount of receipts for year ending Sept. 1844, $36,709.26

Number of contributing members, 12,496.

Number of initiations during the year, 3,525.

Number of Past Grands in the State, 1,042.

Number of Lodges, 122.

Number of members who have received benefits, 1,912.

Number of brothers buried, 108.

Amount paid for benefits, and relief of brothers, $28, 101,33.

Number of widowed families relieved 128.

Amount paid for the relief of widowed families, $2,195 53.

Amount paid for the education of orphans, $247 38.

Total amount paid for relief, &c. $35,274 53.

China.—The number of Protestant missionaries now in China proper is as follows:

Sent by America,	16
" London Missionary Society,	9
" Church Missionary,	2
Total,	27
Miscellaneous,	2
Native Assistants,	6
Grand Total,	35

Many of these missionaries are married, and their wives are actively engaged in diffusing instruction.

The friends of peace in England have a novel, but very effective method of exciting in the minds of the people an abhorrence of the absurd and wicked custom of war. In those places to which the officers of the government are sent to obtain recruits for the army, the opponents of human butchery post at the corners of the streets and at other public places, placards like the following, displayed in large letters, so as to attract universal attention.

WANTED!!
Several Thousand able bodied Men,
To shoot or to be shot at!!
Or perish miserably by thirst and starvation on the plains of India.

N. B. The Duke of Wellington says that no one who entertains nice scruples about religion, has any business in the army. None such need apply.

It is said that thousands, tempted by poverty and discouragement, have by this means been deterred from enlisting in the army.—*Tribune.*

Definitions.—We find the following in the Philanthropist.

Fashionable—To abuse the Liberty party and denounce slavery

Twattle—An epithet applied by an editor to an argument he cannot answer, or an appeal he cannot meet.

Musk—The scent of a four-legged animal used to hide that of a two-legged one.

Protest—The highest feat of Northern valor against Southern aggression.

Democracy—The rule of the many for the good of nobody.

Whiggery—The rule of the few to the same glorious purpose.

'Etats Unis.'—The Collector of the port of New York has published a letter in reference to the late sale of books presented to the United States, by the French Government. It seems that the Collector did not understand French, and he took the superscription of the package, "ETATS UNIS," to be the name of a man. No such man as *Mr Etats Unis* appearing to claim the property, it was sold.

A case has recently been decided in favor of the heirs of James Patrick, in Philadelphia; —the amount of property which has come into their hands by this decision, is from four to five millions. The property had been originally confiscated, and each proprietor considered his title a good one, but the recent decision has made hundreds of titles entirely worthless.

Mustard Seed.—Twenty-seven acres of land in Ohio, yielded 382 bushels of brown mustard seed, weighing 22 1-2 pounds to the bushel, which were sold at eight cents, making $1,683. In addition there are 100 bushels of tailings, which will give 75 bushels at 50 lbs. per bushel, worth $300—altogether $1,988, or $73 per acre. A more profitable crop could not be desired.

It is said that postmasters will be great sufferers by the new Postage bill; which adds to their labors in the same proportion that it diminishes their income.

The last and best joke of the season.—One of the southern papers, in giving a reason for the removal of Mr. Everett, our Minister to England, and appointing a talented statesman from the South, says it should be done in order to convince the British government and the world of the *rightfulness and beauty of southern slavery!—Bost. Chron.*

In consequence of the attending the importation of pine apples from the Bahamas last year, upwards of 10,000 additional acres have been set apart for their cultivation at New Providence, and about an equal quantity at the small island of Eluthera.

When Wolff was missionary at Jerusalem, a Turk, pointing to Calvary, said: "There, on that very spot, where your Lord poured out his blood, the Mahomedan is obliged to interfere, to prevent your Christians from shedding the blood of each other."

Making Crime Profitable.—The Illinois Penitentiary, at Alton, has been leased to S. A. Buckmaster, for $5,100 per annum. He is within the next two years to employ one half the labor of the penitentiary in hempen manufacture.—(News.)

From the Citizen.

THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED.

The yearly expenses of *one* large fighting ship, are greater than the whole annual collections of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

Christian nations have murdered vastly more heathen, than they have attempted to convert.

Engrave, if you dare, upon the instruments of war, any verse from Christ's sermon on the mount.

A soldier swears upon enlisting in the service, to kill any man he is ordered to kill.

Did you ever consider how many crimes are committed in, and in consequence of, militia musters.

War is wicked, the mock war of our militia ridiculous.

"Love your enemies," says Jesus. We need a military academy to teach us how to destroy our enemies, says the statesman.

If war is sanctioned by Christianity, then Christianity sanctions deception, robbery, murder.

All unnecessary lying," said a father to his son, "I consider highly immoral." Is this a more lax morality than to say, as say many professed Christians, "All *unnecessary* fighting we consider immoral."

"War," said a distinguished politician, 'is wicked, except when our honor or our interest as a nation demands it." And this sentiment is copied into religious papers without comment.

The assassin considers it wrong to kill, except when he gains by it.

Is not war the killing of our enemies, by the blood of our friends?

What precept of Jesus Christ is obeyed in a battle?

What precept of Jesus Christ is not necessarily violated in war?

Is a sword a more suitable orniment for a Christian gentleman than a butcher's knife?

Did you ever notice the character of the people who usually assemble at the militia musters?

How much is the moral character of a people elevated by a war? What progress does pure religion make during a war?

S. E. C.

Portsmouth, Sept. 23, 1844.

Enlarging the area of Trade.—A fine large ship is loading at Mobile with a full cargo of cotton for China. This is the first attempt, we believe, to send the raw material to the Celestials.

Ten woolen factories are going up in West Canada, and three new cotton factories with each a capital of $100,000 will be put up the coming season in the lower province of Canada.

The legislature of New York, on Thursday, *rejected* the bill for the suppression of licentiousness—ayes 45, noes 48.

In a single century, four thousand millions of human beings appear on the face of the earth, act their many parts, and sink into the grave.

Lard Oil.—We learn that some capitalists have purchased of the ferry company in Chelsea, several lots of land, with the flats appurtenant, for the purpose of erecting buildings there, and carrying on the manufacture of Lard Oil.—*Bost. Atlas.*

The reward of Treason.—William Parmenter has been appointed Naval Officer for the port of Boston, an office said to be worth five thousand dollars a year.

The Legislature of Oregon, at its late session passed 25 acts—one of which prohibits the manufacture, importation or sale of ardent spirits.

It is said that the President Polk has signified his determination to receive no personal applications for office; all must be made in writing and the answer left at the residence of the applicants.

The number of newspapers and periodicals in 1840 in the South, was 2,341—in the North 4,705.

Sale of Van Amburg's Establishment.—We understand that Mr. Van Amburg has decided upon retiring from his profession and returning at once to America, and that his whole establishment of elephants, giraffes, lions, leopards, and stud of sixty horses will be brought to the hammer, at Manchester, in the course of the present month.

A Temperance King.—The King of Holland has directed a copy of the rules and regulations of Temperance societies to be given to every laboring person throughout his domisions.

General Simon Cameron, of Pennsyivania, has been elected United States Senator, in place of James Buchanan, now Secretary of State.

Gen. C. is a tariff man, and in favor of the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

He served a regular apprenticeship to the printing business, and was a practical printer for a number of years.

☞ The Liberty party of Arcade, N. Y. have elected their entire ticket, ex cepting one candidate. C. O. Shephard is supervisor.

A horrid murder was perpetrated in the Auburn prison on Sunday morning. The Argus says:

"The murderer, whilst marching into the chapel, single file, with the rest, stabbed a fellow convict and a workman with him at the tailoring buisiness, with the half of a pair of shears, and with such effect that he died in about 20 minutes, from the wound. The murderer, (who had 9 years to serve, whilst the murdered man had but 6 months) confessed, we understand, that he had long meditated the act; and his conduct was in other respects so violent, that he was immediately chained and closely confined.

Cheap Periodicals in China.—Mr. Cushing informs a friend that *cheap* literature is as common in the Celestial Empire as in New York. Every variety of pamphlets and newspapers are sold about the streets, in the native tongue, printed on their peculiar rice paper, at the lowest imaginable prices. It doubtless is from this cause that they are led to think people beyond China are "outside barbarians."

Printers are coming in for a share of the good things under the administration of Mr. Polk. He has appointed S. H. M'Laughlin one of the editors of the Nashville Union, Recorder of the General Land Office; Mr. Cheathem, printer, Post Master of Nashville; Gen. Davis, printer, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia; J. W. Forney, of the Lancaster Intelligencer, Deputy Surveyor. This is a good beginning.

Constructive Travel.—Vice President Dallas, it is said, has decided that Senators are entitled to mileage for their late extra session, to confirm the President's nominations. The travel is all *constructive.* The call for this extra session, was made before the other closed, and it followed that other immediately without the intervention of a day. Without having traveled in fact a single mile, the Senators will pocket for travel an average of some $700 each, amounting in the aggregate, to some $35,000 or $40,000.—The whole matter it is said, rests with the Vice President, and his present decision is contrary to all former precedents. Locofocoism certainly begins with a very singular retrenchment.—*Free Press.*

"The Black List!"—This is the title of a paper lately established in New Orleans, for the exclusive purpose of furnishing intelligence concerning the Slave Market, to advertise runaway Slaves, &c. Among its advertisements, is one of *a runaway, with but one leg!* This would tell well in Europe for our "free institutions"—for our "refuge for the oppressed of all nations." The subjects of European depotisms must surely fall in love at once with our free Democracy."—*Hampshire Herald.*

Litigation in Kentucky.—The Frankfort Commonwealth suspects that the approaching term of the Court of Appeals, which commences on the first Monday in April next will be an unusually long one. There are 396 cases set for trial, and the law requires the docket to be cleared.

The Course of Empire.—The population of the United States doubles once in 23½ years, British Isles 42 years; Prussia 36 years; Germany about 60 years; Russia 66 years; Netherlands 56½ years; Austria 69 years; Italy 61½ years, and France 105 years. Old Europe will be in a glorious minority some years hence.

New Guano Island.—Ichaboe Exhausted. Letters have been received in Leith, Scotland, mentioning the discovery of an Island named "Nalagar," where guano is said to abound from 4 to 7 yards in depth, and covering an area of about 80 acres.

About 350 vessels were at Ichaboe about the latter end of November, the guano remaining on the island was estimated sufficient to load about 150 of them; and owing to this, vessels were leaving in ballast, some proceeded to Saldanah Bay and Angre Pequona in quest of the manure that may be deposited on those islands.

Lead.—The value of the lead shipped from Galena, Dubuque and Snake Hollow, during the last year is estimated at $1,300,00, and si greater than that of any former year.

The great Repealer, Daniel O'Connell, of Ireland, is said to have made the following declaration in St. Michan's Parish, Dec. 3d:

"I declare my most unequivocal submission to the head of the Church, and to the hierarchy in its different orders, and accordingly to its different rites.—[Cheers.] If I am asked what it is I believe?—my answer is, I believe whatever the Church teaches; and if I am asked what it is the Church teaches? my answer is, what I believe—for I believe all that the Church teaches. [Cheers.] There does not exist a single Catholic more submissive to the authority of the See of Rome than I am."

The New York Canals are to be opened on 15 of April.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the *number* and *date* of the paper to which it pays.

E. Smith,	$0.51,	to 200, or Feb. 24, 1845
S. S. Hunt,	1.00	
N. P. Harder.	2.00	
J. Spratt,	3.00	to 213, or May 26, 1845
L. M. Leach,	1.00	to 256, or Mar. 21, 1846
S. D. McDowell,	1.00	to 214, or Dec. 29, 1845
Amos Wilson,	1.00	to 230 or April 18, 1846
D. H. Robinson.	0.25	
E. Williamson,	2.00	to 260 or April 18, 1846
D. Brown,	1.00	to 249, or Jan. 31, 1846

MARRIED,

In Putnam, on the 19th inst., by Rev. H. S. Hamilton, of Pinckney, Mr. WM. E. THOMPSON, to Miss ELIZABETH ROSE.

Also, Mr. PETER L. ROSE, to Miss LUCETTA CALL.

In Manchester, on the 20th inst., by Rev. H. S. Hamilton, Mr. F. M. CHAPMAN, to Miss C. E. SPAFARD, both of Manchester.

DIED,

In Dexter, Mich., March 28th, Mrs. ALMIRA LITCHFIELD, wife of James Litchfield, in the 29th year of her age.

Mrs. Litchfield was born in Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co. N. Y., and is yet remembered there with affection.

She was of that class of persons known only by those who can read lessons of the deepest interest in a life of unostentation. She sounded no trumpet—she wore no phylacteries—and yet she knew the power and privileges of a loving heart.

In her death, the *suffering* and the *wronged* have one less heart to pity—one less hand to relieve, according to its utmost ability.

Early in life she gave her affections to the Savior of Sinners, and manifested the fruits of such a relation, in an *every-day* Christian life. Since she came to this place, as is too often the case with those who have been Christians east, she has procrastinated her union with the church, partly from her natural diffidence, and feeling of unworthiness, and from ill health. For *this*, during her illness, she often expressed regret, and among her last words, said—"Tell Christians to be more faithful than I have been."

When she saw that a lingering disease was imparting daily admonitions, the thought of being transplanted from the midst of the little ones growing around her, revealed a mothers solicitude, and a mothers tears: but when compelled to believe she was indeed a marked object for death's arrow, a sweet resignation was seen to cheer her. She knew that there was a heart that cared for her husband and children, that will never grow cold in death. Her last hour was one of deep interest. Some who had longed to see the characteristics of a Christian's death were led to pray—"Let *me* die the death of the righteous."

She seemed to linger about the confines of the Spirit world, to tell with a *mortal* tongue, some of the glories that rose to her view, as she neared Jordan's opposite shore—"*Hear them,*" "Hear them," and "O see them," was often repeated.

One could turn away from such a scene, with new and proper views of the *world*, its worth, the object of an existence in it, and the vast interests hanging upon this brief state of probation.

"What is *life?* let skeptics say—
'Tis a fleeting April day;
'Tis a fading summer flower;
'Tis the vision of an hour.

What is life? let truth divine
Tell us of its wise design;
'Tis a warfare—not a rest—
'Tis a struggle to be blest.

'Tis the space by mercy given—
'Tis the spirit's path to heaven;
What is life beyond the sky?—
Let *eternity* reply!"

COM.

From the Auburn Journal.

In this village, on the 6th of March, inst., in his 41st year, HENRY MILLERD, Esq. Counsellor at Law. The death of Mr. Millerd called out from his brethren of the bar, the following appropriate tribute to his memory:

At a meeting of the Members of the Bar, of the county of Cayuga, held at the Western Exchange in this village, on the evening of the 7th of March instant, called in consequence of the death of HENRY MILLERD, Esq., Senaca Wood, Esq. was called to the Chair, and P. W. Hopkins, chosen Secretary.

On motion of Christopher Morgan, Esq. it was Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Messrs. Levi Walker, S. A. Goodwin and B. F. Hall, Esqrs. were thereupon appointed by the chair, such committee; who, after having retired and deliberated, returned and submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we have heard with deep sensibility, of the decease, at his residence in this village, on the 6th inst., of Henry Millerd, Esq late a Member of the Bar of the county of Cayuga; that in his death we recognise the loss of an amiable, upright and intelligent citizen, and a worthy and respected brother and associate, who amidst all the conflicting interests of society, of which he was a useful member; and the exciting scenes of political strife, in which he was actively engaged, has ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we tender to the family and relatives of the deceased, the expression of our sympathy on this afflicting bereavement; and as a testimony of our respect for the deceased, we will attend his funeral in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning on that occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the several village papers: and that a copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

SENACA WOOD, Cha'n.
PETER W. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

ALL those who have unsettled accounts for Wool Carding or Cloth Dressing with the late firm of J. Beckley & Co., are hereby notified that it has become INDISPENSABLY NECESSARY that they should be closed by note or otherwise as early as 20th of April next. Let there be a prompt attention to the above, and it will be for the mutual benefit of the parties concerned.

SUMNER HICKS & Co.
Ann Arbor, March 7. 1845. 50-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Beckley & Hicks is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, by note or otherwise, are to make payment to Guy Beckley, who is authorized to receive it, and has become obligated to pay all debts due from said firm.

GUY BECKLEY,
SUMNER HICKS.
Ann Arbor, March 6 h, 1845. 45-3w

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they will continue the Mercantile business at the Store recently occupied by J. Beckley & Co. where they will at all times be found ready to wait on those who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

SAL ÆRATUS,

Of a superior quality manufactured by themselves and constantly for sale, wholesale and retail.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

All business relative to the Signal of Liberty will be attended to by the subscribers.

BECKLEY, FOSTER. & Co.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Mar. 6, 1845. 46-tf

Sheep Shears,

OF a superior quality for sale by
BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.
March 20, 1845.

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Company.

INCORPORATED IN 1810—CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL $150,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE IT TO $250,000.

THIS well known and long established Institution, with ample cash capital, have established an agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandize, Mills, Wheat, Flour, &c. on very favorable terms The high character of this company is well known, and its extensive business is conducted on the most just and honorable principles Owners of property in Ann Arbor and vicinity who wish to insure it against loss and damage by fire, are invited to call directly on the subscriber, at his Store in Ann Arbor, who is authorized to issue policies without delay.

F. J. B. CRANE, Agent.
Ann Arbor, Jan. 1. 1845. 39-6m.

1844.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. M'FARREN,

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 Cannister 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 and Bible Society Depositor. 51-tf

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Mr. Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and to extend the use of the *Health Restorative*, and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and life many of the young and endeared sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, aged, and venerable individuals in the land, now places more conveniently before the invalid his invaluable remedy. That dreadful scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the Restorative renewing the impaired vital part so thoroughly as to resist afterward the invidious attacks of those diseases. To the humane and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his place amid the cares and duties of life simply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's Functions The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence, and however racking or chronic they may have been, yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs or Liver, Pain in the Chest and Side, and Coughs, to commence the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the approbrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous you have been. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York Chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF,
Proprietor, N. Y.

HORACE EVERETT, General Agent.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y. 49-4w.

Sugar Coated Pills, vs. Disease---More Evidence.

MR. HILL, of the firm of Girley and Hill, 169 Broadway, says the Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills are superior to any he has ever taken. His wife has found them delightful and efficacious.

MISS DOUGLASS, corner of Walker and Ludlow streets, has been cured of pain in the head, dimness of sight, and dizziness of long standing by these Pills.

MRS. SIMONS, of 99 Henry street, cured of pains and cramps, of eight years standing.

Mr. ATKINS, of 263 Greenwich street, cured of dyspepsia, of seven years standing.

Mr. CARLOCK's daughter, 8 Staple street, cured of Worms in their worst form.

Rev. Mr. BURNETT, of Brooklyn, cured of bilious complaints, weakness, &c.

We need not add more. Evidence crowds upon us from all quarters. No Pills ever before accomplished so much, with so little trouble and disagreeableness, as Dr. Smith's (Sugar Coated) "Improved Indian Vegetable Pills." Sold at Guion's corner Bowery and Grand st.; Philip's corner of Beekman of William streets, Everett's, 93 Hudson st.; Mrs. Hay's, 119 Fulton street Brooklyn; and 203 Greenwich street. Examine the label—look for Dr. SMITH's written signature. 45

DR. SMITH'S (SUGAR COATED) "IMproved Indian Vegetable Pills," are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy, and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their actions, thorough in all their operations, and unrivalled in their results. They are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial; and they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: fever and ague, yellow and bilious fevers, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, spleen, piles, colic, obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, and foul stomach, nausea, diarrhoea, costiveness, loss of appetite, sallow complexion, colds, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. N. B ☞No Sugar Coated Pills can be genuine unless every box has on it the signature of G. BENJ'N SMITH, M. D. Sold 179 Greenwich st, and Rushton & Co., 10 Astor House, and throughout the United States. 41-tf

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, about four weeks since, a black satin vest. It is supposed to have been taken by an intemperate man, a stranger who was about here at that time, and has probably pawned it either for money or liquor. Any one who will give information concerning it, at this office, is informed that I will redeem the vest and amply reward him for his trouble. S. E. BROWN.
March 21, 1845.

1200 lbs. Geese Feathers!

OF first rate quality for sale by the pound or hundred weight in qantities to suit purchasers, may be found at

RAYMOND'S CASH STORE.
148 Jefferson Avenue,
32-tf Detroit.

Live Geese Feathers,

OF a superior quality, for sale by
BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.
March 3, 1845. 45-4w

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers' Stock, Machinery, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,
5 Tons " " in Stick,
150 bbls Cuba Fustic, Cut,
5 Tons " " in Stick,
50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood, "
30 " Red Wood, "
120 " Ground Camwood,
10 " Quercitron Bark,
500 " Nutgalls,
10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Sumac Sicily,
3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Blue Vitriol,
5 Casks Alum,
2 Barrels Red Tartar,
2 Barrels Creams Tartar,
3 Carboys Aqua Fortis,
5 " Oil Vitriol,
3 " Muriatic Acid,
500 lbs. Virdigris,
50 " Block Tin,
Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes,
Parson's Shearing Machines,
Curtis' " "
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jack, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as *the best and most complete stock* in the country, and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufactures leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, *CALL*, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper *any where* else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Mortar,
139, Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit.
[17-tf.]

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURER'S MACHINERY.

25 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico Carthagena,
10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domingo and Honduras,
6 tons Nicarague, Bonair, Coto, Hache and Lima,
3 tons Camwood, very choice,
180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,
130 " Fustic, " "
100 " Red Woods, " "
120 " Camwood, " "
10 " Quercitron Bark,
45 " Allum,
42 " Copperas,
31 " Blue Vitriol,
28 " Madder, Ombre, and Dutch crop,
3 " Cream Tartar,
9 " Nutgalls,
3 cases Indigo, Bengal, Manila and Guatimala,
2 " Lac Dye,
20 " ext. Logwood,
2 " Grain Tin,
300 pounds Verdigris,
15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid,

ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Burling Irons, Comb plates, Pickers and Bobbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Looms and Fly Shuttles, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, &c.

Parsons' Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 8 blades.

Allen's double and single Carding Machines.

Machine Cards, Leicester,

The above goods have been recently purchased directly from the importers and manufacturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at the New York jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles, will, in many cases, be sold at FIFTEEN PER CENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Thirteen years experience in the Dye Wood business enables the subscriber to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality.

THEO. H. EATON.
Dye Wood and Dye Stuff Warehouse,
188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit.

The Ann Arbor Journal, Ypsilanti Sentinel, Pontiac Gazette, Flint Democrat, Adrian Expositor, Marshall Statesman, Niles Courier and Republican, Gazette, Michigan City (In.) and the Enquirer, London, (Canada.) will each publish the above notice inside, to the amount of three dollars, and send copy of notice with bills to subscriber for payment. 17-tf.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE subscriber has removed his Shop to Main Street opposite H. Becker's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him a call.

Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of

JEWELRY,

and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell lower than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for *Ready Pay Only.* Among which may be found a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, do., Steel, do., Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wallets, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Percussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Brittania Candlesticks, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice.

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. C. B.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 28-tf.

ANN ARBOR OIL MILL.

THE subscribers would give notice that they are engaged in manufacturing LINSEED OIL, and are prepared to furnish oil of the best quality to merchants and painters, cheap as it can be obtained from the East. Oil exchanged for Flax seed at the rate of a gallon of oil for a bushel of Flax seed. Cash at all times paid for Flax seed.

PULCIPHER & JUDSON.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 6, 1844. 20 1y.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by
BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.
March 20, 1845.

DR. SMITH'S

UNIVERSITY PILLS.

THESE Pills are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.—Dr. Smith would say to the public, that in offering them this Pill, he presents no quack nostrum that will, by its irritating effects upon the stomach and bowels create disease where there was little or none before, but one that is safe, mild, salutary and uniform in its effects upon the whole system.

He would say that he has now spent twenty years in research and investigation, directed to the Pathology of disease, and the properties of medicinal substances, and their adaptation to the removal of maladies to which flesh is heir. As the result of these labors, he is now able to give to the public a combination of medicinal vegetable substances which is as near perfection, as careful study and close investigation, tests and experiments, can bring it. He would say to Physicians, as well as others, try this pill; it will not deceive you.

It is peculiarly adapted to the removal and prevention of the following diseases: Bilious, Intermittant, and Remittant Fevers, Fever and Ague, Cough, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Passive Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen. Internal Piles, Colic, Acidity of the Stomach, Incipient Diarhœa, Habituel Costiveness, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, when a cathartic, aperient, or alterative, is needed. They are mild, yet certain in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. The agents of these Pills are instruced, in case full satisfaction is not given to any person who may purchase them, that they shall have their money refunded.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.

Testimonial of Dr. Landon.

MONROE, Michigan, June 12, 1844.

DR. SMITH—Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of your valuable *University Pills*. I most cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe, easy, and efficient cathartic for most of the diseases incident to this region of country. I have made extensive use of them for four years in my practice, and I believe them to be the best anti-bilious Cathartic or Aperient medicine ever combined and offered for general use. Yours, &c.

GEORGE F. LANDON, M. D.

Testimonial of Dr. Teller.

MASILLON, Ohio, May 1st, 1844

DR. SMITH—Sir,—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your Pills in removing bile from the stomach, deterging the Liver, and in all complaints emanating from that source.

J. V. C. TELLER, M. D.

Testimonial of F. L. Wells.

WATERLOO, Mich., March 10, 1844.

To DR SMITH—Sir,—For upwards of six months I was cruelly afflicted with Fever and Ague, and during that time could find nothing that gave me permanent relief; at length, however, your University Pills were recommended to me by one of the best Physicians in these parts; and I am happy in being able to say, that from the use of one box I was permanently cured of my ague; since then a number of my family have been as signally benefitted.

Yours, &c., F. L. WELLS.

Testimonial of Daniel Goodnow.

MONROE, Mich., June 1, 1844.

I hereby certify that Dr. Wm. M. Smith has been my Family Physician for four years last past: that he has used his University Pills in his practice in my family with unparalleled success and I think them preferable to any pill for billious affection in the world.

DANIEL GOODNOW,
Innkeeper, Macomb St. House.

Testimonial of D. S. Parshall

FLINT, Mich., June 5, 1844.

DR. SMITH.—I am happy to give you my cordial approval of your University Pills. I am able to keep off Fever and Ague, and Fevers to which all of us are subject in this Western country, by the timely use of your University Pills.—Send an Agent this way as soon as possible, for we are all out. Yours &c.,

D. S. PARSHALL.

Testimonial of Messrs. Noble and Fyfield.

We certify that we are and have been personally acquainted with Wm. M. Smith, M. D., and know that he is a man of eminence in his profession—and that for four years he filled the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Willoughby University of Lake Erie, with honor to himself and satisfaction to the Trustees and Faculty and as well as to Students of the above University. As for his Pills, they are 'par excellence.'

CHARLES NOBLE,
B. F. FYFIELD.

Monroe, Mich., June 19, 1844.

Testimonial of Rial B Chase.

This I certify, that in the month of September last, I was attacked with Billious Fever (whils away from home at Owasso to build a water wheel) and with one dose of Smith's University Pills, I broke it up; and as many others were sick at the time, I administered these Pills to them, and in *all cases* it broke up their fevers. I have used them many times since, and with great success. They are the best pills I ever used.

RIAL B CHASE, *Millwright.*

Shiawassee, Mich., June 1st, 1844.

Testimonial of Mrs. Abigail C. Wright.

This may certify, that three years ago I was attacked with Liver Complaint so severely that I could scarcely turn myself in bed: I used many specifics and remedies, such as Brandreth's, Resurrection, Oriental, and other pills, but with little or no effect. One year ago, my friend Dr. Smith called on me on his way to Boston, when he gave me a box of his University Pills, which perfectly restored me, and my health has not again suffered from like cause.

Rochester, N. Y., No. 13, Franklin Street, June 24, 1844.

Testimonial of John W. Miller.

DEA DOCTOR—Justice requires me to state, that I have sold your University Pills for one and a half years last past, and that I can sell no others while I have them on hand. They have superseded the sale of all others—their effect is truly wonderful.

JOHN W. MILLER, *Druggist.*

Monroe, Mich., June 12, 1844.

For sale by J. H. Lund, Lower Town, and Wm. S. and J. W. Maynard, Upper Town, Ann Arbor. 13-1y

INTERESTING TO WOOL GROWERS.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the Wool Growers of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that they continue the business of

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing

at the old stand of J. Beckley & Co., where they may be found at all seasonable hours to wait upon those who may favor them with their patronage.

They guarantee that their work will be done with neatness and despatch.

To their old friends and as many new customers as feel disposed to give them a trial, they would say, come on with your WOOL and CLOTH and we will do you ample justice in the execution of your work—the price and terms of payment.

Twenty thousand pounds

of Wool wanted in exchange for Full Cloth, Flannel, &c.

N. B.—Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SUMNER HICKS & CO.

Ann Arbor Lower Town, Mar. 26, 1845. 26-6m

DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

HAS removed his office to Crane & Jewett's Block, first room on the Second Floor, where being well prepared to attend to every branch of his profession, would respectfully say to all who have not had those necessary organs, THE TEETH, properly attended to, delay no longer, but call upon him and experience the ease and durability of his operations. TERMS accommodating and charges in no case unreasonable.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-tf.

Wright's Poor Man's Pills.

AN excellent vegetable family Medicine, in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints or Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Coated Tongue, Sickness at the Stomach, Sick Headache, Remittant and Intermittent Fevers, Coughs, Colds Catarrh, &c. &c. Entirely vegetable, they are emphatically NATURE'S FRIEND, conducing to health and counteracting disease by purifying the blood, cleansing the system of vitiated humors, removing obstructions, stimulating the organs of secretions, mingling with the food and acting every way in harmony with the system.

For Inflamatory diseases used in connection with the 'Rheumatic Plaster' they will be found greatly to aid in the removal of diseases for which the Plaster is above recommended, and particularly are they calculated for all derangements of the Digestive and Biliary Organs, the primary origin of a multitude of diseases.

Price—25 cents a 50 cents a Box.

For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. Stocking, Travelling Agent for Michigan.

16-1y

Certificates.

WOODSTOCK, Lenawee Co. Aug. 20, 1844.

For twelve years I have been troubled with a rheumatic affection in my back, so that I have hardly ever been free from pain during the whole time and within twelve hours after I had applied some of Wright's Rheumatic Plaster, I was perfectly easy, and have had no pain since.

STEPHEN CARY.

JACKSON Co., Columbia, Aug. 20, 1844.

This may certify that I have used Wright's Pills in my family in violent attacks of chill and bilious fever, and have found them to be the best Pills that I ever used, and would recommend every family to keep them on hand.

JAMES AWARTOUT.

THOMPSON, Geauga co., O., April 28th, 1844.

This may certify that I have used Wrights' Poor Man's Pills and Rheumatic Plaster in my practice, and would say to the public that they can rely upon their recommendation with the most confidence; in short, they only need trying to recommend themselves.

REV. R. R. SCOTT, M. D.

LORAINE Co., Green, May 16, 1843.

This may certify that I have used Wright's Poor Man's Pills in my practice, and find them to be one of, if not entirely, the best pill now in use; and would recommend every family to keep them on hand, especially those who live near low, marshy land or mill ponds, or in an unhealthy climate.

JOSHUA BASCOMB, M. D.

Without adding more testimony of the efficacy of the above mentioned medicine, we do not hesitate to say that we are not afraid to have its virtues tested by the side of any other of the kind that ever has been offered to an American public, and we will let it stand upon its own merits.

For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor,
By Kellogg & Brothers, White Pigeon,
R. Williams, Jr. & Co., Sturges Prairie,
Simeon Gaget, Quincy, Branch county.
A. K. Hall, do do
W. A. Bliss, Jamestown, Indiana,
Elisha Steer, Angola, do
Chester Moss, Albion, Michigan,
A. P. Mann, & R. Sibley, Marshall, Mich.
A. Callender, do do
E. Packer, Battle Creek, do
C. W. Vining, Galesburgh, do
Capt. Brown, Prairieville, do
D. H. Medwood, Adrian, do
Quackenboss and More, Tecumseh do
S. A. Rowley, Jonesville, do
H. Gilbert, Manchester, do
W. H. Patterson, Saline, do
Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn, do
Pierre Teller, Wholesale Agent for Detroit.

Geo. P. Wright Co., sole proprietors for the the United States and Upper and Lower Canada. All orders and business letters for the present, may be directed to Geo. P. Wright, Columbia P. O., Jackson Co., Mich.

It is for sale also at Monroe, Mt. Clemens, Utica, Pontiac, and by Dubois & Wright, Jefferson, Agents for the State of Michigan.

KILGORE, Carrol Co., O., Jan 25, 1841.

Ten years since, I was taken with the Scrofula so that I had no relief day or night, my limbs being much swelled and covered with Ulcers, my breast and back in great pain, and nerves much shattered. I applied to different Physicians, all of whom said there was no help for me, and all the remedies I tried proved unavailing until I made use of Wright's Anti-Inflamatory and Rheumatic Plaster, which reduced the inflammation, healed the Ulcers brought the skin to its natural color, and relieved the pain. I would recommend it to all similarly afflicted, and am sure they will be satisfied after giving it a fair trial.

CATHARINE ALLENSWORTH.

THOMPSON, Geauga Co., Ohio, April 26, 1843.

I certify that my little boy put his arms into boiling water, nearly to the elbow, so that when the dress was taken off the skin came with it: after applying several remedies to no purpose—the arm becoming much swollen and the child in great pain, I applied 'Wright's Anti-Inflamatory and Rheumatism Plaster,' and within two hours he was perfectly easy, and went to sleep. After two or three days I removed the plaster, and applied another, and when that was removed the arm was healed, except a place the size of a shilling which was soon well. I believe it to be the best article for a burn that can be produced, and would recommend all to keep it on hand *in case of accidents.*

ELIZABETH BROUGHTON.

NERVOUS DISEASES are greatly benefitted by the use of these pills:—as Nervous Headache, Tic Doloreux, St. Vitus' Dance, &c., their tendency being to soothe the irritability of the system, allay pain, and induce quiet and repose. Those afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Influenza, &c., will find relief from the use of these pills. Exposure to cold closes the pores of the the skin, checks perspiration, retards the circulation, and produces various inflamatory diseases. Does any one perceive a cold coming upon him? Let him on going to bed, take sufficient to operate smartly, and then every night, take enough to produce a mild operation till the disease abates. In case of Worms let a tea of Pink be taken freely for 12 hours, and then administer Pills sufficient to produce a brisk cathartic operation

21-1y.

The True Pain Extractor Salve.

WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCHING ever yet found upon the human family, is which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock & Co. of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold at 25 cents, the former price being too exorbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four times as many as the former, and the $1 size near ten times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have CONNEL'S Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce a agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or believe those who have used it.

COMSTOCK & CO.,
21, Courtland Street.

☞ Be sure therefore, and ask for CONNEL'S as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and the spurious may appear with the name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Comstock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S & J. W. MAYNARD,
36 Agent for Ann Arbor.

LOST on the 11th inst. probably between Cranes and Coons in the vicinity of Plymouth a small, black Morocco Pocket Book, containing about $50,00 bank notes on Canada.—Any person finding the same and leaving it at the office of the Signal of Liberty shall receive the above reward.

H. K. KEAMEY.

Ann Arbor Dec, 12, 1844. 3w-35

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE undersigned his just received his supply of Fall Goods from N. Y. City. Besides a first rate assortment of Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Fulled Cloths, Broad Cloths, and other Staple Goods, he is just opening a splendid lot of

Rich, Woosted Damask Shawls,
1st quality, Brocha, do
do Kabyl, do
do Cashmere, do
Fashionable Cravats, Rich Bonnet Ribbons,
Fashionable Head Trimmings, Velvet do

ALSO,

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF DRESS STUFFS SUCH AS
Cashmere D'Ecosse, Muslin DeLaine,
Parissennes, Robroy Plaid,
Prints of every description.
Plain, black Alapaca, figured, black Alapaca,
Plain, colored Alapaca, figured, col'd Alapaca,
Plain, and Changeable Alapaca.

The undersigned has in addition to a first rate assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, a choice lot of Teas and Coffee, for family use.

Also, a large lot of

Geese Feathers, Paper Hangings and Travelling Baskets.

His Stock is well suited to both city and country trade. Country people are invited to call and look and satisfy themselves that his stock will bear comparison either in quality or price with any other in the western country.

W. A. RAYMOND.
148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Oct. 14, 1844. 24 tf

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dr. Smith's Coated Improved

Indian Vegetable Pills,

TRIUMPHANT FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

I TOOK a severe cold, this fall, which settled in my limbs, and brought on the Rheumatism, accompanied with severe pains and a bad cough, which obliged me to give upmy business. I tried many remedies without any relief, until I procured a box of Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills, which, I am happy to say, immediately relieved me, and enabled me, in three days, to return to my business. I am now entirely well.

E. F. HILL, Washington st.

Boston, Nov. 4, 1844.

I have been considered in the Consumption for about nine years, with a severe cough every fall, which did not leave me till the next spring, with an almost constant Headache; not being able to sleep many nights during the winters, in consequence of the severe fits of coughing. I have tried most of the cough remedies, with only temporary relief. My usual cough commenced about four week since, with an increasing soreness to my lungs; and was urged to try Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills—which I did, but without any faith in their efficacy. I took four Pills before retiring; and within forty-eight hours, my cough was entirely broken up, which has not returned, and the severe pains of headache have left me. I never have found a remedy before that brought so sudden relief. I do not believe there is any cure for the Consumption; but am satified, there is no temporary relief equal to these Pills. I have since administered them to members of my family, for Colds and Coughs, with the most happy result.

H. F. WELLS, Boston.

Having been afflicted for several years with a Weakness in the stomach and Lungs, with Costiveness, Headache, and Depression of Spirits, thought by many to be in a Consumption, and was obliged to give up my business. After trying a number of the various Sarsaparillas and Balsams, without any permanent relief, I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills; and, to my astonishment, they immediately relieved me, and, after taking a few doses, am entirely recovered, and able to return to my business.

JUSTUS CLARK.

The directions and treatment of the diseases, accompany every box.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

No "SUGAR COATED PILL," can be genuine without the signature of the sole inventor G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D., President of the N. Y. College of Health," upon every box.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this medicine.

179 Greenwich Street, New York.
N. 2, Water Street, Boston.

For sale in all the villages and towns in the New England States.

N. B.—No travelling pedlars are allowed to sell these Pills.

☞For sale by W. S. and J. W. Maynard, Lund & McCollum, F. J. B. Crane, Ann Arbor, Perrin & Hall, Northville; Thomas P. May, Jr Plymouth; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS."

ALTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES"

cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

"WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible. In fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES,"

relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's

POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of *Maynard's*, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844. 41

Wright's Medicated Plaster,

SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

IN slight ailments, or where the patient prefers a less expensive article than the 'Anti-inflamatory and Rheumatic Plaster,' these will be found highly beneficial. Being already spread for immediate application, they will be found very convenient for WEAK BACKS, Pain or Weakness in the Side, Breast, Stomach, between the Shoulders, or wherever there is Pain, or where a Plaster is needed. They may be rendered more servicable by pasting a piece of cloth on the back of them before they are applied. Multitudes have been relieved of pain and suffering by these Cheap Plasters.

For sale at Mosely's Bookstore, and by J. T. Stocking, Traveling Agent for Michigan.

16-1y

THE MISSES CLARKS'

Young Ladies' Seminary,

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

MARY H. CLARK, Principal.
CHLOE A. CLARK, Vice Principal.
M. L. WALTER, Teacher of Music on the Piano.
EMMY BEURMANN, Teacher of German and the Guitar.
RHOBY E. CLARK, Teacher of Juvenile Department.
F. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics and Vocal Music.
H. F. SHOFF, Teacher of French and Classics.

THIS Institution has been in operation since November 18, 1839. The scholastic year embracing forty-eight weeks, two terms, comprising two quarters each—twelve weeks in a quarter—a general examination at the close of each term—in February and August.

The last quarter of the present term commenced November 25.

TERMS OF TUITION.—For the English branches, $2,50 to $5 per quarter. No reduction made for absence, except in case of sickness, and no pupil taken for less than a quarter. Extra charges are made for music on the Piano, with the use of the instrument. $8.00

French,	3,00
Latin,	3,00
Drawing and Painting,	5,00
Fancy Work,	3.00

Board, including washing, lights, &c., $1,75 per week if paid in advance, or $2,00 per week if paid at the close of the quarter.

Parents and guardians are invited to visit the school every Friday, when the studies of the week are reviewed—also semi-monthly on Wednesday afternoon, at reading of the weekly compositions.

Having purchased a healthy and commodious building in a pleasant and convenient part of the village, no pains or expense shall be spared to facilitate the studies and render the situation of the young ladies profitable and agreeable.

Young ladies desirous of entering the school and pursuing the regular course of study, would do well to commence at the beginning of the quarter.

Belonging to the school are a Library of between three and four hundred volumes, and Philosophical Apparatus, Electrical Machine, Globes, &c. Scientific lectures are delivered before the school at proper intervals.

The Misses Clark will endeavor, not only to promote the intellectual culture of their pupils but will attend strictly to their moral deportment.

With a deep sense of religious responsibility, they would give such a tone in character, as shall render it practically fitted for every station—yielding to duty but firm to principle.

Among the books used in the school are, Abercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers—Kane's Elements of Criticism—Wayland's Moral Science—Newman's Rhetoric—Hedge's Logic—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Comstock's Chemistry and Natural Philosophy—Combe's Physiology—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Eaten's Manual of Botany—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—First, Second and Third Book of History—Mrs. Williard's Republic of America—Phelps' Legal Classics—Playfair's Euclid, and Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic—Parker's Natural Philosophy.

The Misses Clark have taught a Young Ladies School for several years in the City of New York, and are furnished with testimonials from Rt. Rev. Benjamin Onderdonk, D. D., and John M. Griscon, M. D., of New York. Rev. J. L. Blake, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y.; also, reference is made, by permission to the following gentlemen: Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., Robert Rumsey and L. B. Misner, Esqrs., Detroit; Rev. Isaac S. Ketchum, Centreville; Rev. J. Hudson, White Pigeon; Rev. J. P. Cleveland, and Geo. Ketchum, Marshall; Hon. Wm. R. Deland, Jackson; Paul B. Ring, Michigan Centre; E. H. Winan, Adrian; Daniel Hixson, Clinton; Gardine Wheeler, M. D., Howell; Rev. F. H. Cuming, Grand Rapids; Rev. H. Colclazer, Rev. A. M. Fitch, S. Denton, M. D., P. Brigham, M. D., Hon. Wm. A. Fletcher, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson, E. Mundy, Esq. Col. Thomas Mosely, Capt. J. Perkins, Thomas M. Ladd, F. Sawyer Jr. Esq., late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professors Whiting, Williams and Houghton, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; James Birdsall and Rev. John Beach, Flint. Amos Mead, Esq., Farmington.

The following gentlemen, Rev. H. Colclazer, Rev. O. C. Comstock, Rev. A. M. Fitch, Rev. Mr. Curtiss, Professors Whiting and Williams, of the University of Michigan, and F. Sawyer, Jr., late Superintendent of Public Instrnction, have consented to act as a visiting committee of the school to be present when the weekly studies are reviewed; but especially to attend during the semi-annual examinations.

August 9, 1844. 34-tf

WRIGHT'S

ANTI-INFLAMATORY AND RHEUMATIC PLASTER.

AN efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Felons, Pain or weakness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs, Burns, Bruises, Cramps, Chilblains, Liver and Lung affections, Indolent Tumors, Spinal affections, Inflamed Eyes, &c. &c. It is unsurpassed in all Inflammatory diseases, either Chronic or Acute, as it uperates by counteracting and reducing Inflammation, allaying Pain, Sweating the parts affected, and by its strengthening and Anodyne properties giving speedy relief. Also invaluable as an anti-numerical plaster.

Price 25 cents per Box. For further particulars, see circulating Pumphlet.

For sale at Moseley's Bookstore, Ann Arbor, and J. T. Stocking, travelling agent for Michigan.

16-1y

BROWNSVILLE

JUNIATA IRON STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, agent for the Manufacturer, Pittsburgh, Pa. has now on hand a large and well assorted stock of

IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.,

which is offered to the public at the lowest cash prices, comprising the following:

Com'n bar iron, all sizes	Plow slabs,
Dandy tire " "	Plow wings,
Horse shoe, " "	Sheet iron, Nos. 13 to 26,
Saddle tree, " "	Nails, 3d to 20d,
Round and Square "	Spikes, all sizes,
Band and hoop, "	Railroad car axles,
Boiler iron " "	Carriage "
Nail rods "	Carriage, Springs,
Deck and spike rods,	

Spades, shovels, &c, &c.,

Together with every other article usually manufactured at an Iron Establishment.

The above articles are manufactured at the Brownsville Juniata Iron Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. by E. Hughes, and are of the best quality.

WINDOW GLASS,

of all sizes, and of the best brands, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine the subscriber's stock, *as well as the prices*, before going elsewhere.

JNO. ROBINSON, Jr. Agent.
No. 1, Wardell's Block, corner of Woodward Avenue and Woodbridge Street, Detroit.

Dec. 31, 1844. 38

The following papers will please publish the above to the amount of two dollars, and send their bills to this office:

Pontiac, Gazette and Jacksonian, Ann Arbor State Journal, Argus and Signal of Liberty, Jackson, Gazette and Democrat; Marshall, Statesman and Expounder.

JEROME M. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

And General Land Agent,

WILL attend to the sale and exchange of Lands, payment of Taxes, and redemption of Lands sold for Taxes in Jackson and adjoining counties, examination of Titles, Conveyancing and all business pertaining to Real Estate. Office in the Court House.

Jackson, Michigan. 17-tf.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

Mr. Brinckerhoff, anxious to make known and to extend the use of the Health Restorative, and feeling and knowing that its remedial effect (by the favor of Providence) has been the only available means of restoring to health and life many of the young and endeared sons and daughters and almost a multitude of the middle aged, aged, and venerable individuals in the land, now places more conveniently before the invalid his invaluable remedy. That dreadful scourge of our race, the Consumption, with its attendant horrors have been swept away—the Restorative renewing the impaired vital part so thoroughly as to resist afterward the invidious attacks of those diseases. To the humane and tender hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and dispirited sufferer rise from his couch of sickness and pain, and take his place amid the cares and duties of life simply by means of this grand Restorative of Nature's Functions. The most severe coughs almost immediately yield under its influence, and however racking or chronic they may have been, yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Proprietor earnestly requests all who are afflicted with any disease of the Lungs or Liver, Pain in the Chest and Side, and Coughs, to commence the use of the Health Restorative. Despite the approbrium which is attached to all advertised medicines, use this remedy and be convinced of its power however incredulous you have been. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York Chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinkerhoff's Health Restorative,' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation; nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF,
Proprietor, N. Y.

HORACE EVERETT, General Agent.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, N. Y.

49-4w.

Sugar Coated Pills, vs. Disease---More Evidence.

MR. HILL, of the firm of Girley and Hill, 169 Broadway, says the Sugar Coated Indian Vegetable Pills are superior to any he has ever taken. His wife has found them delightful and efficacious.

Miss DOUGLASS, corner of Walker and Ludlow streets, has been cured of pain in the head, dimness of sight, and dizziness of long standing by these Pills.

MRS. SIMONS, of 90 Henry street, cured of pains and cramps, of eight years standing.

Mr. ATKINS, of 263 Greenwich street, cured of dyspepsia, of seven years standing.

Mr. CARLOCK'S daughter, 8 Staple street, cured of Worms in their worst form.

Rev. Mr. BURNETT, of Brooklyn, cured of bilious complaints, weakness, &c.

We need not add more. Evidence crowds upon us from all quarters. No Pills ever before accomplished so much, with so little trouble and disagreeableness, as Dr. Smith's (Sugar Coated) "Improved Indian Vegetable Pills." Sold at Guion's corner Bowery and Grand st.; Philip's corper of Beekman of William streets, Everett's, 96 Hudson st.; Mrs. Hay's, 119 Fulton street, Brooklyn; and 203 Greenwich street. Examine the label—look for Dr. SMITH's written signature. 45

DR. SMITH'S (SUGAR COATED) "IMproved Indian Vegetable Pills," are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy, and uncharitableness are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their actions, thorough in all their operations, and unrivalled in their results. They are anti-bilious, anti-dyspeptic, and anti-mercurial; and they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: fever and ague, yellow and bilious fevers, dyspepsia, croup, liver complaint, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, spleen, piles, colic, obstructions, heartburn, furred tongue, and foul stomach, nausea, diarrhoea, costiveness, loss of appetite, sallow complexion, colds, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. N. B. ☞No Sugar Coated Pills can be genuine unless every box has on it the signature of G. BENJ'N SMITH, M. D. Sold 179 Greenwich st, and Rushton & Co., 10 Astor House, and throughout the United States. 41-tf

Dyspepsia of ten years standing.

THE Wife of Captain Roberts, on Vine Street, near Water, Cincinnati, has been afflicted with dyspepsia in its most aggravated form, for the last ten years. She was recomended by celebrated physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati to travel, as they could do nothing for her. She did so, but it done her no good. She then commenced using the most popular medicines of the day for her complaint, but derived no benefit from their use. Seeing an advertisement of DR. SMITH'S SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS in the papers, she concluded to try them. She sent to G. F. Thomas, Main st. between Third and Fourth sts., Dr. Smith's Agent for Cincinnati, and purchased a box, took them according to the direction, and can with heartfelt joy state that she derived more benefit from the use of one box of Doctor Smith's SUGAR COATED VEGETABLE PILLS than from all other medicines she has ever made use of for the last ten years.

The above was sent to G. F. Thomas, December 14th, 1844.

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

No "SUGAR COATED PILLS" can be genuine without the signature of the sole inventor, "G. BENJAMIN SMITH, M. D." President of the N. Y. College of Health, upon every box.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this medicine.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. Maynard, Druggis's, Ann Arbor.

March, 26, 1845. 49-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Beckley & Hicks is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, by note or otherwise, are to make payment to Guy Beckley, who is authorized to receive it, and has become obligated to pay all debts due from said firm.

GUY BECKLEY,
SUMNER HICKS.

Ann Arbor, March 6th, 1845. 45-3w

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers hereby give notice that they will continue the Mercantile business at the Store recently occupied by J. Beckley & Co. where they will at all times be found ready to wait on those who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

SAL ERATUS,

Of a superior quality manufactured by themselves and constantly for sale, wholesale and retail.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

All business relative to the Signal of Liberty will be attended to by the subscribers.

BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Mar. 6, 1845. 46-tf

ATTENTION

CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye-Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,
5 Tons " " in Stick,
150 bbls Cuba Fustic, Cut,
5 Tons " " in Stick,
50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood, "
30 " Red Wood, "
120 " Ground Camwood,
10 " Quercitron Bark,
500 " Nutgalls,
10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Sumac Sicily,
3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Blue Vitriol,
5 Casks Alum,
2 Barrels Red Tartar,
2 Barrels Creams Tartar,
3 Carboys Aqua Fortis,
5 " Oil Vitriol,
3 " Muriatic Acid,
500 lbs. Virdigris,
50 " Block Tin,
Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes,
Parson's Shearing Machines,
Curtis' " "
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jack, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as *the best and most complete stock* in the country, and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufactures leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, *CALL*, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper *any where* else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Mortar,
139, Jefferson Avenue.
Detroit.

[17-tf.]

To Clothiers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE WOODS, DYE STUFFS and WOOLEN MANUFACTURER'S MACHINERY.

25 tons Fustic, Cuba, Tobasco, Tampico Carthagena,
10 tons Logwood, Campeach, St. Domingo and Honduras,
6 tons Nicarague, Bonair, Coro, Hache and Lima,
3 tons Camwood, very choice,
180 barrels Logwood, cut and ground,
130 " Fustic, " "
100 " Red Woods, " "
120 " Camwood, " "
10 " Quercitron Bark,
45 " Allum,
42 " Copperas,
30 " Blue Vitriol,
28 " Madder, Ombre, and Dutch crop,
3 " Cream Tartar,
2 " Nutgalls,
3 cases Indigo, Bengal, Mamila and Guattimala,
2 " Lac Dye,
20 " ext. Logwood,
2 " Grain Tin,
300 pounds Verdigris,
15 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Spirits Sea-Salts and Nitric Acid,

ALSO,

Copper Kettles and Clothiers' Screws, Tenter Hooks, Jacks and Brushes, Press Papers, Card Cleaners, Weavers' Shears, Nippers and Burling Irons, Comb plates, Pickers and Bobbins, Wire, Worsted and Cotton Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Broad Power, Hand Looms and Fly Shuttles, Steel and Copper Mails, Emery, &c.

Parsons' Shearing Machines, 4, 6, and 9 blades.

Allen's double and single Carding Machines Machine Cards, Leicsater,

The above goods have been recently purchased directly from the importers and manufacturers, EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, and will be sold at the New York jobbers' prices, adding transportation only; and in consequence of the decline on many of the American manufactured articles, will, in many cases, be sold at FIFTEEN PER CENT LESS THAN FORMER PRICES. Thirteen years experience in the Dye Wood business enables the subscriber to say to his customers that he is prepared at all times to WARRANT his goods of superior quality.

THEO. H. EATON.
Dye Wood ann Dye Stuff Warehouse,
188 and 190 Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit.

The Ann Arbor Journal, Ypsilanti Sentinel, Pontiac Gazette, Flint Democrat, Adrian Expositor, Marshall Statesman, Niles Courier and Republican, Gazette, Michigan City (Ia.) and the Enquirer, London, (Canada,) will each publish the above notice inside, to the amount of three dollars, and send copy of notice with bills to subscriber for payment.

17-tf.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE subscriber has removed his Shop to Main Street opposite H. Becker's Brick Store, where he may be found ready to wait upon all that may give him a call.

Having just received direct from New York an elegant stock of

JEWELRY,

and Fancy Articles, which he intends to sell *lower* than has ever been sold west of Buffalo for *Ready Pay Only.* Among which may be found a good assortment of Gold and Common Watch Keys, Gold Finger Rings and Bosom Pins, Guard Chains, Silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, Silver Pencil cases, Silver and Common Thimbles, Silver Spectacles, German, do., Steel, do., Hair Brushes, Clothes do., Tooth do., Lather do., Fine Razors and Pocket Knives, Fine Shears and Scissors, Lather boxes, Razor Strops, Wallets, Purses, Violins and Bows, Flutes, Violin and Bass Violin Strings, Clarionet Reeds, Percussion Caps, Pocket Pistols, Brittania Candlesticks, Watches, Letter Stamps, Steal Pens and Tweezers, Snuff and Tobacco boxes. Fine combs, Dressing do., Side do., Back do., Shell do., Needles and Cases, Water Paints, Toy Watches, Kid Dolls, a great variety of Toys too numerous to mention, Beads, Necklaces, Fancy Boxes, &c. &c.

CLOCKS and WATCHES of every description repaired and warranted, also, Jewelry repaired on short notice.

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. C. B.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 24, 1844. 23-tf.

ANN ARBOR OIL MILL.

THE subscribers would give notice that they are engaged in manufacturing LINSEED OIL, and are prepared to furnish oil of the best quality to merchants and painters, cheap as it can be obtained from the East. Oil exchanged for Flax seed at the rate of a gallon of oil for a bushel of Flax seed. Cash at all times paid for Flax seed.

PULCIPHER & JUDSON.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Sept. 6, 1844.

20 1y.

Blank Deeds and Mortgages,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.

March 20, 1845.

ALLEBASI'S MEDICINES.

THESE MEDICINES

ARE effecting such astonishing cures in multitudes of old cases long since abandoned by Physicians and Surgeons as utterly hopeless, that no medicines, where these are known, stand so deservedly high. They consist of

THE BLACK, OR ALLEBASI'S SALVE,

Price 25 Cents.

Which cures almost universally, Fever Sores, of the most malignant kind, Felons, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumors, Fractures, Cuts, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Childlains, Quinsey, Dropsy, Inflamatory Rheumatism, Inflammations and Swellings of every description, Scald Head, Ague in the Face, Nervous Tooth Ache, Ague in the Breast, Broken Breast, &c. &c.

ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS, 25 Cents.

These Pills have acquired a popularity within the last year or two, which no other Pills possess. The reasons are obvious to all who use them. They cure all Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Acid Stomach, Disordered Bowels, or Stomach, Jaundice, Head Ache, Dizziness in the Head, Worms, Liver Complaint, Heart Burns, Cholic, Bowel complaint, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. &c. Their purify the entire system, leave the bowels in a vigorous and healthy condition, &c. See pamphlet.

ALLEBASI'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

Price 25 Cents.

Will cure an ordinary case of Tooth Ache, in from three to ten minutes. For Nervous and other kinds of Tooth Ache, see Pamphlet.

ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

Price, 25 Cents.

Are warranted to be superior to any other Plasters in this or any other country, for pain or weakness in the Back, Side, Chest, Bowels, Loins, Muscles, and for Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. See pamphlet.

N. B.—Please to ask the agent for a pamphlet which gives all the information necessary respecting the uses of the Medicines, the virtues they possess, etc. Please to follow directions in the use of the medicines, and you may rely upon all that is promised.

A liberal discount made to merchants and others, who buy to sell again.

LYMAN W. GILBERT, Proprietor,
Wholesale Druggist, 214, Fulton st, N. Y.

☞For sale by the subscriber, who has been appointed general agent for the City of Detroit and its vicinity. Country dealers supplied on liberal terms,

C. MORSE,
Michigan Book Store.

The above medicines are for sale at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY,
In Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

December 9, 1844. 34 1y

Notice to Merchants.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

WHOLE SALES ROOM,

where they will keep at all times a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES CARPENTING, HATS, CAPS, PAPER HANGINGS, BONNETS, CROCKERY BY THE CRATE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES, &C. &C. &C.

all of which will be sold on as good terms as at any point this side of New York City.

G. D. HILL, & CO.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844. 48-tf

CAN'T BE BEAT!

NEW BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER

STORE,

Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block where he holds himself in readiness to 'dress the "understandings"' of every Man, Woman and Child who will give him a call, in the neatest, and best manner that can be done in Michigan

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand.

WANTED, *Cash* and *Hides*, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given.

☞Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Block.

Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844. 3-1y

The Birney Portraits.

THE Subscribers have on hand a quantity of these large and splendid engravings, beautifully executed on steel plates, by an excellent artist, from a painting by E. W. GOODWIN, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. The are a striking likeness of THE MAN, and make an elegant ornament for the parlor.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at $8 per dozen, or $1,00 each, by A. McFarren, Bookseller, Detroit, and by

BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 4, 1844. 24 tf

CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT.

49-tf.

R. & J. L. DAVIDSON,

HAVE now on hand a complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHELF-HARDWARE, &C. &C.

which they will sell cheap for ready pay. The highest market price paid at all times for Pork and all other kinds of produce.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 20, 1844. 13

Sheep Shears,

OF a superior quality for sale by
BECKLEY, FOSTER & Co.

March 20, 1845.

Wesleyan Books!

THE Subscribers have just received a good supply of Wesleyan Books from the Depository at New York. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

BECKLEY & HICKS.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Dec. 6, 1844.

33-6w

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON would respectfully inform the Ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity that she has received the fall and winter fashions.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON.

Nov. 14, 1844.

Live Geese Feathers,

OF a superior quality, for sale by
BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.

March 3, 1845. 45-4w

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, about four weeks since, a black satin vest. It is supposed to have been taken by an intemperate man, a stranger who was about here at that time, and has probably pawned it either for money or liquor. Any one who will give information concerning it, at this office, is informed that I will redeem the vest and amply reward him for his trouble.

S. E. BROWN.

March 21, 1845.

1200 lbs. Geese Feathers!

OF first rate quality for sale by the pound or hundred weight in qantities to suit purchasers, may be found at

RAYMOND'S CASH STORE,
148 Jefferson Avenue,
Detroit.

32-tf