

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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T. FOSTER, G. BECKLEY, Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1845.

VOL. 4, NO. 52. WHOLE NO. 208.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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ONE DOLLAR a year, in advance; if not paid, in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably required.
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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. LIBERTY SONG.

TUNE—"Scots wha hae."

Now, to Freedom, tune the lyre—
Object of our fond desire!
Matron, Maiden, Son, and Sire;
Sing of Liberty!

In the distance see her form
Radiant as the blushing morn—
As the bow, when fades the storm
On the troubled sky.

On she moves with native grace—
Misery flies before her face—
Sinks, in dark, and deep disgrace,
Heartless Tyranny!

Who may check her rapid flight?
Who will bar the gates of light?
Who defy her, in her might
Crushing Slavery.

Ye who wait her high command,
On the battle ground ye stand—
March a dauntless, daring band
On to victory.

Fear not, faint not, in your toil
From the combat ne'er recoil—
Heaven will still propitious smile,
Crowning Liberty.

When extends her peaceful reign
Unaccount'd o'er land, and main—
Earth, like Eden, blooms again,
One bless'd strain;

Then to freedom strike the lyre—
Let the theme each breast inspire—
Matron, Maiden, Son, and Sire,
Hail fair Liberty!

Salem, April 11th, 1845.

MISCELLANY.

From late Foreign Papers. MAJOR CHEGLOVSKY, THE AGED SIBERIAN EXILE.

Our readers may remember that some time ago, accounts from St. Petersburg mentioned the return from Siberia of an exile, whose advanced age, together with the romantic incidents of his life, excited deep interest and sympathy. The exile was Major Cheglovsky, who, in the reign of Catharine II., was banished to Siberia for having incurred the displeasure of the redoubtable Potemkin, whose rival he was in the affections of a Polish lady of high rank. On his return to St. Petersburg, about a year and a half ago, Major Cheglovsky was presented to the Emperor and the Imperial family. He was then about ninety-five years of age, and had passed nearly seventy years of his life in exile. The romantic circumstances which led to his banishment are thus related:

While in the full enjoyment of the favor of his Imperial mistress, Potemkin, who never really loved Catharine, he came deeply enamored of the Polish Princess Zumovskiy. The Princess then was what the Countess Woronzoff-Arshkoff now is, the sovereign arbiter of fashion, and the star of the salons of St. Petersburg. She inspired Potemkin with a violent passion, to which it was believed she herself was not wholly indifferent.

Potemkin, at all events, whether with or without reason, flattered himself that he had made some advances in the good graces of the lady, when, to his dismay, he was struck by a marked change in her manner towards him. She suddenly became cold, reserved and serious. It was remarked that this lady's altered manner was dated from the time of the fire in the theatre of St. Petersburg, on which occasion she had been exposed to great danger; and had, indeed, been indebted for her life to the heroism of a young officer, who, when the flames were rapidly spreading through every part of the building, rushed into her box and bore her out in safety.

Potemkin was deeply mortified at the lady's coldness, and being determined to

ascertain its cause, he surrounded the Princess by an imperceptible but vigilant espionage. However, no circumstance of any importance was brought to light, and Potemkin was beginning to console himself with the belief that the Princess's altered manner was the mere result of caprice and coquetry, when an incident occurred which banished from his mind all doubt of the fact that he was supplanted by a rival.

On the 8th of March, 1774, the Empress Catharine was seated at one of the windows of the Hermitage Palace, looking at some military evolutions, performed by the Imperial Guards and the four regiments of Preobajuski. Beside the Empress sat the Princess Zumovskiy, and behind stood Count Potemkin. The second battalion of the Preobajuski had just reached the middle of the bridge of Troist, when the Princess leaned over the rail of the balcony, as if anxiously watching for some one; and either voluntarily or by accident dropped one of her gloves. A young officer, who had raised his eyes to the palace window, and who saw the glove drop, received it on the point of his sword, and after pressing it to his lips, thrust it into his bosom.

The princess colored deeply, and Potemkin, fixing his eyes upon her said, sternly—

'That officer, Madam, has enriched himself with one of the gloves, for whom is the other destined?'

'For you, Count,' replied the lady, recovering herself possession 'if you are so gallant as to attach any value to such a trifle.'

'Give it me,' said Potemkin, and putting the glove into his pocket, he withdrew.

On the evening of that day, a feldjager, and two cossacks proceeded to the abode of Major Cheglovskiy. At sight of them the officer turned pale, for he well knew what such a visit portended.

'You must accompany me said the feldjager.'

'Whither?'

'That is a secret.'

'Where are your orders?'

'Here, read them.'

'Will the journey be long?'

'Perhaps.'

'May I be permitted to take a bag of roubles and some papers with me?'

'Neither money nor papers. You must take nothing!'

'Well,' said the Major, 'I obey. But at least I may take a last farewell of my mother. She has just returned to rest—'

'Pray let me bid her adieu. I will not detain you more than a few moments.'

'Impossible! Our orders are peremptory. You must depart this instant.'

Any resistance would have been in vain, and even the slightest attempt to resist would have been visited with severe punishment. The Major descended to the street door, where a teleque was waiting. A teleque was a vehicle then used in Russia—it was high, with two wheels, and had a single seat or bench of wood. Cheglovskiy mounted the teleque, which being drawn by two swift Urkanian horses, soon passed beyond the Vahil-Ostrov, leaving in the far distance the blue domes and gilded spires of the cathedral and citadel. The snow fell thickly, and soon covered the mute travellers. One of the cossacks drove the teleque, and the other sat on the wooden seat, being one side of the Major, and feldjager on the other. The cossack who sat on the wooden seat soon fell asleep, and for a moment, the Major conceived the design of strangling him and attempting his escape; but the bronze eye-lid of the feldjager never closed throughout the whole of the night. They reached Pochevskoy, and then Cheglovskiy ventured to enquire whether they had reached their destination. 'Not yet,' replied the feldjager. They changed horses and again galloped off; Vystarka and Punesko were successively passed; and at each relay, the major, with anxiety increasing in proportion to the distance, laconically interrogated his escort. Every inquiry was answered with the terrible 'Not yet.'

Whilst passing through the forest of Volosga, the teleque followed by a pack of hungry wolves, who continued in sight for the distance of several wersts. The feldjager took no notice of them, it being an incident of common occurrence on such journeys. 'To be devoured by wild beasts, frozen to death or buried in a tomb of snow, are a few of the many horrors that await travellers in those desert wilds. Imagination can picture nothing so desolate as the interminable succession of white plains, whose weary uniformity is broken only at distant intervals by a monastery constructed in the Asiatic style, a hut of twisted bamboo or a gigantic barren mountain. The miserable journey lasted ten days, and Cheglovskiy was almost worn out by fatigue, when the teleque halted at the boundary of a dreary steppe, and drew up before some huts,

which appeared more like the dens of bears than human habitations.

'We are now at our journey's end,' said the feldjager.

The Major turned deadly pale.

'Impossible!' he exclaimed, convulsively pressing the hand of his sinister companion. 'You do not intend to abandon me alone in this horrid wilderness?—'

'What have I done? What is my crime? Why am I thus mysteriously dragged from my home? It must be that I am the victim of some unaccountable error! For mercy's sake conduct me back to St. Petersburg, and all that I possess in the world shall be yours!'

'I dare not!' replied the feldjager; 'I must obey my orders.'

He then drew from the pocket of his cloak a small packet, and presenting it to the Major he added—'Here is something which General Potemkin commanded me to give you at parting.'

The packet contained the other glove of Princess Zumovskiy. Cheglovskiy trembled under the influence of violent emotion; but summoning from the recollection of his love the courage which had nearly forsaken him—'Well, sir,' said he, 'tell General Potemkin that I fear Siberia less than I esteem his present. This gift will render me happy during my exile.'

The feldjager bowed, and mounted the teleque, which rapidly drove off. Cheglovskiy watched its departure with the despair that would take possession of a lonely explorer of the catacombs, should he see the lamp die out which was to guide him back to life and daylight. Sixty-eight years elapsed—sixty-eight long years, spent amid privations, dangers, miseries of every kind!

In 1842, a Russian officer, sent to Tobolsk on a government mission, accidentally discovered the once gay and handsome Major Cheglovskiy, then nearly a centenarian. Having been made acquainted with his extraordinary story, he communicated it to General Cherenichev, who himself related it to the Emperor.

The injustice had been a secret, the reparation was public. The exile was conveyed from Siberia to St. Petersburg, and the Emperor-Nicholas, in the presence of twelve regiments, mustered on the Admiralty Square, addressed to him the following gracious words:—

'Be assured Major Cheglovskiy, that had I earlier known your misfortunes, they should long ago have terminated.—Remain for the rest of your life in St. Petersburg, and a pension of 4000 roubles shall be settled upon you. The Emperor will pay it.'

Cheglovskiy has carefully preserved the uniform which he wore in the middle of the eighteenth century. Though ninety-seven years of age, he is occasionally seen walking on the Newsky Perspective. He holds himself erect, his countenance is placid and serene, and he appears to gaze with astonishment on the population of St. Petersburg, who have, of course, changed not a little in seventy years. He speaks with an enthusiasm unobscured by age and suffering of the Empress Catharine, the Prince de Ligne, the Count de Segur, and Alexis Orloff; and he seems almost to fancy that those personages still live and move in the saloons of the Hermitage and the Gardens of the Thurida Palace.

On his arrival in the Russian capital, Cheglovskiy's first task was to make his will. It contains only two lines, which are to the following effect:—'I request, as the last favor that can be rendered to me, that I may be buried with the gloves which will be found fastened round my neck by a black ribbon.'

The Frenchiest thing we have seen for some time.—Our spiritual contemporary of the Etats Unis, tells the following Parisian bit of gossip: 'A couple very well known in Paris are at present arranging terms of a separation, to avoid the scandal of a judicial divorce. A friend has been employed by the husband to negotiate the matter. The latest mission was in reference to a valuable ring, given to the husband by one of the sovereigns of Europe, and which he wished to retain. For this, he would make a certain much desired concession. The friend made the demand. 'What!' said the indignant wife, 'do you venture to charge yourself with such a mission to me? Can you believe that I could tear myself from a gift which alone recalls to me the days when my husband loved me? No! this ring is my only souvenir of happiness forever departed. 'Tis all—(and here she wept)—that I now possess of a once fond husband.'

The friend insisted. The lady supplicated—grew obstinate—grew desperate—threatened to a submit to a public divorce an lesser evil than to part with this cherished ring—and at last, confessed that she had sold it six months before!!!!

SELECTIONS.

From the Countryman.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

DEAR BR. CURTIS.—Various engagements, and a journey into New England, have prevented my writing you, for some time. Many topics of interest that demand the attention of Liberty men, press on my mind. I can do little more than make a running inventory of them, with a few hints on each. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.'

1. SHAM DEMOCRACY.—First and foremost, let me thank you for the Note you appended to my article on "Independent voting." Nothing was further from my intention, than to convey the impression that the Whig party was the only corrupt party, or that it was, exclusively, "the cause of all the corruption, demagoguery, and intimidation, in the country." Far otherwise. I did, indeed, mean to bear distinctly upon the Whig party, because recent events particularly required it, and because religious men and ministers have strangely imagined that party to have peculiar claims on the score of "decency and morality." I had intended in due time, to give the other great proslavery party its proper portion. How impudent are its pretensions! So far from being "the democratic party," it is not even "a democratic party." The truths it professes holds "in the abstract," only make its condemnation the greater. Its subserviency to the slave power is far from being its only development of anti-democratic tendencies and propensities. What party has ever gone further than that party has gone, in this State, to build up unrighteous monopolies, to concentrate political power in the hands of a corrupt "Regency," to ostracize and proscribe men for independent thinking and honest acting? The treatment of Thomas Morris, in Ohio, and of J. P. Hale, in New Hampshire, are sufficient to show that "the party" is the same elsewhere, as here. That real democrats should sustain such a party is not less unaccountable, than that the friends of "morality and decency" should sustain the Whig party.

2. "NEW DOCTRINES" have been broached, lately, in the Liberty party—the doctrine, that the Liberty party must stand ready to abandon, whenever either of the other parties will raise the Antislavery flag—thus merging ourselves in that party. Such a doctrine is evidently calculated, though not intended, to keep professedly abolitionists in the ranks of those parties, to induce them to go back, out of the Liberty party, into the old parties, under the fallacious hope that an influence may be exerted, there, to bring them right. Gerrit Smith's writings, years ago, were among the means of convincing me that no help was to be expected from that quarter, and I am certain that there is less prospect of it now. I had hoped that recent developments, (particularly in the only one of the great parties that has ever been suspected, by abolitionists, of a friendliness to human rights,) had been sufficient to convince the most bigoted, that such a party could never come to our aid. Yet the bare supposition of such a possible occurrence, coming from Bro. Smith, just at this time, could not fail to have the effect that I now learn (by your letter to me) that it has already had, in your region, in connexion with the despondency occasioned by the so called "annexation of Texas," (which, after all, is not quite annexed, and perhaps never will be, if we do our duty.)—You say "the weak have become doubting—some have declared we can do nothing—that we did wrong in organizing a political party"—and so they "join in the whig wallings and reproaches." At this I am not disappointed. Nor am I greatly alarmed. We need, perhaps, another Gideonizing process, before we can count on our men. The very best possible effects of Bro. Smith's unfortunate letter to Gov. Seward, are precisely those we have described. When those who are still hankering after the locks and onions of class legislation shall have found their proper affinities by thus leaving our ranks, then, and perhaps not until then, shall we learn the duty and advantage of developing, in its full and fair proportions, the whole of that glorious "one idea" that lies at the basis of "political abolition." No one will understand me as doubting Bro. Smith's purity of intention. I give full credit for this, and trust that his letter will ultimately do good in the way I have suggested, though not in the way he had supposed. We cannot consent to go with either of the old parties, whenever flags they may raise, because we all know that their flags, or sign boards, are not trust worthy indices of their real principles and intentions. To go into either of those parties, as now organized, would be to sustain (and this, it seems, is admitted,) the aristocratic policy of those parties, in other respects, a course utterly at variance with our principles. To go with either of those parties, would be to put ourselves under their corrupt leaders, who have so often disappointed and beguiled as we most "dove to be cheated," (as Hudibras has it,) to put ourselves in their power again. It is one thing to negotiate with the corrupt leaders of those parties, and quite another thing, to invite the honest "rank and file" of them to renounce their guidance and come along with us.

It is another "new" and very strange doctrine, to be broached in the Liberty party, that it was not organized to give the free colored people the right of suffrage—that "this was not even thought of, when the Liberty party was organized! What? Was not the Liberty party organized to do what we had vainly petitioned the proslavery parties to do? And was not the extension of the franchise to our colored brethren a prominent topic of

petition? And did we not denounce the old parties as unfit to rule a free people, because they refused to grant those petitions? And who more eloquently severe on this topic than Gerrit Smith? We "questioned the candidates" of the old parties on that measure.—And has it come to pass, already, that the Liberty party itself is not to be questioned—is not to be "pledged, on that topic? If it be so, (thank Heaven, it is not,) I will admit that it is high time to talk of leaving the Liberty party—not to return back from whence we came out, but to organize a Human Rights party, whose objects shall be better understood. At a time when there is need of elevating our standard, we most resolutely resist all attempts, from what every quarter, to lower it down, to a more accommodating level. To do this, would be suicidal, of course.

S. WILLIAM H. SEWARD and HENRY CLAY.—Along with this hypothetical merging of the Liberty party in the Whig party, on condition that it shall espouse the cause of the enslaved—and at a time while its admirers are so ready to think that it has or soon will espouse them.) along, too, with this readiness to swallow down all the present Whig measures, on other subjects, and along, even, with the intimation that the Liberty party is not pledged to extend the franchise to the colored people, (the most important antislavery measure of State legislation, perhaps that can be enacted)—so that the Whig party is pretty virtually told that in order to swallow up the Liberty party with its free trade and anti-bank members, she will neither be expected to give up her now prominent objects, nor pledge itself to extend the franchise to the free people of color—along with all this, we have the most extravagant glorifications of William H. Seward—connected, too, with an intimation that its favorite statesman, Henry Clay, may yet possibly come, into such a party, in time to become President of the United States.—All these things certainly look enough alike, to be links of the same chain. It needs no great skill to put them together, even if they had not been put together, already, by the writers who have propounded them. A very tempting bait to the Whig party, and particularly to its leaders, we must confess, if the Liberty party could be understood as making the proposal. But what would be the means of Liberty gain for their share? The triumph of a party not even pledged to the extension of the franchise to the colored people of this State? Can the colored people or their friends be persuaded into the alliance? I trust not.

Our brother Smith, it seems, however, is not alone in his measures. The Liberty Press, editorially, and some of its correspondents, seem to chime in with him. A writer who signs "E. Doubtey G." (which I read "E. W. G.") and in whom I think I recognize an old friend of our cause, but a very unenthusiastic friend of Gov. S., says of him—"Henceforth he is ours." "Henceforward," Mr. Seward is the champion of LIBERTY.—Perhaps it may be so. I wait for the performance before I exit. I remember, when, years ago, my friend E. W. G. was very confident his friend Seward would be with us in a few months! Through how many quagmires and swamps would the Liberty party have been led, could it have been induced to follow such jack-o-lantern lights as William Seward, for the last five or six years? When shall we cease running after such men, instead of working patiently at our task?

4. NOMINATIONS.—The time is not distant when State Nominations will have to be made. Suppose the name of Wm. H. Seward should be brought forward as the Liberty candidate for Governor? Who knows but that a prospect of a nomination of that kind, if connected with the hope of being followed up by a nomination from the Whig party, and the virtual merging of the Liberty party of this State into the Whig party, would not induce the great man (some of whose friends have been baiting him in that way, for years,) to come in, just in the very nick of time to reap the reward of his prudence and statesmanship, in not coming in too soon. E. W. G. has some pregnant hints on this point. "It is evidently Mr. Seward's policy to draw as many others into Liberty party, when he comes, as it is possible. Shall we commend him for this? Certainly, if he contravenes no principle in so doing. Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves."

What think you Liberty men? Is the game worth the while? I would not speak disparagingly of Gov. Seward. His talents and acquisitions mark him as a very clever and somewhat available man. An ordinary antislavery Convention ought to command a number of men capable of grappling with and flooring half a dozen such men, in any argument where the great fundamental principles of government are concerned. As to his claims on the Liberty party, it will be time enough to look at them when he shall have publicly confessed and forsaken the sin of supporting a duelist and a slaveholder, and shall have served a few years of self-denying labor, in our "rank and file." Liberty men if "wise as serpents" will not be caught with chaff—and if "harmless as doves" will not do what that good may come.

5. THE ETHICS OF THE LIBERTY PARTY will become an earnest object of attention, henceforward. Without a well defined code of ethics, we shall swing down the same current with the parties before us. I am sorry that so able and faithful a laborer as Joshua Leavitt can be quoted by E. W. G. as endorsing the claims of such men as Wm. H. Seward. His glorification of John Quincy Adams did us great mischief. President Green and the Albany Patriot have taken a stand which Liberty men safely may follow. One column from such writers is worth more to the Liberty cause, at this crisis, than all the help Gov.

Seward can render or bring along with him, until he repents and does works meet for repentance.

6. THE POLICY OF THE LIBERTY PARTY—ITS POLITICAL ECONOMY—must be moulded by its ETHICS. Must be defined and bounded by the definition and the province of civil government. Whatever the government has to do—the Liberty party has to do, or give place to a party that will do it.

7. RELIGION AND POLITICS.—The ethics of the Liberty party will be the ethics of its members. This will be determined by the religion they cherish. Their religion cannot be much better than that of the ecclesiastical bodies they support—and that teach them. If either their love of schismatic sects of an undefined religious union keeps them in fellowship with slaveholders or their supporters in the church, the same ethics will lead them into political alliances of the same character, and the result, it needs no seer to predict.

WILLIAM GOODELL.

From the Baltimore Saturday Visitor.

A WEEK IN RICHMOND

Anxious that the following soul-harrowing statements shall not escape the eye of a single reader of the Visitor, we have caused them to be leaded, and put in the most prominent place possible.

To the editor of the Visitor.—Having just returned from Richmond, Va, I have thought it might not be amiss for me to make, through your paper, a statement of my impressions while in the Old Dominion. I went there as a northern man, and of course with northern prejudices, yet not as a fanatical abolitionist. I determined to divest myself, as far as possible, of local prejudices, and become an impartial observer. In examining the system of slavery as it exists in Richmond, I found much to approve; but I am sorry to be compelled to notice some things that I could but disapprove and censure.

In many instances I observed that the slaves were well treated. I observed, too, that frequently, they could read, and that in most families where an altar had been erected for the worship of God, morning and evening the slaves mingled with their masters around it, and some times even lead in devotions. I also attended meeting with the colored people in several places. Every thing seemed happy. They were well clad—indeed in this last respect they would hardly suffer when compared with their masters. On these and many other points I was most happily disappointed. And now, after I have said so much of what I approved, you must allow me to be equally free in stating that I could not approve.

As a northern man, I had a natural curiosity to visit the slave-prisons and slave markets, of which I had so often heard, in order to see if such sights were there, as human flesh sold in the shambles! I found the prisons filthy and loathsome places—unfit for any business transacted by any man possessed of feelings of humanity. In these damp, dark, dismal abodes, whose very walls were cemented by the blood of sundared hearts, are these human wretches kept! From the prisons I went to the market; and there I saw, day after day, what my pen could not describe—what modesty forbids me to describe in a paper read by the fair sex! In a number of cases I saw young females examined and handled in a manner awfully revolting to every virtuous feeling and sensibility—and this too, by young men! In one instance, at least, questions were asked which were most revolting and obscene. During these scenes the victim manifested as much delicacy of feeling as the sex is capable of manifesting. But I forbear. It seems to me that such scenes must have an awfully demoralizing influence on any city or community where they are allowed. Among many slaves I saw sold to what (even were I a Virginian) I would consider land sharks, or cannibals, I will mention but one.

A woman (nearly white) with her four children, the youngest in her arms, being brought in for sale, "one or the lot, to suit the purchasers," the father and husband was permitted to be a spectator; and I assure you his appearance indicated that he was not an idle spectator. Every few moments, with his eyes suffused with tears, he would embrace his wife with a kiss, and take his little ones in his arms and press them to his bosom, placing a father's seal of love on their little cheeks! At length a sale commenced; and they were sold one after another, and separated forever—unless they be so happy as to meet in that "better land," which may God grant!—I will not attempt to describe the feelings of my heart as I turned from the scene—for it would be impossible. The sensibilities of my soul were aroused, and my heart, for the moment, almost forgot to beat—my eyes only were a live. I remembered that I too had a wife; but now she is not, for God had taken her; and I too am a father—but one of my little ones sleeps by the side of his mother in the deep damp vault. While standing a witness of these scenes, reminiscences of the past crowded thick upon my mind. I turned from the scene, pained and disgusted—may I not say humbled, for I have always felt proud of my country; and especially I had felt a kind of pride, as I entered Virginia, the land of Washington, and the mother of presidents and statesmen—the heart of what I have been taught to regard as the finest and purest land that ever saw the sun.

As I left the scenes above described, I was told by ministers of our holy religion (I am sorry to say it) that the slaves had no natural affections, &c. This I could not believe, for I had too much evidence to the contrary, in the scenes I had witnessed.

Now, Dr. Sondgrass, you are, I believe, a Virginian, and therefore know what I have said is true. I appeal to you, and ask ought such things to be? Is it not the duty of the press and the pulpit to speak out on the subject? Pardon me, if I have seemed severe, and remember that the severity is in the facts described. While I mean no wrong to any one, I desire to plead for the right.

I am yours, &c., A MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMAN.

"IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

MURDER OF C. R. THOMSON.—The circumstances of the murder of this estimable citizen in the Court-House at Mount Sterling, Ky. are thus related by a correspondent of the Lexington Inquirer:

I witnessed to day the most tragic scene ever enacted in a Court-House, in the murder of your distinguished townsman, Cliffor R. Thomson, by Henry Daniel. A suit had been brought by Thomson against Daniel at the last March term. Daniel procured a continuance of the cause by a verbal statement until the September term. At the September term he was again ready, but was compelled to give a written affidavit, setting forth the ground upon which he wished to get a continuance. The cause was continued. To-day the case was called, and he came forward with another affidavit for another continuance. This so provoked Thomson that he requested his counsel to permit him to answer the affidavit, which contained much low personal abuse of himself. In his answer Mr. Thomson was remarkably courteous and dignified, until he came to the ungentlemanly slang about his having swindled his sister, (Daniel's wife.) This Thomson pronounced low and contemptible slander. Daniel told him not to repeat that again. He repeated it. Daniel drew a pistol, took deliberate aim and shot him through the heart before any one could interpose. As soon as he had fired he made a precipitate retreat, thinking, doubtless, that Thomson would pursue him! But, alas! his spirit had taken its flight; he stood motionless for a moment, then walked a step or two, fell on his knees, and tumbled over, a lifeless corpse! Oh! 'twas a horrid spectacle to see the gifted orator, who but a moment before had held the Court, the bar, the jury and the populace entranced in mute astonishment with his powerful but indignant eloquence, converted, in a moment's time, into a pallid corpse! He lived about two and a half minutes—said not a word, uttered not a groan nor murmur. His brother William was present, and I never saw a man so deeply affected. The Court immediately ordered the Sheriff to imprison Daniel, or I think the excited populace would have lynched him on the spot. The Court adjourned immediately after the occurrence.

Not to be Done.—A pleasant correspondent of a Boston paper, writing from New Orleans, gives the following incident: You can buy nothing in New Orleans, (which is the case I believe in most southern and western cities,) for less than a 'picayune,' one sixteenth of a dollar. Coppers are hardly known, and 'nine pence,'—Boston currency,—pass indiscriminately for 'bits' of one-eighth of a dollar. I was amused at a little incident which I saw on board one of the western boats.

A man from the north tried to pass ten coppers upon a 'Sucker,' (a native of Illinois,) for a dime. 'What be they,' inquired the Sucker, turning over the coppers in unfeigned ignorance. 'Calculate they'er cents,' replied the northerner—'can't you read?' 'I reckon not,' said the other; 'and what's more old boss I allow I don't want to. What's cents, mister?' 'I vow to judges,' said the northerner, 'you are worse than the heathen! Cents is money arint! Ten of them are worth one dime.—Don't you see it says, 'E Pluribus Unum'—that's the Latin for 'Hail Columbia!' and here is inscribed one cent.'

'Look a here, stranger,' responded the Sucker, putting the thumb of his right hand into his ear, and inclining his finger forward, to indicate that he considered the other a jakes; 'you may run that saw on a Hoeier, or a Wolf verine, but I'n dod rotted if you Yankee me with the confusive stuff.'

And he marched off to the social hall to indulge in a drink of corn whiskey, in compliment to his own sagacity.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.—Paying rather dear for the whistle.—France, says the London Times, maintains an army of upwards of 100,000 men, at the cost of more than 80,000,000 francs per annum, for the protection of 6,000 French colonists in Algeria; (which colonists do not pay a single franc back into the treasury!) and for these 6,000 colonists, already some 50,000 soldiers have miserably perished since the first occupation—and all this with increasing sacrifices of life and treasure.

Wealth of New York.—We learn from the Report of the State Committee, made in answer to a resolution of the Legislature, respecting the valuation of real estate, and the amount of State tax, that the total valuation of all the real estate, was, in 1841, \$531,987,886; in 1842, \$504,234,029; in 1843, \$476,909,430; in 1844, \$471,137,327. The population of New York, according to the census of 1840, was 2,423,021—taking the valuation of 1841, and dividing it among the population, would give every man, woman and child, a fraction over \$219,22—

—N. Y. Eve. Mirror.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

THE WHIG PARTY AND ABOLITION.

We have before given our readers extracts from leading Whig papers, showing the cogitations arising among them in endeavoring to answer the simple but puzzling inquiry—"What shall be done?" We shall keep our readers apprized of the state of the discussion in that party until they shall settle down upon some permanent basis.

A writer in the Boston Courier, who claims to have had some experience and consideration as a politician in his party, has written out a prescription for its cure which is worthy of notice. Like a true physician, he first investigates the causes of the defeat of the Whigs, of which four are enumerated in one of our exchanges. They deserve attention.

- 1. "A diminished confidence in mere legislation upon subjects of finance and protection to promote national prosperity."
2. Want of higher "moral considerations" in their measures and candidates.
3. The Anti-slavery sentiment.
4. The nomination of Henry Clay.

It seems that in 1842 the writer gave some advice to the party which they did not heed, and were therefore defeated.—He tells us that

- "As items of policy I recommended: 1. To incorporate most distinctly in our political creed a full and practical recognition of the essential importance of morality in the measures and men, held up for public adoption. 2. Adopt Anti-slavery principles, at least so far as our admitted constitutional rights shall permit such action. 3. Withdraw the name of Henry Clay."

The party were not then prepared to follow his prescription, and a great overthrow, has been the consequence. But he seems to hope more deference will be paid to his advice in future, for he comes out with a regular plan for combining all the Whig "elements of power" as follows:

- "1. The party may incorporate into their creed the principle of protection, and rightfully appropriate its strength whatever of feeling there may be in their favor in this country."
"2. The Whig party can appropriate to itself a considerable portion of that feeling that gave occasion for the formation of the 'Native American party.'"
"3. The Whig party should recognize most distinctly the essential importance of morality in the measures they propose and the candidates they hold up for office. There are a great many in their ranks, or have been, who feel that this has been too much neglected."

"4. Let the party adopt decided Anti-slavery ground. Humanity, patriotism, self-respect and self-preservation, all demand it."

"No submission (to slavery) will avail us, if we are base enough to offer it.—The Democracy have out-generaled us. They have bowed lower than we could, and the dark prize is theirs, beyond the hope of successful competition. The reason why we have been no more successful in gaining and keeping majorities, has resulted from the equivocal position we have occupied. Wishing to be regarded as the 'true Liberty party,' we have wished to keep hold of southern support."

We hope our Whig readers who may be expecting aid from slaveholders, will notice one truth here brought to view to which we have often adverted:

"The Democracy... have BOWED LOWER than we could, and the dark prize is theirs, beyond the hope of successful competition."

The writer thinks that if the Whigs will occupy the true position on Slavery and Naturalization, they will "absorb the material of the Native and Liberty parties."

Thus the reader will see from the extracts we have given from leading Whig papers in Boston, New York, Albany and Syracuse, that a portion of the Whig party are in favor of ostensibly taking anti-slavery ground. Whether they are for going into it in earnest, and practically, remains to be seen. The Emancipator expresses a belief that there is no sincerity on the part of those who have originated the movement—that it is intended as a political manoeuvre for regaining Whig ascendancy in the North, to which the Slaveholders will readily assent, and when the great Whig party shall meet at Washington in 1848 to nominate a President, the 400,000 Whigs from the Slaveholding States will be received in good fellowship, and Abolitionism will be kicked out of doors. Before coinciding exactly with our brother of the Emancipator, we will wait a little and see how our new allies will carry themselves.—Having taken an anti-slavery stand, they must either advance or recede. They cannot remain stationary. Their position is critical, and they will soon perceive it to be so.

The New York Tribune has already been catechized by the Whigs of opposing views and obliged to answer categorically to the charge of Abolitionism, yes or no. The Courier and Enquirer brought matters to a focus by presenting its specific charge, thus:

"What we have charged upon the Tribune and its affiliated presses, the pur-

pose to inscribe abolition principles upon the Whig banner—a design treasonable to the party and to the Union."

The next day Mr. Greeley came out in a long article, responding "not guilty" as follows:

"While therefore, we expect ever to be, as we ever have been, openly hostile to Slavery, and anxiously desirous of its extinction, WE CANNOT ENGAGE IN ANY POLITICAL CRUSADE AGAINST IT, WHICH SHALL INVOLVE OR REQUIRE THE CONCURRING ACTION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT."

Thus the Tribune takes ground expressly against the position of the Liberty party. It goes for NO NATIONAL POLITICAL ACTION AGAINST SLAVERY. The Liberty party is for abolishing the Slave Trade in Washington, between the several States, and on the Ocean; and for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Act of 1793. The Tribune in this paragraph, takes ground AGAINST all these things, as they all "involve or require the concurring action of the Federal Government." So much for the Abolitionism of the Tribune.—What say the State Journal, Gazette, and the other Whig papers of this State, that follow the lead of the Tribune: do you agree to this, or disagree? We should like to have all our Whig neighbors define their position with equal plainness.

In other States we find several leading papers taking sides without hesitation; and the prospect now is that the Albany Evening Journal and its friends will be obliged to take the back track, and unsay what they have said, or be silent on the subject for some time to come.

The Livingston (N. Y.) Whig, has an article entitled "The Black Flag Stolen," strongly condemning the movement.—The Whigs say:

"We can assure the conductors of the Albany Evening Journal, that if they have imagined that the hosts of true hearted Whigs, who so lately did such glorious, though unsuccessful battle against the armies of Locofocoism, will follow where they lead; they are destined to a most grievous disappointment. Heaven forbid that the Whig party, without a shadow of reason, should give up the noble principles for which it has been contending, or that its Northern branch should prove themselves both ingrates and hypocrites, by dissolving their connection with that noble band of Southern patriots, who, with a spirit almost as glorious as that of the ancient martyrs, have dared to stand by their Country, the Constitution and the Right."

"In conclusion, we say, again, we believe the Whigs will remain firm, notwithstanding Smith and Seward may undertake to draw them from from their position. Over to the third party grounds.—1st. Because, if the principles of the third party should be carried out, it would dissolve the Union. 2d. Because, to do so, would inevitably drive from our ranks some of the purest and most illustrious Statesmen, and among them the leader under whom we so lately battled; and it would be a tacit acknowledgment that Abolitionists were right in their fantastic and bigoted course in the last election, because if they are now right they were then.—But let none hold fast on account of pride of opinion; if any are satisfied that none of our Southern brethren are fit to hold office, and of the other equally absurd propositions of third partyism, let them wheel into its ranks; but then let them be men enough to demand the dissolution of the Union, for it will inevitably follow the success of the Whig party."

"We say again to the Whigs, let us go to AS WHIGS, avoiding Abolitionism, Nativism, and every other impracticability." The Chicago Journal answers in the affirmative, conditionally: "We are asked, first, if we are in favor of the abolition of slavery. We answer we are. We are asked, secondly, if we go the exercise of the constitutional power by the General Government for the removal of slavery, and unequal distinction on account of color, where the General Government has the power to act. We answer, yes, when it can be done with the indemnification and assent of the governed."

Suppose horse stealing to become generally prevalent, how long before it would be abolished by a party that would act against it by legislation only when all the thieves had given their assent to the proposed enactments?

The Oneida Whig goes strong for the old landmarks of Whiggery. That paper says:

"Why on earth should Northern Whigs raise the flag of Emancipation when they have no one to emancipate? Shall we do it to gratify and win to us the few thousand mad, impracticable zealots, and worse, who have done us all the injury in their power, and brought this calamity upon our country, and disaffected and driven from us our noble Southern brethren who have for twelve years fought side by side with us against Jacksonism, that fatal plague to the Constitution? Shall we do this? Shall we sacrifice the 400,000 Whigs at the South, intelligent, philanthropic, patriotic men, for 60,000 contemned, obstinate men who are nevertheless not to be found six months in the same faith, the prey of yagrant lecturers and the tools of unprincipled politicians?—Shall we make such an exchange? Never."

Gov. Seward, who has been strongly suspected of being at the bottom of this movement, has come out in a letter, in which he declares that he is not a candidate for any office, nor shall he be in future, nor will he accept any public trust. He then says: "LOOKING TO THE WHIG PARTY FOR ALL EFFECTUAL MELIORATION AND PROGRESS. I ask leave to lay this peace-offering upon its altars, &c."

Will Liberty men now be content to let him alone in his Whiggery, and apply themselves to their proper business—the conversion of the people? WILLIAM GOODELL'S LETTER. On the first page will be found a letter from Wm. Goodell to the Countryman, on the general aspect of the Liberty cause. Mr. G. is one of the oldest and ablest of our anti-slavery writers, and his suggestions deserve attentive consideration. He is right in his position that great and valuable reforms can only be carried by bringing them directly before the mass of the people. When the people can be induced to come, politicians and statesmen will not be far behind. Let us all remember that just so far as we look for high and honorable men to act as pioneers in our cause, we shall be disappointed.—Instead of searching the newspapers to see whether this or that great man is coming over to us, let us keep diligently at work in laboring to convert the carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers and day-laborers by whom we are surrounded. With their aid and co-operation, we shall succeed: without them, never.

NEW MODE OF ABOLISHING SLAVERY. The prosperity or destruction of nations, like that of individuals, may often be traced to the occurrence of an event in its history, or to the establishment of a single principle in its government, the influence of which was perhaps not at all appreciated by those who first observed it. He is the greatest statesman who can most readily discover these elements of power, for good or evil, in their incipient state, and best mould and fashion them for the accomplishment of national purposes. Anti-slavery men should be on the watch for the development of these principles of power and energy, and be ready to seize them, in their infantile state, for the purpose of hastening emancipation. And they will do well, in attacking Slavery, to notice those parts of its fortification about which the defenders are the most solicitous. We must attack it where it is most vulnerable. We are frequently asked, how can you abolish Slavery constitutionally? We have heretofore pointed out several methods of doing it. We now present another, in the words of an able and experienced Whig Slaveholder—a method which only requires a Liberty President, and a majority of one in each branch of Congress. Listen to Mr. Rives, of Virginia. The following extract is from his speech in the Senate on the Texas question:

"But more than all, and beyond all, he would ask Southern gentlemen how they would stand in regard to that great fundamental act, which constituted the sole security of the South as to the retention of their slave property? He referred to the act of 1793. It was the act for the delivery of fugitive slaves; and gentlemen must remember, that it had been solemnly decided by the Supreme Court in the great case of Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the power of enforcing such a delivery was exclusively in the hands of Congress. The individual States had no power to pass such a law, and if they did it would be under that decision null and void. Now, if gentlemen sanctioned the right of a mere majority to consummate such an act as now proposed, involving consequences so important, another majority might take their ready revenge in repealing the act of '93, which would in practice amount to a virtual PROCLAMATION OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION!" Here, then, according to this statement of Senator Rives, we have the means placed before us of successfully "proclaiming Universal Emancipation!" We think the gentleman has not overrated the efficiency of "that great fundamental Act" of 1793, and we shall doubtless be ready to improve upon his suggestion. The passage of such a law was not required by the Constitution, and several of its provisions are entirely repugnant to that instrument. The Slaveholders may be assured that this act which Senator Rives declares to be the "sole security of the South as to the retention of their property" will be repealed as soon as we get the power to do it. There can be dispute about the constitutionality of repealing it. If a majority of Congress can make such a law, it is plain they can repeal it. The immediate effect of its repeal will be to make a Canada for the fugitives through all the Free States. And what will a slave be worth who can be free whenever he pleases to step over the line of the Free States—a line that will be twelve or fifteen hundred miles in extent? Emancipation will follow as a matter of course. When the master can no longer get his ground tilled by whipping his laborer, he will pay him for doing his work.

OLD ORGANIZATION. Most of readers are aware that a portion of the Abolitionists have not joined the Liberty party, but vote with the old parties, or are Non-Resistants, and do not vote at all. This section of the Anti-slavery men have a national organization, and a large paper, called the National Antislavery Standard. This is the organ of the Society, and it has been remarkable for its bitterness against the Liberty party, and was therefore quoted and praised last year by many Whig papers as a valuable auxiliary of their cause. The paper is under the control of three persons who follow in the wake of Garrison, and are endeavoring to commit the whole body of Abolitionists to the Dissolution of the Union. We apprehend a large portion of them will strongly dissent from this project. A late number of the Standard thus defines the position of the Society: "THE WORK TO BE DONE. What is to be done? is asked on every hand. There is no middle course left to those who would be true to the slave. Dissolve the Union. We should no longer say now, Dissolution or Abolition, for the alternative would not be accepted by the South, but Dissolution at any rate, and immediately.—Nothing is left us but this. The law of self-preservation would compel us to this now.—But for the slave we are almost powerless, so long as the bonds of Union remain in form unbroken. This last proof of the moral and political depravity of the people, should convince the most sceptical, that thus consenting with evil, paralyses what good we might have hoped existed in the Northern people. To Dissolution then, we should bend all our efforts. Let none be deceived by the allegation that Texas is not yet annexed.—Those who listen to it are most sadly deceived, and are allowing golden moments to pass away which should be used to arouse the people before they settle back again into that death-like quiet, which grows more and more fearful with every unsuccessful attempt to resist the tyranny that oppresses them, as with each attempt the power of resistance grows smaller and smaller. Let us not be deceived: "Texas in or out, we go for the Dissolution. But with Texas in, we need, we can have, no stronger proof that the Union is, as it has ever been, a curse to the people, and those who adhere to it should be branded as the enemies of their country; and the monuments of the fathers who sustained it upon us, should be razed to the ground."

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. A trial of a singular nature recently transpired at Pittsburg. From a statement in the Spirit of Liberty, it appears that Rev. E. Smith is pastor of the Wesleyan Church in Allegheny city, and a young man named John Miller was formerly a member of that church. Miller was arraigned before the church on the charge of Immorality, in voting for an acknowledged slaveholder. He plead not guilty, was convicted of the charge by a majority of the members, and expelled. It was unanimously decided to be immoral to vote for a slaveholder. At a subsequent "Love Feast," Miller entered the church previous to the hour of meeting, and seated himself, uninvited. The persons appointed to guard the door and attend to the admission of those entitled to the privileges of the Feast, and to the exclusion of those not so entitled, kindly requested him to withdraw, and pass the door-keeper by exhibiting his right to admission, according to the rules of the body. He refused to do so. The request was renewed, and finally, he still refusing to leave peacefully, and defying their authority to expel him, Mr. Smith and two others took hold of him, and removed him from the house—he struggling, kicking and resisting so much as to render some violence necessary, in the course of which his hair was pulled—accidentally. Miller appealed to the law for damages, in an action for assault and battery, and the questions growing out of the facts were argued at length by several legal gentlemen.—The question of the immorality of voting for a slaveholder was discussed with profit no doubt to the court and jury. But the jury not being able to agree on a verdict, they were discharged.

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"Where there is a will there will be a way." Let Liberty be in the same national ascendancy that Slavery now is—let her have the Presidential Chair and a majority in both Houses, and she will del out blows upon her adversary that will need no repetition.

The Whigs in New York city now sustain the attitude of a third party. At the recent city election the Whig vote for Mayor was about 7,000, the Native 18,000, the Democratic 24,000. The Democrats have a small majority in the Council. In this discouraging minority, Greeley of the Tribune advises his friends to hold fast to their principles, whether they be victorious or defeated. He does not seem to be at all afraid of "throwing away votes," or of "voting for somebody who can't be elected."

In Marshall the "No License" ticket had a large majority.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

The Ypsilanti Sentinel (Whig) has an article of more than a column in travesty of one in a recent number of the Signal on the relative standing of the several parties. Were the production characterized by any merit, we would copy it entire; for we like to meet an able and manly opponent. But it is poorly written and worse printed, and would not pay our subscribers for reading. Our only object in noticing it is to correct one or two of its misrepresentations.

The writer makes us to require the Whigs to "support the candidates of the Birney party," as the only condition of our cooperation, since embracing the principles of the Liberty party is not sufficient to secure our aid. A support of our candidates is, indeed, a necessary pre-requisite to our united action with others. The Liberty party was not formed as a temporary combination for amassing a little political capital, to be sold out to the highest bidder as soon as it would command any price in the market. It was formed to carry out the great principle of EQUAL RIGHTS in all their ramifications. To do this practically, it is necessary that we support Principles and Men of the right stamp. We therefore admit none to fellowship with us unless they will do this. When the Whigs will do this, they will become one with us to all intents and purposes. But they will do neither. The writer before us, in this long article, dare not avow himself in favor of one of the distinctive principles of the Liberty party, and yet the whole drift of his argument is to convict us of selfishness because we will not support Whig candidates who never avowed our principles, and who seek the destruction of our organization! In requiring assent to our principles and support of our candidates as pre-requisites of political fellowship, we establish no new test. Would the writer wish to have any class of men received into the Whig party unless they would support its principles and men?

Again, he takes exception to our remark that Slavery would be virtually abolished within four years from the accession of a Liberty President merely by refusing to appoint slaveholders to office. Our position is that should the national Executive refuse to make any appointments for office from among the slaveholders for four years, it would go very far towards establishing a healthy anti-slavery sentiment through the nation.—The vast majority of the Northern people, after the step was once taken, would say it was right. The lower and middle classes of white people at the South, who are non-slaveholders, when the principle should be fairly understood by them, would rally to its support, and would be encouraged to strike for their own rights. The whole colored population of the United States would say it was right. From foreign lands, from every kindred and nation and people, a response of the philanthropic and liberal minded would come booming over the waters, saying "It is right." In opposition to this universal voice of the noble and great minded, who would respond in the negative? The Slaveholders only, and such Whigs as James Watson Webb and the writer in the Sentinel. And what could they consistently say but this: "We believe that those who daily trample on every principle of Republicanism are best qualified to hold office in a Republican government; that those who violate the first principles of Christianity can best rule a Christian people; and that their atrocious outrages upon Christianity and Equal Rights are in themselves reason enough why the perpetrators should be rewarded with official emoluments and honor." Is such a doctrine one of the principles of Whiggery?

When slaveholding shall be abolished by law, it will probably be done through the State Governments. It is not to be supposed that all the States will abolish slavery in the same year, or by statutes precisely alike. Some of the States will begin, and the example once set, it will be discussed in the other Slave States and they will soon follow. The withdrawal of the Executive patronage from Slaveholders for four years, with the prospect of its everlasting withdrawal, would virtually abolish slavery in all the States. It would induce such a state of feeling throughout the nation that Slavery would never recover its vigor. If it did not die immediately, it would be mortally wounded. Let those who consider this a slow or an uncertain method of abolishing slavery, shew us one that is more sure or speedy.

Since this writer in the Sentinel has begun to instruct us, we will thank him to tell us whether it is a principle of Whiggery that Slaveholders ought to be put into national offices, and if so, will he tell us why?

Some weeks since we published an article by Mrs. Stowe, entitled "Immediate Emancipation." The Western Citizen says that the article has been copied into many papers not favorable to Abolition; and the Editors, to prevent fault-finding in their captious readers, have baptized it as "The Generous Slaveholder!" "What's in a name?"

JUDGE JAY.

A letter from this gentleman has been published in the Boston Atlas to Dr. Bowditch, in which he takes the ground that the annexation of Texas is an immediate violation of the constitution, and that dissolution must take place, and the sooner the better. How a dissolution is to take place, we are not informed by Mr. Jay, but he thinks a resort to physical force entirely unnecessary. Mr. Jay defines "the present duties of the North" thus:

- "1. To regard the constitutional provisions relative to the fugitive slaves as utterly revoked and abolished.
2. To punish every individual, whatever may be his office or condition, who may have any agency whatever in the apprehension or surrender of a fugitive.
3. To punish every person who within our territory may exercise by deed, mortgage, or otherwise, any authority over slave property.
4. Whenever any of our colored citizens are imprisoned at the South, on account of their complexion, to seize an adequate number of the citizens of the State committing the outrage, who may be found on our soil, and to hold them as hostages for the liberation and full compensation of said colored citizens.
5. To petition Congress and the State Legislatures to take measures for an amicable dissolution of the Union."

We entirely disagree with Mr. Jay in reference to his position. Because the Constitution has been violated, it does not follow that we must utterly disregard it. We admit the greatness of the evils that press upon us, but we believe they can be better remedied through the provisions of the Constitution than by their destruction. Nor do we see how such an event can be peaceably accomplished: and, if it were practically, it would be worthy of enquiry whether the amount of labor and means necessary to effect it might not be more judiciously expended in abolishing Slavery.

MORE DEMOCRACY.

The Livingston Courier, which claims to be a Democratic paper, and is said to be under the supervision of a legal gentleman, is down upon us with great severity. It says:

"No doubt, if the Liberty party succeed in their measures, they will effect a dissolution of the Union, and the consequent destruction of this Government. Their motto is 'immediate abolition.' & that too without regard to consequences. Men avowing and promulgating such sentiments, ought to meet the withering indignation of community, and the severest penalties of the law."

To this indictment we answer, that while we do not in the least desire the dissolution of the Union, our motto is, indeed, "immediate abolition," by the exertion of the competent constitutional authority of each State, and of the Nation. As to the "consequences" of immediate emancipation, we are not at all fearful. We believe it is always safe to do right. Besides, we have the example of the West Indies before us, where nearly a million of slaves have been made into freemen.—Will the Courier tell us what evil 'consequences' resulted from that transaction? Did insurrection and bloodshed take place? Did idleness, beggary, and pillage prevail through the island? Or was there a general improvement of the whole people, intellectually, morally, socially, and in their pecuniary affairs? Our sentiments are that immediate emancipation would be beneficial in all respects, and ought to take place without delay. We avow and promulgate such sentiments without hesitation. But what there is in them deserving the withering indignation of community and the severest penalties of the law, we are entirely unable to conceive. The editor must be a fine fellow for a Democrat! Inflict "THE SEVEREST PENALTIES OF THE LAW" upon us, because we advocate the Liberty and Equal Rights of all men, and express our belief that the whole community would be a gainer by the freedom of all. For saying this it seems he would have us fined, imprisoned, or hanged! Why, the man must be a Boronian or some other wild animal! His Democratic brethren would have done well to civilize him before making him conductor of a public journal.

A WHIG INTERPRETATION.

The Courier and Enquirer, a zealous and leading Clay paper, has the following exposition of Mr. Clay's position on Texas. His interpretation is identical with our statement of the case previous to the election, for which we were so much denounced by most Whig politicians.

"Mr. Clay, as the whole country well knows, lost the State of New York in November last, and consequently, is not now the President of the United States, because he placed on record his deliberate opinion that the Annexation of Texas could in no manner affect the question of Slavery; and avowed himself in favor of ANNEXATION, whenever the assent of Mexico and of our own people could be obtained.

"For thus during to be honest, and for honestly believing that the Annexation of Texas in a constitutional manner, would be a public blessing—which opinion we have advocated for eight years—Mr. Clay was deprived of the Presidency."

The average weight of single letters, as now written, has been ascertained to be a quarter of an ounce, by trials at the Boston and Washington post-offices. Consequently, under the new law, two sheets will weigh but half an ounce, and pay only single postage. But it requires three or four sheets of thin letter paper to weigh half an ounce. As soon as the law comes into operation, there will be a general inquiry for thin paper.

In Rhode Island, the election turned on the liberation of Dorr. Charles Jackson, the Liberty candidate, is elected by about 200 majority over James Fenner, the late incumbent. The Law-and-Order party have a majority of 23 in the Assembly, but it is supposed that enough of these will be in favor of the liberation of Dorr to effect the object.

THE LIBERTY VOTE.

We have scarcely any returns of the Liberty votes at the town elections.—But so far as we can learn them from the papers, the result is quite as favorable as we anticipated. In Pontiac, the Liberty vote was about 50 for Supervisor. In Commerce it averaged 50; no Whig ticket was run. The vote for Birney last fall was 18.

In Leoni, the Liberty Justice and Supervisor were elected.

One Liberty Supervisor was elected in Lenawee County.

In Flint, the Liberty vote was larger than ever before at a town election. Majority for No License, 10.

In Grand Blanc, the vote was 38, being an advance on last fall.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—The Albany Advertiser sums the result of the town elections thus far, as follows: "Returns of Supervisors elected in 41 of the counties of the State, show 381 Whigs, 294 Loco, and 10 Abolition, or tied Whig majority, 87. In the same counties last year, 320 Whigs, 359 Loco, and 3 Abolitionists; Loco majority, 39; Whig nett gain, 126.—Det. Adv.

The ladies of the Durand Missionary Society of New Haven have constituted Henry Clay a life member of the American Home Missionary Society by a contribution of \$50.00. Mr. Clay acknowledged the favor in a letter in which he assures the donors that he "shares with them in a profound sense of the surpassing importance of the Christian religion," and that he sincerely believes in its truth.

The news of the final passage of the Annexation resolutions in Congress was received in Galveston and Houston, (Texas,) with every demonstration of joy. But nothing of its reception in other places has reached us. All accounts concur in stating that there will be a considerable opposition. The President of Texas is said to be warmly in favor of Annexation.

Postmasters and subscribers who return papers for discontinuance will confer a great favor on us by writing on them the name of the Post Office to which they are sent.—Attention to this will save us much labor in looking through our books.

The number of lives lost on board the Swallow has not yet been certainly ascertained, but is supposed to be from 20 to 40. Some 12 or 15 bodies have been recovered.

Mr. John Norvell has been appointed U. S. Attorney for the District of Michigan in place of Mr. Bates. He enters on the office in July.

John S. Bagg has been appointed Postmaster in Detroit, in place of Thomas Rowland, removed.

A serious fire has lately occurred in Milwaukee. The entire loss is estimated at \$90,000.

The Liberty vote in Pontiac for Supervisor was 50. The Whig candidate received 201 votes, the Democratic, 197. The majority for No License was 23.

We have received the first number of the "AMERICAN CITIZEN," a weekly Liberty paper just commenced at Philadelphia, at \$1.50 a year. It is handsomely printed, and is edited by Rev. L. G. Matlack.

Eight Liberty representatives are said to have been elected in New Hampshire at the late election.

Great Butter Cows.—In Ireland, five Kerry cows made last year 1,600 lbs., of butter, which is an average of 320 lbs. each.

Monroe and Raisinville gave majorities for "No License." But Frenchtown was unanimous against Licenses.

The Whigs have carried Connecticut again.—Governor, State Officers, 4 members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Liberty ticket in Adams was defeated by about 30 majority. In Jackson, the vote averaged about 75.

New Orleans papers state that Santa Anna had escaped from confinement in Mexico, embarked in a schooner at Vera Cruz, and would shortly be in New Orleans.

The postmaster general has regulated the magnetic telegraph between Washington and Baltimore. The fee for transmission of despatches is a quarter of a cent for every telegraphic character—for transmission and translation.

ANN ARBOR, April 18, 1845.

The Wheat market remains without material variation. 75 cents are offered for a good article, but sales are less brisk than formerly.

The growing Wheat generally looks well. The weather for several weeks has been dry, with high winds, and a drought was anticipated, but several showers of rain have fallen within a few days, and vegetation of all kinds is beginning to start into life and vigor. Our exchange papers represent the appearance of the Wheat in the western part of the State as very promising.

General Intelligence.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, April 11. PITTSBURGH IN RUINS!!

At 6 o'clock, P. M., Thursday evening, we sit down to our desk with a sad heart, to record the most awful calamity which ever befel any city of the size of Pittsburgh.

The fire broke out about 12 o'clock, M., today, in an old frame shed on the east side of Ferry-st., used we believe, for a smoke house.

The houses adjoining on Second-st., caught fire immediately. The engines at this time began to play, and had there been a sufficiency of water, would have subdued the fire.

The fire crossed Market at the Front street, and then began to rage with awful fury.

The heat by this time was tremendous, and the wind blowing a gale. Wood streets formed no barrier at all. The flames were rising across as if eager for their prey.

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experienced. For extent of loss and widespread desolation, no fire in this country ever equalled it. To-morrow we shall be able to give more particulars.

The Post says: "We are informed that two lives were lost at the fire yesterday. One was an old woman in the neighborhood of Grant and Third streets, who had no aid to remove her furniture and she refused to leave her dwelling until it was too late to save her. The other that we heard of was a gentleman doing business in Wood street, but we hope it may be a mere report.

The loss sustained in the destruction of the above buildings is immense, but it is small when compared with the destruction of merchandise in the warehouses on Water, Wood, 1st and 2nd streets.

The fire crossed Market at the Front street, and then began to rage with awful fury. The wind blowing a stiff gale from the N. W. by N., and every thing as dry as tinder.

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like a terrible dream. I am approaching the city, it can scarcely be that several hours past. Many leaped immediately overboard in that frenzy of mind which precluded the power of self-preservation in the water.

The boat is a complete wreck. It was a mournful sight as we cast off from her side. The Captain behaved nobly—calmly fears, and making his voice heard every where in advice, with the most thorough judgment and self-possession.

Our hearty thanks are due to the officers of the Rochester and Express, for their prompt assistance and untiring assiduity to save every thing that hand could be laid on.

Friends in the Rochester tell that the yell of a gong, as they describe it, which came to their ears from the sinking boat, was of a character never to be forgotten.

Nothing preclaims more forcibly the broad contrast between the conditions of the middle class in England and in this country, than the advertisements frequently found in the London daily papers, offering very large sums for employment.

The London (U. C.) Times Extra has a brief notice of a most destructive conflagration in that place: the following is an extract: "Yesterday, (Sunday), about a quarter past twelve, when most of the inhabitants were attending Divine Service in their respective places of worship, their devotions were interrupted by an alarm of 'Fire' being given, in the usual manner, of crying, ringing of bells, and all those demonstrations which are had recourse to as harbingers indicating approaching destruction by the devouring element.

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A great remonstrance against the exclusion of New York city from the provisions of the new license law, was forwarded to Albany on Saturday evening. It measured 227 yards long, and bore the signatures of 20,000 citizens of New York—all, or nearly all voters. On Sunday evening another roll was sent up, adding 4,464 names. The whole number of remonstrants cannot be less than 25,000, and if two days more had been given for obtaining signatures, the Tribune thinks they would have reached at least 50,000.

Senator Dickinson, in his late speech, represents Texas as a "dark-haired, black eyed dame," full of virgin beauty and innocence, and ready to spring into the outstretched arms of Uncle Sam, a vigorous old wooer. The late news, however, shows that although young, she is acquainted with the arts of the sex, and is determined to indulge in a little coquetry. Perhaps she is only holding off to test the old gentleman's affection. Should she refuse entirely, we don't think he would break his heart or commit suicide.—Rock, Dem.

Mormon News.—Daniel Spencer has been elected Mayor of Nauvoo, pro. tem. George Miller and Mr. Whitney have been elected Trustees of the Church property. Under their management the temple is fast progressing. S. A. Smith, brother of the deceased Prophet, died at Nauvoo a short time since. William is now the only surviving brother.—The Twelve have decided that no one man should govern the Church, but that it shall be governed by them collectively.—Liberty Press.

Late from China.—The ship Natchez arrived at New York from Canton on Thursday. A letter from Capt. Waterman to his owners in this city, states that he left Canton Jan. 14, and anchored off Sandy Hook at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night; consequently he had made the passage in seventy-eight days.—The quickest passage on record. She left New York 21st of May last, for Valparaiso, where she arrived in 71 days, the shortest passage ever made. The run from Lima to China was made in 51-1/2 days. Capt. Waterman made the run home last voyage in 95 days.

Massachusetts Men in the Cabinet.—"Work on the honor of being the birthplace of three members of the present cabinet, viz: Messrs. Bancroft, Walker, and Marcy, the two former of whom were natives of this town, and the latter was born in Southbridge."

Executions are now private in the following states: Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

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.

J. Powell, \$0.50 to 232, or Oct 6, 1845. P. P. Cady, 1.00 to 259, or April 11, 1845. E. Cowley, 4.00 to 203, or March 17, 1845. A. A. Copeland, 2.00 to 350, or April 15, 1845. E. S. Fay, 1.00 to 290, or April 18, 1845. J. Judson, 1.00 to 259, or April 11, 1845. Williams, 1.00 to 259, or April 11, 1845. A. W. Elmore, 2.00 to 259, or April 18, 1845. B. Williams, 3.32 to 259, or April 10, 1845. H. G. Expedition, 1.00 to 259, or Feb. 21, 1845. W. F. Bristol has paid his account to December 8, 1845, at our rates of \$1.00 a year in advance, otherwise two dollars.

Married. In Clinton, on the 16th inst., by Rev. John Booth, Mr. DAVID L. LA TOURETTE, of Ann Arbor, to Miss EMMA M. daughter of Rev. John Booth of Clinton, Mich.

Goods are cheap! At No. 1. Hawkin's Block, ANN ARBOR. GARLAND & LE FEVRE. HAVING taken the Store above named, formerly occupied by J. S. Dickinson, are now prepared to sell to their old customers and the public generally.

Liberty Almanacs for 1845. FOR sale by the dozen or single by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & CO. March 10, 1845.

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patronage they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will be glad to make arrangements for the removal of their store, from the present location, to the new building on the corner of Water and Second streets, on the 1st of May next, upon 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 CARPENTERS, 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. 48-1/2

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. 47-1/2

Buffalo Newspapers. PUBLISHED ON THE CASH SYSTEM. THE NATIONAL PILOT, DAILY, WEEKLY, AND TRI-WEEKLY. MANCHELTER & BRAYMAN, Proprietors. R. W. HASKINS, Editor. Commercial Department, by J. C. BUNNER. This paper is new and peculiar. It is the only paper published in the United States upon the plan it is conducted.

Wool! Wool!! CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good Filled Cloth, at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following TERMS.

Until the first day of November, A. D. 1844, the price will be 27 1/2 cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of Nov. to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 30 cents per yard, or nine twelfths of the cloth the wool will make, that is 45 yards out of 100 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near as may be with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will furnish one of these parcels of wool from 20 to 100 pounds, of any quality can have it manufactured by itself.

Wool will be attended to in the same manner as if the owner were to come with it—it should be carefully marked. We have manufactured cloth during the past year for a very large number of customers, to whom we believe we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we hope for a large share of patronage. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, Washburn Co., July 25, 1844. 31

Grand River. WILL probably be navigable within a few years, as far south as J. T. PRATT'S STORE, where the inhabitants of Michigan can be supplied with the following articles: Dry-Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Cabinet Ware, Mill-Stones, Bolting-Cloth, Tent-Sails, Sewing-Machines, Bristol's Sarsaparilla, 20,000 boxes Pratt's Pills, single box 2 shillings. L. Y. BERT, Proprietor, No. 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. 34 1/2

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE. MR. BRINCKERHOFF, anxious to make known to and to benefit the use of 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 endangered, aged, and venerable individuals in the land, now places more conveniently before the invalid his "Health Restorative." The remedial effect 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 the disease. To the humane and tender-hearted it is a pleasing and moving sight to view the before hopeless and despondent 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 and however chronic they may have been, yet they vanish the moment the Restorative begins to exert and then maintain its power. The Restorative cures 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. De spite 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.

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Fire Insurance Company. INCORPORATED IN 1810—CHARTER PERPETUAL—CAPITAL \$100,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE IT TO \$250,000. THIS well known and long established Institution, with an ample capital, has been established on agency in Ann Arbor, and offer to insure Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, 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. B. CRANE, Agent. Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1845. 39-Cent

Stolen. FROM the Subscriber, about four weeks since, a black satin vest. It is supposed to have been taken by an impecunious 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 reward the vest and amply reward him for his trouble. S. E. BROWN. March 27, 1845.

1200 lbs. Geese Feathers! OF first rate quality for sale by the pound or hundred weight in quantities to suit purchasers, may be found at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. 32-1/2

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 the original portraits of the illustrious of Albany, N. Y. They are a striking likeness of the parlor. For sale, wholesale and retail, at \$2 per dozen, or \$1.00 each, by A. McFarren, Bookseller, Detroit, and by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & CO. Ann Arbor, Nov. 4, 1844. 24-1/2

LOOK HERE! THE Subscriber has on hand a quantity of the following articles, which he wishes to sell, on accommodating terms. D. L. LA TOURETTE. Ann Arbor, April 10, 1845. 51-1/2

Live Geese Feathers, Sheep Shears. OF a superior quality, for sale by BECKLEY, FOSTER, & CO. March 2, 1845. 45-1/2

Wholesale & Retail. A. McFARREN, 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, Stationery, Wax, Cutlery, Writing Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, Newspaper, and various kinds of BLANK BOOKS, tall and half bound, of every variety of Binding. Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor 51-1/2

Can't be Beat! NEW BOOT, SHOES AND LEATHER STORE, Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

S. FELCH has removed from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to dress the "undershirts" 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. For Low price purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Block. Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844. 3-1/2

Wholesale & Retail. BECKLEY, FOSTER & CO. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Apr. 13, 1845. 49-1/2

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