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T. FOSTER,
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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

We have published much abolition poetry lately, and for the sake of variety we will now serve our readers with a specimen of prosaic rhymes, written by the Rev. Thomas Frean, and published in a South Carolina paper. Is't it quite pretty and "patriarchal!"

How different is our servant's lot,
With food and raiment blest,
And cotton patch and whitewashed but,
Which no one dare molest;
And poultry which with honest pride,
The Mamma call her own,
To sell the coming Christmas tide,
And buy a silken gown.

And see the happy servants met,
Their daily labors o'er,
And with the jest and song they set
The kitchen in a roar,
Or each one take his ebullient
Beneath the friendly moon,
And foot it gaily on the grass,
And dance to old Zip Coon.

MISCELLANY.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

HOPE vs. DESPONDENCY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

'You look dull, Harry,' said old Mr. Law, to his nephew, Henry Lewis, one day last Spring on coming into the young man's Store and finding him with a face longer than usual.

'Do you think so?' returned Lewis, making an effort to look indifferent.

'You not only looked dull, when I came in, but downright gloomy. What is the matter? How is business?'

'Good for nothing.'

'O, no, not so bad as that.'

'Yes, absolutely good for nothing! I haven't made my expenses for these three weeks.'

'Indeed!'

'It's a fact and no mistake. Isn't that enough to make me look gloomy?'

'No.'

'No, did you say?'

'I did.'

'Humph! I beg leave to differ from you.'

'Why should you feel gloomy, Harry?'

'Why? haven't I just said.'

'You have mentioned that business was dull.'

'And so it is dull, duller than I have ever known it.'

'But you are not gloomy on that account?'

'Yes I am, and think the cause quite sufficient.'

'Which is more than I do.'

'Suppose I go to the wall? And the young man compressed his lips tightly, and looked steadily into the old gentleman's face.

'It will be your own fault if you do.'

'I don't see how. I cannot make business.'

'Yes you can.'

'How?'

'By trying.'

'I do try.'

'By sitting down and dreaming about going to the wall. Do you call that trying?'

'But I can't force customers to come to my store and purchase goods.'

'No, but I can tell you what you can do.'

'For which I will be infinitely obliged to you.'

'The will is creative; that is my doctrine.'

'I don't understand you.'

'Where there is a will there is a way. Do you understand that?'

'Yes, a little better, but don't believe the doctrine.'

'Though it is true notwithstanding.—Hope makes a man.—Despondency ruins him. If you wish to succeed, you must have confidence. If you wish to go to the wall as you say, doubt, and you will go there quickly enough. While you have been sitting here, brooding over your dull sales, a more sanguine man would have been half out of his difficulties. His will would have created the means of his extraction.'

'I doubt it.'

'Doubt—doubt—doubt. I hate the word! It should be stricken from your language. He will have it said, "He that doubteth is damned." For doubt will ruin any one. It has already ruined its hundreds of thousands, and will ruin its hundreds of thousands more. Hope—confidence, these make success—while doubt and despondency mar even the best laid schemes.'

'A very beautiful theory, uncle. But I should like to know how, to a man with three thousand dollars to pay in the next three weeks, confidence, or hope, or any mental state is going to bring the money. I might sit here and hope till doomsday and not be a dollar better off, nor one step nearer to the end of my difficulties.'

'That is certainly true, if you sit still. But hope would not let you sit still. It would set you busily to work in the effort to get out of your difficulties.'

'Hope would have a hopeless task to perform.'

The old gentleman shook his head, and looked vexed—walked backwards and forwards before his nephew for a minute or two, and then pausing, said,

'Harry you are willing to succeed in business?'

'It is strange that you should ask such a question, uncle.'

'Well, we will admit that you are.—Success, then, must result from well directed confident action, not from gloomy inaction. Being both gloomy and inactive, you are, of course, not in the way of success.'

'But what can I do, uncle.'

'Let us see. You say that you have three thousand dollars to pay in the next three weeks?'

'Yes.'

'How much will you have towards this sum?'

'Not over fifteen hundred.'

'You are certain of that much?'

'Quite so. I have now eight hundred in bank, and three or four small notes, which will be paid in during the time.—Besides, my sales will amount to two or three hundred. But still, you see, I will be fifteen hundred dollars short. Where is that to come from?'

'Haven't you a number of good bills on your books?'

'Yes, to the amount of three times what I want.'

'Why don't you make an effort to collect them?'

'I intend doing so, but, thus far have neglected to make out the accounts.'

'You have?' with a look of surprise.

'I shall do it at once. But all I can get in this way won't be over three or four hundred at best.'

'Suppose you get three hundred?'

'Well?'

'You will still be short twelve hundred dollars?'

'And where that's to come from, dear above knows, for I don't.'

'What is your stock worth?'

'Twenty thousand dollars.'

'Can't you force a sale at cost, or a trifle above cost, to the extent you need?'

'No, I don't believe I can.'

'Why not?'

'Who will I sell to?'

'Think. Haven't you goods in your store, which if put under the hammer, would bring cost?'

'Yes, I think I have.'

'Then send them to auction if you can't make a private sale.'

'I don't like to send my goods to auction. It has a bad appearance, and might affect my credit.'

'Offer them at private sale, then.'

'I have never done such a thing, and hardly know how to go about it.'

'You would be willing to sell a portion of your stock at cost, in order to get money?'

'Certainly I would. It runs too heavily on a particular style of goods, and I should, therefore, have no objection to equalizing my stock by such a sale.'

'Very well. If you are willing to sell and your goods are worth in the market what you paid for them, what is there to hinder you from selling? I can't see the difficulty. But good morning; when I next see you, I hope to find you in a more reasonable state of mind.'

And the old gentleman turned on his heel and walked off, leaving the young man with a few brighter ideas in his head than he was blessed with half an

hour before. After his uncle had left him, Henry Lewis mused for some time. He felt the force of what had been said to him, and it inspired him with a portion of confidence.

'Well; what shall I do?' he at length said to himself. 'Something must, and I suppose can be done. Let me see.—First comes the accounts of which we spoke. Yes they must be made out.'

And he turned to his desk, took down his ledger, and commenced drawing off bills. In this he was occupied for the remainder of that day and a part of the succeeding one. The next operation, which was the attempt to sell off a portion of his stock, he thought of with feelings of reluctance. But he did not wish to borrow; in fact he had borrowed as much as he could, and a great proportion of what he had to pay was on this account; the only feasible plan, therefore, was to do what old Mr. Law had suggested.—

When his mind was once made up to do this, the difficulties that before seemed so great, gradually vanished, and the transaction did not seem so much like one of the labours of Hercules as before. Three days of active, persevering effort, accomplished the sale of goods sufficient to make up the amount desired, and in no instance was any thing sacrificed, or sold even at cost. Notes had to be taken, it is true, but their character was such that they could be discounted as easily as any paper in the market.

About five days after old Mr. Law had put a little of the right spirit into his nephew, he dropped into the store again. He found the young man in a much more cheerful temper of mind.

'Things look brighter to-day, I should think, Harry, judging from appearances about here,' he said. 'How are you getting on? Have those fifteen hundred dollars made their appearance yet?'

'Not fully, but they will come in good time.'

'Ah, well. That's right. I am glad to hear it. You see that there is some truth in my doctrine, that the will is creative of the means to carry out its desires; but it cannot only create by thought; the hand by which the will works—

If you let these hands lie idle, nothing can be done. But keep them busy, and you need not fear of success.'

'But suppose they work at an unprofitable calling?'

'The old man shrugged his shoulders.

'What then? Is your doctrine still true?'

'O yes; my doctrine is well enough if rightly understood and faithfully practised. But a good will works by true thoughts. Don't forget that.'

'Explain yourself.'

'You may think forever and never find success as the result of thinking or even acting, if you do not think wisely.—There must be, first, a good end in view; and then the thoughts that seek out the accomplishment of that end must be wise, so that the action resulting from the end and the thought, can be rightly directed. A good will, a wise thought, and judicious action, when united, guarantee success in all cases. But the success will be just in the measure that is best for the individual; and if the three, just mentioned, unite in him as one, and making him a good, wise, active man in his calling, do not secure him a fortune of half a million, or even a fortune at all, they will most certainly conduct him safely and honestly through the world, and secure his life's best blessings, health, a comfortable subsistence, and contentment. Success in life, you must remember, Harry, does not always mean riches. Riches are not good for all, and he who sees the end from the beginning, perceives this, and wisely guards the steps of every one of his creatures, and metes out to them just that measure of success, as the result of wisely directed efforts, that will be good for them.'

'If your doctrine be true, some men will not grow rich, no matter how wisely they may strive.'

'True; because there are some men to whom riches would be an injury. That is, they would not lead so good lives as rich men, as they would if only in moderate circumstances. But even with these, success, as far as it goes, is dependent upon true thoughts flowing down into corresponding actions. Let them, with prudent confidence, and a cheerful, hopeful spirit, enter into their business, and they will have that measure of prosperity which is good for them. But if they suffer themselves to doubt, and in consequence hang down their hands inactively, they will fail in all their efforts, and lose the full measure of those blessings that Providence designed they should enjoy.'

'A new doctrine to me.'

'And a true one.'

'Perhaps so. At any rate, it bears truth on its face. I can understand more

clearly than I did a few days ago the meaning of what you said about the will's being creative. No man knows what he can do until he tries, as I have fully proved. I shall have no difficulty in meeting my payment now. Before I thought and acted with the wise decisions your precepts inspired me with, I did not believe it possible for me to pay the notes that are about falling due. Still, uncle, my mind is not at ease. I am still in doubt. Don't smile. I must doubt a little. How can I help it, when things look so gloomy ahead. Business doesn't improve at all. In fact, I am very fearful, that, with my heavy expenses here, and the gradual accumulation of unsaleable goods and remnants, I am retreating instead of advancing. Is this not enough to make me feel a little despondency?'

'No.'

'I think it is.'

'Not at all. Bring true thoughts and wisely directed actions to your aid, and all these clouds will vanish like night-mists in the sunshine.'

'But what can I do?'

'Think.'

'It is easy to say think, uncle; but it is hard to think out a wise result.'

'Did you find it so a few days since?'

'It was hard to get at it. In fact, you did most of the thinking for me, I believe, and in a very few minutes.'

'Try and think for yourself. You are old enough.'

'But you are older and wiser, and can think to better purpose than I can. I shall have to call on you again.'

'No, Harry. Reason has been given you for your own guidance. Do not let it grow weak for want of proper exercise. If I think for you now, you will depend upon me to think for you again; and so on, until you merely lean upon my reason. And then where will you be when I fail. No—no. To every man reason sufficient is given him to enable him to go safely through the world, and to fill that place in it that is best for both himself and the world. If, therefore, you have not the mental acuteness, nor the moral force of character to occupy for yourself your present position, you had better descend a little lower, lest you presently fall down, headlong, and dash yourself to pieces. So good day, Harry! I am going to New York in the morning, and shall not be back for some weeks.—When I return, I hope to see you in a more manly state of mind.'

'But stop, uncle; don't be in a hurry. I should like to have some more talk with you.'

'I can't now Harry. I have a good deal to attend to before I go. So, good day, and try to think for yourself. Remember, that if you succeed in business it will be the result of a good will, united to true thought, in prompt action.'

And the old gentleman turned away and left Henry Lewis to his own reflections, which were not of a very pleasant kind. For the whole of the day he felt cast down in spirits. There was an oppressive weight upon his feelings. It was hours, that night, after he went to bed, before he could sleep. He thought, and thought, and thought. But it must be owned, to little good purpose; for there was no confidence in his thoughts.

On the next morning he felt calmer, and his mind was much clearer. On going to his store, he directed his clerks to commence taking an account of stock, in doing which he actively assisted. This occupied several days before it could be fully completed. After that, he had his books posted, and a balance sheet drawn off. Over his stock book, balance sheet, and bill book, he sat and thought and made calculations for the most part of two days, becoming more and more disturbed in mind as the true state of his business became more and more apparent.

'Five years have I been toiling on here early and late,' he said gloomily to himself, 'and now I am not a dollar better off than when I began! To-day, I should have been worth at least twenty thousand dollars. But I am not worth one cent really. And if I should be forced to wind up my business, I should come out worse than nothing.'

Doubt and despondency overshadowed his mind, as he bent his head down, and rested his face on his hands that were laid upon the desk at which he was sitting.—He remained thus for some time, no light breaking in upon him.

Day after day passed on but the young merchant did not regain his buoyancy of spirits. The result of his examination into his affairs so thoroughly disheartened him, that he could not attend even to his ordinary business with efficiency. His clerks remarked the change and wondered what could have happened. To add to his gloom of mind, his sales fell off to one half what they had been, without any apparent cause.

'Confidence! Hope!' he exclaimed, as

he paced the floor of his room long after every one else had retired to rest. 'It takes a man of stronger nerves than I am, to hope with the sea breaking over his vessel. I shall go down inevitably, 'spite of every effort! what can save me!—Nothing!'

Henry Lewis had started in business about five years previously, with a capital of three or four thousand dollars.—His uncle wished him to take a small store with a cheap rent, and gradually work his way upward. But he had served his time in a large mercantile house, where very large profits were made on the year's business, and his ideas of what a young man ought to realize when he had a store of his own, were, in consequence, pretty large. Against the advice of some, and with the concurrence of others of his friends, he took a large store, at a rent of two thousand dollars a year, and on the credit he could readily obtain, stocked it heavily. For the first year every thing went on swimmingly.—He sold a great many goods, and set down his profits at six or seven thousand dollars. After that, his sales rather diminished than increased, and he began to experience difficulties in meeting his payments. Still, his business was large, and he took it for granted that he was making a snug little fortune quite rapidly.

Year after year passed on, and Lewis experienced greater and greater perplexities, until things arrived at the crisis just presented to the reader. And now nothing but failure stared him in the face and made him half beside himself.

The idea of a failure when he began to look at that result, distressed him deeply. It wounded his high sense of honor and justice.

'I would willingly give up all,' he mused, in a more subdued mind, 'and go out of business penniless. But to become a bankrupt is more than I can think of.—It would kill me. I hoped, ere this, to have realized something handsome. But that idea has proved vain. Now I would be content if I were certain of a business, and a slow but sure advance towards competency.'

Old Mr. Law was detained in New York a good deal longer than was expected. He was gone nearly six weeks.—During his absence he had heard nothing from his nephew, in whom he took much interest, at the same time that he saw clearly his faults of character, and strove in his own way, to correct them.

On the day after his return, and as he had disposed of various matters requiring his attention, he thought he would call in at his nephew's store. Much to his surprise, he saw that it was closed and had a bill on it. The old man's heart gave a quick bound.

'What can the matter be?' he asked himself, with concern. 'Harry would certainly not have broken up without writing to me?'

A nearer approach to the closed store explained the matter. Henry Lewis had removed of No. 10—Street.

'Aha! I think I understand,' the old man said, as he turned his steps in the direction of his nephew's new place of business.

'What is the meaning of all this, Harry?' asked Mr. Law, as he shook the young man's hand warmly, on meeting him.

'I have been thinking,' returned Lewis, with a smile.

'Have you? Well, what was the nature of your thoughts?'

'I thought, in the first place, that it would require me to sell a great many goods in order to clear two thousand dollars for rent.'

'A wise thought. Strange that you never made that discovery before.'

'A little thinking, no doubt, would have made it clear long ago.'

'No doubt. Well, to what other conclusion did your thoughts lead you?'

'To this very natural one; that, if I could get a store for five hundred dollars a year, I would have to sell only one-fourth as many goods to pay rent. And further, that as in five years, I had not made any thing beyond my expenses, it was folly to try any longer where I was.'

'And so you determined to take this store at five hundred?'

'Is the stand a good one?'

'I have been open for two weeks, and my sales are as good, and even better than they were before.'

'Then I should say you had thought to some good purpose. But why didn't you think of this two years ago?'

'Because I was not so absolutely compelled to do it. After you went away, I commenced thinking as you suggested, and the first result was, a determination to make a thorough examination of my affairs. I took stock, balanced my books, and made up a statement. That state-

ment frightened me half out of my senses. It showed me that I was not worth eighty cents in the dollar, if all my stock were forced into market. That I had not, in five years advanced a single step.'

'Humph!'

'It's a fact. For nearly a week I was so disheartened that I could scarcely eat or sleep. After that I forced myself to hope for being something better than a failure, and set myself to thinking out some means of preventing it. Here you see the result of my thoughts. It went hard with me to give up that beautiful store. "What will be said if I go into a plainer establishment? I asked myself.—But all this weakness soon gave way, and I met the whole thing as a man should meet it. One of my fears was, that the change would affect my credit.'

'Has it done so?'

'Not in the least I believe. Every body seems to think I have acted wisely.'

'Of course. A young man, with your light capital, should never have dreamed of dashing out in the style that you did. Success in this world results, in almost every instance, from small beginnings.'

'I can believe so now. But when I commenced, my ideas were something different, to have made a fortune in a few years.'

'And came very near ruining yourself.'

'True.'

'Now, however, you are in a much fairer way in my opinion, than you have ever been.'

'Of making a comfortable living, at least.'

'And with that you should be content. If more crown your labors, take it and be thankful, and be very sure that you make a good use of it.'

Nearly a year has passed since Henry Lewis thought and acted as has been seen. His business has been quite as good in his new store as in his old one; consequently, he is over a thousand dollars better off, supposing that, previously, he made only his expenses. He might have gone on where he was, doubting and desponding, until overwhelmed in ruin.—But a little right thought, followed by confidence and prompt action, saved him.

Let no one, then, who is in difficulty, give way to doubt; that will tend to bring on the ruin he dreads. But with wise forethought, and a hopeful spirit, press onward.

'A wise man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on and are punished.'

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

As a great number of contradictory statements have appeared in the papers, touching the rescue of Miss Cornelia Platt, of Detroit, from the wreck of the ill-fated swallow, I feel that I shall do her friends service by giving to the public the following particulars, which I had from the lips of Jas. A. Hicks, Esq., to whom she is indebted for the preservation of her life. I shall give, as nearly as possible, his own words. At the time of the accident Mr. H. was engaged in conversation with Mr. Hinsdell, of New York. Miss P. had just retired to her state room. When the boat struck, the shock was so severe as to throw down nearly all of those who were standing in the cabin. Mr. H. as soon as he could recover himself, sought for Miss Platt, who had been placed under his charge, to conduct her to New York. She had fainted, but very soon recovered. In the midst of the confusion, some one cried out, "no danger the boat has only struck a raft." This quieted the fears of the passengers for a moment. They soon learned the awful truth, that the boat was sinking. It had broken in the centre, and at the same time, seemed to be on fire about midships. In an instant all was confusion. The passengers ran to and fro, in their efforts to escape; and to make the scene still more appalling, the lights went out. Mr. H. had previously seized a small settee, and had barely time to instruct Miss Platt to hold firmly on to it—telling her that "as long as he had life, she should not perish," when the water rushed in from the forward part of the boat, and swept them along, with a great number of others, into the river. The only lights which could be seen were those at Hudson—and towards these they directed their course. They had not gone more than two rods, when a girl, apparently from four to five years of age, floated up against them. Mr. Hicks seized hold of her, and drew her upon the settee—but it is additional weight upon turned it; and, in the struggle and confusion, the child was lost. He said the child seemed to be fully conscious of its situation; exhibiting as long as it remained with them, the most remarkable presence of mind. It did not utter a single word, from the time he drew it across the settee, until it went down. They soon discovered the lights at Athens, and changed their course; but in so doing, rolled over two or three times in the water—and this they found to be one of their principal difficulties, to keep themselves from constantly overturning; and besides, they were surrounded on all sides, by those who were crying out most piteously for help, and seizing hold of every thing within their reach to save themselves.—One man endeavored to take from them the settee, and was only prevented by Mr. H. after a severe struggle. Another seized hold of Miss Platt by the clothes, from which she extricated herself with great difficulty.

During all these struggles, said Mr. H., Miss Platt retained her self-possession; and at times, even encouraged him in his efforts.—From the beginning to the end of the disaster, she exhibited a calm and determined fortitude which, to use his own words, was "truly sublime"; and to her persevering courage, said he, she is indebted for her life.

When they had been in the water about half an hour, they saw a light approaching.—It proved to be a boat coming to their assistance. Mr. H. called to the persons in it to hasten—and received in answer, words of encouragement to hold out a little longer—but said he, it was impossible; it was completely exhausted, and felt itself sinking. He debated in his mind, whether he should let go of the settee, or take it down with him. If he let it go he could not find it if he should come up again—and both himself and Miss Platt would certainly be lost. They both sank together—and went down, he should think 6 or 7 feet. Upon coming up, he found Miss Platt perfectly insensible, though clinging firmly to the settee. By extraordinary exertions, he kept her head above water an instant longer; and feeling himself sinking a second time, he called to those in the boat

SELECTIONS.

From the Boston Chronicle. CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It begins to be manifest that the prospects of Mr. Polk's administration in regard to popular support, are very far from being joyous.

The Democratic tickets have been elected in some of the cities of New York, but in all cases by plurality of votes, & a majority of the people against them.

"Certain it is, that we have lost in every election that has taken place since the inauguration of Mr. Polk. This becomes serious, when we contemplate the probable effect of a continuance of defeats on the character of the next United States House of Representatives.

Table with 3 columns: State, Whigs, Democrats. Lists states like Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

The remaining States yet to choose, were represented in the last Congress by 52 Democrats and 27 Whigs and if the same state of things could be relied on, the president would have a working majority of about 40.

"We cannot depend upon South Carolina any more than we can count upon the steadiness of the wind. Her leading press has attacked the administration with a good deal of severity, and there are other indications that her representatives will be arrayed against the ruling powers."

If South Carolina unites with the Whigs, or takes the dog in the manger position, the wheel's will be effectually blocked. Says the Freeman:

"Florida will give us one member, but neither Texas nor Iowa will be in the Union at the meeting of the next Congress, so that we can look for no assistance from them. On the whole, though the prospect is not utterly hopeless, it is very dismal, indeed, and one which we do not love to contemplate. It is very plain that we can do nothing of any consequence in the House, for less than twenty-five is not a working majority."

This is sad, indeed—for those who have bragged so much, and bowed down so low, on the strength of the supposed popular will in favor of Texas. How do you feel, gentlemen? How do you feel, that voted against the annexation of Texas by treaty, and denounced Brown's resolutions as unconstitutional and disgraceful, and then voted to put their practical adoption, as a proxy, into the hands of John Tyler, to be used at his discretion? Yes, Tyler's discretion!

ANOTHER SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATOR.

Some time since I published a note from the Edgefield Representative who had at least the boldness to sign his name. The following, although his Post Office betrays him, being ashamed of his own name, shall be gratified with the publication he desires without exposing him personally. Poor man! I pity him, and sorrow for the condition of the constituents he represents.

I give it just as he wrote it, only omitting the curses and the obscene language, which might suit his associates, but would never do for the Society I am accustomed to:

MY DEAR BRISBANE:—Your paper, the "Christian Politician," reached me and I have perused it, although the very title is sufficient of itself to deter any Christian from reading it. A blasphemous publication uniting Church and State. The Christian Politician! Well, brother Brisbane, I had hoped that although you, together with many others, (who are called Divines,) sanction a union of black and white in your foolish and ungovernable zeal for abolition, would never have the temerity or the shameless audacity to attempt to unite Church and State. The Christian Politician! Your general abolition notions, I see, are derived from the head quarters of Giddings, Tappan, & Co., and I had thought that no men of sane mind would have attempted to scatter such pollution, such slander not only on the interests and institutions of the South, but on the holy religion of Jesus Christ.—Did you think, sir, when scattering these missiles amongst the members of the Legislature of South Carolina, that you would work effect? Well, sir, you have worked effect, and should you pass through our State, unless incognito, neither your gray hairs [if you have any] nor the sanctity of your vocation, would

protect you from a decent coat of tar and feathers, tar being regarded as a "matchless emollient" for diseases of the brain. We have slaves, sir, yes, niggers, and a majority of them is the "best" rasicals, and requires the "best" most cowhide to keep them straight that you can imagine. But, however, by keeping one overseer to conduct the management of the farm and another expressly to assist the master in flogging, we can jig on right smart. Another glorious alternative remains to us also, after flogging until they become insensible, which is to cut short the clothing and feeding; and if this will not all do, we mount them on the stump, and cry them off to the highest bidder. Now, brother what will you do? Will this picture hurt you? Will you occupy sleepless pillows, or will you come and take them away, and ameliorate their condition? I am at a loss to know how you will do? Did you ever smell a nigger? If you did not, a few inhalations just after undergoing a little castigation of 500 lashes, I am sure would much increase your zeal in the cause. What do you and all the rest of the "best" fools in the north expect to gain by your nigger excitement? Do you expect we will finally liberate them? Don't lay that flattering unction to your soul. All your pious and silly efforts only strengthen us in our position, and only renders the condition of the slave infinitely worse. So soon as I received your paper my feelings were such that I was deprived of all rest until I drew out all my niggers and gave them the very same. I then felt relief. I tell you, sir, we are sensitive on this matter; we are sharp folks here in the South; we know our rights, and knowing them we will maintain them.—And now, sir, for such a coarser, such a would be editor as you, to attempt to assail the institution of the South is too much. The institution of slavery has been handed down to us from the North; the Bible, the book you profess to believe in, sanctions it; the constitution of the U. S. guarantees it; and your old soul, we intend to have it. You puppy, you are not fit to carry guts to a bear; you are fit for nothing, unless it be to place in Hell's kitchen, to break bark over. I should have returned your paper earlier, but sheer negligence has prevented. I did think of committing it to the flames, or laying it by as waste paper, but the idea struck me that you might desire to exercise your clarity, by ***** Be kind enough to insert this in your next paper and send me a copy.—Western Transcript.

The promise made to our readers on the first page, when introducing "A Week in Richmond," we are able to fulfil earlier than we expected. The following extract was given to us by "A Massachusetts Clergyman," and is commended to the special attention of our readers. Our next number will contain another communication from the same source.—Amer. Citizen.

PUNISHMENT OF SLAVES.

NOTES FROM THE JOURNAL OF "A MASSACHUSETTS CLERGYMAN."

This morning I was awakened early by the cracking of the whip and the shrieking of the suffering victim. I arose hastily and looked into the back yard, where this operation had just been performed, for what cause I was not able to learn. I made some inquiries of the landlord about the correction of these slaves. His reply was that "we usually send them to the whipping post for correction. I have been ordered by the man of whom I hire mine, to have them whipped there." The manner of doing this business, is to send the offending slave with a note, containing an order for such a number of lashes, on the bare back, well laid on. After I had breakfasted, I had the curiosity, in company with a friend, to go and see the modus operandi myself.—The place I visited was in the south east part of the city, within a jail yard. Just as we arrived at the gate, two men were waiting for admittance; presently the door opened and we were permitted to enter in with them. All was still as death, not a word was spoken.—The poor fellows seemed to understand perfectly well what was to be done, without one word. They hastily stripped off their clothes, and laid them on their market baskets, [for they were to go to market on their way back], and then placed their arms around a large post, with iron clasps around their wrists and locked, and then the operation commenced. The instrument used was one of the largest cow-lashes, and the man [shall I say man] who used it one of prodigious power. At every blow or cut [for it was a cut literally] the skin and flesh mingled with the life giving current. And the poor victim ceased not to shriek between every lash, "pray massa, please massa, don't massa," &c., which seemed only, for as we could see, to enrage the monster who was applying the lash so effectually—and dealing his death blows with apparent delight. His was a vigorous arm, and the order "to be well laid on," was fully obeyed. He not only obeyed orders to give thirty-nine, but exceeded orders by giving forty-two in one instance, as I counted. And to show his want of feeling when the last come, he waited a moment to gather up his strength for a mighty effort—and mightily it was, for he literally buried his whip in the flesh and gore. The men were now released and put on their clothes all in their blood, and passed out into the street, as though nothing had happened. As we were leaving the place I saw a female who had been listening outside the wall to the shrieks and groans of one who she told me was her husband. During this cruel scene I almost forgot that I was alive. My heart seemed to cease its beating—he current of life seemed to stand still—my eyes only were alive. In my reverie, I doubted whether it was reality or a dream. I asked the man who has the charge of this place, who is, as he informed me, a member of a Christian church, if he would sell me the whip with which the image of God had been so strangely mutilated. He replied, "you may have it in welcome. It has not only torn the backs of those, but of thousands of men and women before them." I being placed the whip in my trunk, to preserve as a relic of the barbarism of the age. I trust in God I shall live to see the day when this

whip will be regarded as a relic of barbarism throughout the entire country. If I do not, I will leave it a legacy to my only darling boy, charging him to hate a system that will suffer such things. "Thousands of others." But for that cruel word, I would hope this had been a solitary instance. It is the only one I saw. Generally, I have seen them well treated, and apparently happy. I am satisfied the reason we see no more of the sufferings of the slave on our visits South is, because we do not put ourselves in the places to see it.—If we see it, we must go to the places of correction, the jails, the auctions, and on to the plantations, etc., etc."

ANTI-SLAVERY DISCUSSION IN THE SLAVE STATES.

The editor of the Cincinnati Morning Herald, writing from Louisville, Ky., says: Antislavery men do not visit slave States enough. It would be rather hazardous to experiment upon the hospitalities of South Carolina, Mississippi, and other States of their class; they are wanting in the first elements of civilization; there is far more security for the Christian among the Turks, than for an antislavery man among the Christians of those States. But, if sensible Abolitionists would visit more frequently the other slave States, how much ill blood would be allayed, how many prejudices be removed, how many eyes be opened! It is a good thing to show the people of those States, that an Abolitionist has neither horns, nor hoofs; but is a real man, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. It is nonsense to suppose that he must make up his mind either to compromise his principles or wear the crown of martyrdom, in such cases. In Louisville, for example, the e is just as much freed from discussion in social life, on the subject of Slavery, as in Cincinnati—and more we think. I have seen many gentlemen here of various professions and avocations—politicians and literary men—but so far from avoiding this question, they introduce it, and talk about it as a matter of course. There are people enough in Cincinnati, and elsewhere in free States, who look over the shoulder, if you but mention the word, Slavery—but I have not yet met in Louisville the man, who, upon this subject, would sink his voice to a whisper, or descend to such paltry evasion, as marks the language of the time-server among us. Whenever I have been in slave States, I have been at pains, when the occasion demanded, to state as fully as I could, all the doctrines which I regard as those of Abolition, and I have never yet been treated with discourtesy. The prevalent idea among the uninformed generally, in these States, is, that Abolitionists are insurrectionists, and amalgamationists, enemies of the Union, and what they call "negro stealers;" so that when they see an Abolitionist of fair speech and conduct, who speaks the language of truth and soberness, they open their eyes with perfect amazement. Some Abolitionists seem afraid to trust themselves beyond the boundary line of Freedom, lest their integrity should suffer; they must either have a poor opinion of their own virtue, or a most exaggerated idea of the temptations to which it may be subjected. For ourselves, when we remember that five sixths of the people of Kentucky are non-slaveholders, and that many of the slaveholders themselves are seriously meditating measures for the extinction of the evil, we feel entirely disposed to declare non-intercourse with that State, at least.

PRESENT SALARIES.

Table listing salaries for various government positions: Governor (\$1,500), Judges Supreme Court (1,500 each), Extra for Chancery Judge (100), Chancellor (1,500), Secretary of State (1,000), Auditor General (1,000), State Treasurer (1,000), Commis. In'cr. Improv. (1,000), Travelling expenses (200), Commis. of Land Office (1,000), Chief Engineer (1,000), 4 Assistant Engineers (600 each), Secretary board Internal Improvement (700), 2 clerks do do do (500 each), General agent on Rail Road (600), 3 collectors (600 each), 5 weigh-masters at Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson & Marshall (500 each), 6 do. at Dearborn, Dexter, Davidson's, Grass Lake, Gidley's and Albion (350 each), Deputy Secretary of State (500), Chief Clerk Auditor General's office (700), 2 assistant do do do (600 each), Clerk State Treasurer's office (700), Deputy Com. Land Office (500), Clerk do do (500), Private Sec. of Gov. (20 days, \$3 per day) (240), 70 members of the Legislature (\$3 per day each, for 80 days, average length of session) (\$21,000), 6 officers (5 in each house) (\$1,440), Extra pay to Speaker and President pro tem (420), Librarian, 30 days, \$3 per day (240).

SALARIES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE.

Table listing proposed salaries: Governor (\$1,000), 4 Judges Supreme Court (1,000), Chancellor (1,000), Secretary of State (500), Auditor General (500), Treasurer (500), Commissioner of Internal Imp. abolished, Commissioner of Land Office (600), Chief Engineer (800), For travelling expenses as Acting Commissioner (200), 4 Assistant Engineers (500), Sec. Board Inter. Improv. (500), 2 Clerks (300), General Agent on Rail Road (400), 3 Collectors (400), 5 Weighmasters, principal depots (300), 2 do Gidley's and Davidson's (200), 2 do Other stations (250), Deputy Secretary of State abolished, Chief Clerk Auditor General's Office (500), 2 Assistant Clerks (300), Deputy in Treasurer's Office (300), Deputy Commissioner in Land Office (300), Clerk do do (300), Private Sec'y of the Governor (160 days, at \$2 per day), 70 Members of Legislature, \$2 per day for 80 days (11,200), 6 officers of two Houses for 80 days, at \$2 per day (960), No extra allowance to Speaker and President pro tem, (except Honor), Librarian, annual salary (300).

THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE RATES PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE WOULD MAKE A YEARLY DIFFERENCE OF EXPENDITURE OF \$17,930.

The Committee have argued for this reduction, not only from the circumstances of our State, but by adding the example of other States. Vermont, with a population 20,000 greater than ours, and with assessable property three times as great, pays her Governor \$750; Secretary of State, \$275; Treasurer, \$500; Auditor, \$150; Superintendent of State Prison, \$300; Members of the Legislature, \$150 per day.

IN CONNECTION, THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE RECEIVE THE SAME COMPENSATION.

Ohio has a population nearly eight times greater than this State, with assessable property fourteen times greater, and pays her Governor \$1,000 a year; her Secretary of State, \$500; Auditor, \$750; Warden of State Prison, \$300; Members of the Legislature, \$2.00 a day.

No reduction in the Mileage of Members of the Legislature is proposed by the Committee. It is now established by law at three dollars for every twenty miles travel, which is fifteen cents per mile. This amount might be reduced about one half, and still allow a sufficiency for the time and travelling expenses of every member. A further reduction should be made by putting the members on a definite allowance for

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

STATE RETRENCHMENT.

A few weeks since we made some remarks on the principles on which we supposed the salaries of public officers should be graduated. We have since received a report of a Committee of the Senate, which proposed a systematic reduction of salaries of State officers. The report was not adopted by the Legislature. The schedule of prices now paid and those proposed by the committee to be paid, we have concluded to lay before our readers, that they may judge for themselves whether any reduction is needed.

Table listing salaries for various government positions: Governor (\$1,500), 4 Judges Supreme Court (1,500 each), Extra for Chancery Judge (100), Chancellor (1,500), Secretary of State (1,000), Auditor General (1,000), State Treasurer (1,000), Commis. In'cr. Improv. (1,000), Travelling expenses (200), Commis. of Land Office (1,000), Chief Engineer (1,000), 4 Assistant Engineers (600 each), Secretary board Internal Improvement (700), 2 clerks do do do (500 each), General agent on Rail Road (600), 3 collectors (600 each), 5 weigh-masters at Detroit, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson & Marshall (500 each), 6 do. at Dearborn, Dexter, Davidson's, Grass Lake, Gidley's and Albion (350 each), Deputy Secretary of State (500), Chief Clerk Auditor General's office (700), 2 assistant do do do (600 each), Clerk State Treasurer's office (700), Deputy Com. Land Office (500), Clerk do do (500), Private Sec. of Gov. (20 days, \$3 per day) (240), 70 members of the Legislature (\$3 per day each, for 80 days, average length of session) (\$21,000), 6 officers (5 in each house) (\$1,440), Extra pay to Speaker and President pro tem (420), Librarian, 30 days, \$3 per day (240).

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Stationary, by abolishing the plan of furnishing them with daily papers, and dispensing with the payment of Chaplains by the State.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Cincinnati Herald contains a call for a Liberty Convention to be held in Cincinnati on Wednesday June 11. It is signed by several hundred persons of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Virginia, and Iowa. Sixty names are appended from the counties of Brooke and Ohio, Va.

We learn from the Herald that it is not designed that this Convention shall be composed exclusively of members of the Liberty party, but of all who, "believing that whatever is worth preserving in REPUBLICANISM can be maintained, only, by eternal and uncompromising war against the criminal usurpations of the SLAVE POWER," are resolved "to use all constitutional, and honorable, and just means, to effect the extinction of Slavery in their respective States, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the United States."

We trust that as many Liberty men as possible will make arrangements for attending. The deliberations of such a body, representing the Antislavery feeling of the whole West and part of the South, must be deeply interesting and important to the cause of freedom.

TEXAS.

By the extracts from Texan papers that have reached us, it appears that the papers of that country are discussing Annexation. On the part of the opponents, the following among other objections are urged:

1. In case of Annexation, all land claims must be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. Many old Spanish and Mexican claims can be raked up, and the actual settlers must lose their lands, spend their value in litigation, or buy up the claims at exorbitant rates.

2. Foreign judgments, amounting to millions of dollars, are pending against citizens of Texas. Under the laws of Texas, these judgments cannot be enforced. Should Annexation take place, they would be in full force.

3. It is contended that the terms proposed are exceedingly humiliating—such as were never imposed upon any but a conquered people.

4. The Constitution of Texas contains no provision empowering the Executive or Congress to call a convention to make a new Constitution! If the people proceed at all, it must be without any forms of law whatever.

MEXICO.

Nothing very important has occurred of late in this republic. Senor Cuevas has addressed a letter to Mr. Shannon, our minister, complaining of the unfriendly act of the United States in proffering annexation to their revolted province, and declaring a determination to support the honor and sovereignty of Mexico.

The trial of Santa Anna has been concluded, but sentence had not been pronounced.—An attempt to raise an insurrection in his favor was promptly put down.

The Detroit Advertiser, not having been able to destroy the Liberty party, and finding it steadily on the increase with each succeeding year, has resorted to Balak's expedient of prophesying it down. It has found a Balaam in the Jackson Patriot, which says that the Liberty party has reached the zenith of its prosperity, and the Advertiser is delighted with the opinion, and quotes a falling off of the Liberty vote in the township elections of Jackson and Troy as ample evidences of its correctness. Nothing is easier than to find a few isolated instances of this kind, and draw a conclusion from them for a thousand other cases. The argument amounts to this: the Liberty vote has fallen off in two towns; therefore it will diminish in 200 towns.—Q. E. D. The Liberty vote in Troy, the Advertiser says, has diminished eighteen votes; we are informed that in Commerce, in the same county, at the Spring election, it gained twenty-five, the Whigs being so reduced that no nomination was made by them. Look also at the case of New Buffalo, in our paper of to-day. We might multiply instances, but we do not predicate general conclusions on one or two cases of this kind. At the election last fall, the Liberty vote increased in every county in the State except one: the spring elections have also shown an increase of the whole vote.

But let us take this on a little larger scale. What kind of an omen does the Advertiser find for Whiggery in the reduction of its vote in New York city to about an eighth of the whole number? Or in the fact that at the last Presidential election the Whig majorities were less in every State but one than they were four years ago? Or in another fact, that the Liberty vote of New Hampshire has gained 4,000 since last fall, and that the Liberty vote is larger than the Whig in Forty Two towns?

All the news we receive from Wisconsin looks right for the progress of Liberty principles. At the charter election for Southport, the Liberty vote was 75, Whig 65, Democratic 112. In the North Ward the Liberty vote lacked only three of a majority over both the other parties. In Spring Prairie the average Liberty vote was 33: the Union ticket received 66 votes. In New Berlin, 29 Liberty votes, 63 proslavery. This was the first organization.

MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The grave legislators of Massachusetts sit in calm dignity, and issue their resolves, until the press have become tired of publishing, and the public tired of reading them, while South Carolina and Louisiana laugh at her feeble talk, and proceed, forthwith, to fill their jails with colored citizens. If the sons of those legislators were imprisoned in Louisiana, or South Carolina, would they talk so calmly about it? We would only like to know.—Ohio American.

ALL HAIL NEW BUFFALO!

By the following from New Buffalo, it will be seen, that the entire Liberty ticket has succeeded in that township with the exception of the candidate for Justice; who was defeated by one vote only! This is the first time that any effort has been made there by the Liberty party, at a township election and shows what may be accomplished by organization and systematic efforts. Had the members of the Liberty party throughout the State, exerted their power at the recent elections, we should have been vastly better prepared for action next fall. Every friend of Liberty should bear in mind, that the more earnest we are in our efforts; the quicker the decisive battle between Liberty and Slavery will come on. The foolish absurdity, that you "throw away your votes" when in a small minority, which leads so many to throw away their principles, and vote for proslavery men, cannot be too much condemned. If Liberty men will but be true to their principles, and adhere to their organization, the glorious example set by New Buffalo, will far more be followed by the State.

ABOLITION TRIUMPH AT NEW BUFFALO!

Editor of the "Star of Freedom!" MADAM!—I have the pleasure of informing you that the Liberty party succeeded in electing the most of their ticket at the annual town meeting held in this village on the 7th inst. Our Supervisor for the coming year, is MR. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, a frank and staunch Abolitionist; and a young man of worth, and promising usefulness. No doubt of his being a valuable acquisition to our county board. HALE B. CROSBY, was elected our township Clerk. He, also, is another Liberty man, and formerly published an Abolition weekly in New Hampshire.—Our candidate for Justice, was defeated by an old resident, and former Justice.—Other Abolitionists succeeded to minor offices.—Star of Freedom.

"The Cincinnati Herald has the following hit at our late Legislature."

"An Approaching Millennium.—According to a Committee in the Michigan Legislature, the Millennium is a state, in which Law will be simplified, and every man admitted to the bar, as his own lawyer. Several petitions for these blessings were lately presented to that Legislature, and referred to a Committee which reported favorably to their prayer, and "hailed with undiminished delight such a harbinger of an approaching Millennium." If litigation is so rampant, now, when there are so few lawyers, what will it not be, when the whole world is admitted to practice at the bar?"

"The Jackson Patriot, in an article on the probability of a war with England says:

"The motto on every 'me tem' standard should be, 'For our country at all times, we are or was.'"

If our country be wrong, we should use our exertions to have her become right. But to sustain her in any course, however wrong, is the very principle upon which bandits and pirates act. It is a sentiment appropriate enough to the dark ages of heathenism, but unworthy of adoption by Christian men.

Since the first page was printed, the mail has brought us the following notice of the heroine of that "remarkable escape" from the Swallow:

"We learn by private advices from Detroit, that Miss Platt had eloped from Detroit to place herself in a nunnery. She is the daughter of Z. Platt, Esq. formerly attorney general of Michigan, and was in all the bloom of her childhood, and the acknowledged belle of the city. She is beautiful, fascinating in her manners, and of a highly cultivated mind. Those who have been in the habit of party going at Detroit within the last few years, can but have pleasing recollections of the charming Miss Cornelia Platt. Her friends are Protestants, and we believe, Episcopalians. Her elopement was connived at by the Catholic Bishop, Le Veve, who furnished her with money and wardrobe. She took nothing whatever from her father's house. Our correspondent gives as a reason for this conduct, 'that she was tired to death of flirtation.' Whether her cold, dark bath in the Hudson will cool her devotion and win her back to the world, remains to be seen.—Bottleboro Phoenix.

Our Western exchanges mention a hurricane which passed through Cass, St. Joseph, Berrien, and other counties, blowing down chimneys, unroofing buildings, and doing other damage. In some parts it was accompanied by hail of great size, by which the papers state that horses, cattle, and sheep in considerable numbers, were killed.

The "WASHINGTON PATRIOT" is the name of a new Liberty paper just commenced at Washington, Pa. It is published at Two Dollars a year, and is edited by Russell Ernst. The first number presents a fair appearance, and the editorial articles are well written. Success to our Pennsylvania brother.

OREGON.

The last advices from England were indicative of a considerable interest on the Oregon question. The President's Inaugural had been received there, and that portion of it which declares that our title to that country is clear and unquestionable, and that our people are preparing to occupy it, was referred to by Lord John Russell.

Sir Robert Peel, in his remarks, affirmed the right of England to be indisputable, and closed by saying: "We trust still to arrive at an amicable adjustment—we desire to effect an amicable adjustment of our claim; but having exhausted every effort to effect that settlement, if our rights shall be invaded, we are resolved, and we are prepared to maintain them."

This was received with great applause. Some of the very patriotic papers of this country are already fierce for a fight with England, and confident we shall have it. We are quite well assured, however, that the amiable expectations of these British hater's will be disappointed. The whole matter will be settled without war, by the help of considerable blustering on both sides.

"The greatest good of the greatest number" is the cardinal principle of democracy. Jackson Patriot.

It is a bad principle, nevertheless, and has been used in every age as a cloak for all manner of oppression and wickedness towards the few, on the pretence that the condition of many would be thereby improved. It is the principle on which Calphas advocated the murder of Jesus Christ. He thought it better that one man should die rather than a whole nation should be destroyed. On the same principle the Patriot and its "Democratic" brethren sustain the enslavement of millions of native born Americans. Any principle that tolerates wrong and oppression towards any individual of the human family cannot be right or expedient. We would suggest to our neighbor of the Patriot that "the greatest good of the whole number" is a principle far more worthy of adoption by true Democrats.

"The great body of the Democracy of the North, are now, as they always have been, the natural and faithful allies of the South, and of southern interests."—James K. Polk, Speech Oct. 23, 1841.

The State Journal says that "the Whig party—the whole Whig party; north and south—is becoming more and more antislavery." No other paper has the news! Will the Journal name a single antislavery act which "the whole Whig party" has ever performed, or a single antislavery principle which it has expressed through its conventions? If the party has not taken the first step, why talk of its becoming more antislavery! We commend to the Editors nothing the following extract from the N. Y. Tribune:

"We will here repeat our protest against the gross and unwarrantable assumption of individuals, whether few or many, editors or others, who undertake to promulgate their own notions as Whig doctrines. We recognize no Whig doctrines but those which the Whig party has avowed through its conventions; we deny the right of any man to put forth any other as Whig doctrines. If any man or body wishes an article added to the Whig creed, let him submit it to the next National or State or City Whig Convention; if adopted there, we will recognize it as Whig doctrine to the extent of the authority of the body promulgating it; but we cannot have every man who controls types or makes speeches altering our principles at pleasure.—He may say that ever so many people think as he does, but that is not authority. If the Whig party think so, they doubtless know how to proclaim it so that the world will understand them."

In the Tabular estimate of crops for 1844—Michigan is put down as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Crop, Quantity. Lists crops like Population, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Potatoes, No. Tons, Hay, No. Lbs. Sugar made.

We have received the second number of the "Genesee Republican" a weekly paper published at Flint, Michigan, at \$2.00 a year in advance. It supports Polk, Annexation, and Modern Democracy in general. We cannot learn from its columns who is the editor or publisher.

A bill allowing the people of New York to vote whether they will revise their State Constitution, passed the Assembly by a vote of 83 to 33.

The Madisonian says that General Houston, of Texas, has at last openly declared himself against Annexation.

The Bowery Theatre, New York, has been entirely destroyed by fire, together with the wardrobe of the performers. It is the fourth time this establishment has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000 or \$30,000, and no insurance.

We should have mentioned last week the appointment of Wm. A. Richmond, of Grand Rapids, to be Indian Agent.

The celebrat of Benjamin Rathbun, of Buffalo, has taken the Franklin House in this city.—N. Y. Paper.



ATROCIOUS MURDER.

Just as our paper is going to press, we have received a statement of a most lamentable and disreputable occurrence in the village of Dexter, by which a respectable young man has lost his life.

The facts, according to our information, are briefly these: The firm of J. Miller & Son have had a lawsuit with Mr. Reeves, whose land had been overflowed by a mill dam belonging to them. Some weeks since, they had reason to believe that an attempt had been made to weaken the dam so that it might be removed by a heavy rain which seemed to be approaching. The plan did not then succeed. On Wednesday night another attempt was anticipated, and the dam was watched during the night. On Thursday night about 20 persons watched, and about midnight it appeared that a number of individuals were digging around the dam. After they had worked some time, the company of citizens rushed forward, and Mr. DeForest Phelps, one of the foremost of the number received the contents of a gun in the right side, but the ball did not pass through the body. The gun was afterwards found in the water. This morning he is a corpse. Mr. Reeves, who was met by Mr. Phelps on the race, previous to his falling, has been secured. Four others have also been arrested. The party of citizens accompanying Mr. Phelps had no deadly weapons with them. A post mortem examination has been held, but we have not learned the result.

ANN ARBOR, May 2, 1845.

The price of Wheat still remains at 72 to 75 cents, but prices in New York show a decline in that market. 5000 barrels Western Flour had arrived in that city, April 23, and sales were dull at \$4.62 1/2 to \$4.75.

One extreme follows another, and after quite a dry season, we have been visited during the last two weeks with abundant showers. The storm the afternoon of Wednesday was accompanied with a very high wind, and in some places, by the plenty of hail. We have heard of the roof being taken from one or two barns in the adjoining towns, but of no other damage to buildings beyond the breaking of windows by the hail.

General Intelligence.

Genius and Talent.—A man may possess talent without possessing a spark of genius. Talent is the power of exertion and acquisition, and of applying acquisition in a judicious and affective manner. Talent is cool-headed, and genius is hot-headed; talent may be cold-hearted; genius can never be other than warm-hearted; talent is generally prudent, genius is often imprudent; talent moves steadily and regularly forward, genius goes on impetuously, and lags indolently by turns. The feeling of talent is judgment; and the judgment of genius is feeling. Genius is proud and confident, talent is humble and unpretending. The mind, in which both are united, makes the nearest approach to perfection; since coolness of talent corrects the impetuosity of genius, and the conceptions of genius dignify the operations of talent.

Capital Punishment in New Jersey.

The Judiciary Committee of the New Jersey Legislature, have made a report to that body, on Capital Punishment, in which, while they admit that there is a growing sentiment in favor of the proposed change, they still declare their belief that there is not at present such a preponderance of public opinion in its favor, as would justify the Legislature in altering the present law.

The Postmaster General.

The Postmaster General advertises that he will receive proposals, until the 10th of May, for furnishing fifteen thousand balances for the various post offices in the United States. They are to be constructed on a plan best calculated to ascertain the weight of letters, and other mailable matters, under the post-office law of 3d of March, 1845, and will be required to indicate a half ounce, any given weight between half an ounce and eight ounces.—Free Press.

The Colored Man.

The editor of the Canton Repository, very well says: Alexander Dumais, a colored man, of Paris, one of the best writers of the age, is editor of La Presse, a prominent French paper, at a salary of 80,000 francs a year. Dumais would not be permitted to testify in a court of Justice in Cincinnati, and would have to give bonds and security not to become a charge upon the township, and if he refused, the prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county would grow very fierce.—Cin. Her.

An Army of Emigrants.

News from Independence, Mo., informs us that the emigrants now near that point number about seven thousand, all destined to Oregon and California. They will start about the same time, divided into convenient companies for travelling with ease and safety. The Indians will not attack a party of five hundred. Of course the emigrants, this season, will stand in no fear of the red skins. It is astonishing what a tide is setting towards the fertile lands on the Pacific.—Western Paper.

Commendable.

The President has dismissed Lieutenant Wm. Decatur Hurst, from the navy, on account of having fought a duel with a midshipman, while employed as first Lieutenant of the U. S. Brig Tuxton, on the coast of Africa.

Comfort for Third Parties.

The N. York Tribune says, speaking of the great Whig defeat in New York, lately: "We never saw a beaten party take their defeat more calmly than did the Whigs last night. We did not see a down-hearted man among them. 'My bruddern,' said an Ethiopian man of God, 'blessed am dey wa don't expect nothin', for dey ain't gwine to be disappointed.'"

An immense bed of serpentine.

has recently been discovered in Roxbury, Vt., near the line of the Central Rail Road. This stone is said to be far superior to marble in beauty and durability, and must take its place for counters, tables, mantel pieces, and other purposes.

The Fourteen Daughters.

A correspondent of the New Haven Courier, writing from the village of Leesville, gives the following account of a Connecticut family:

But the most interesting thing about Leesville, is that it is the birth-place of 'fourteen daughters.' To say the 'fourteen daughters,' or one of the fourteen daughters, would require no explanation here, or in any part of Middlesex county, but with you it may not be quite so plain. I will explain.

In the largest and most commodious house in the village resides a Mr. Whitmore, who is the father of fourteen daughters. He never had a son. The youngest daughter is now about 12 years old. Twelve of the daughters have been married, and twelve are now living. What is a little singular, every one of the daughters was married in regular rotation—that is, the oldest first, and so on. The father was heard jokingly to remark, 'I will have no picking in my family—you must take them as they come.'

The daughters have ever sustained a high character for their many virtues and good qualifications, and make as exemplary wives as dutiful daughters. All the twelve married respectable, worthy men, and have been peculiarly blessed in the marriage relation. When the last child was born, Mr. Whitmore was so disappointed that it was not a son, that he wept like a child. Although the old gentleman was not blessed with a son, he has many grandsons, and will probably have scores of them.

Consider her Ways, and be wise.

Cobbet uttered the following sentiment, which is worth repeating: "Go and kick an ant's nest about, and you will see the little, laborious, courageous creatures instantly set to work to get it together again; and if you do the same ten times over, they will, as many times, do up their work again. Here is the sort of stuff that men must be made of, to oppose with success those who, by whatever means, get possession of great and mischievous powers."

Population of the United States.

At the rate of increase of our population from 1790 to 1840, the following will be the census at the respective decennial periods, according to tables prepared by Mr. Daily at Philadelphia:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Population. 1850, 23,027,694; 1860, 31,596,662; 1870, 41,839,588; 1880, 55,822,519; 1890, 73,977,990; 1900, 102,840,201.

A manual labor boarding school.

is in progress of establishment, which promises great good to the Indian tribes. Toward it the United States Government pay \$2000, and the Iowa and Sac Chiefs \$4675, besides an annual payment of \$770 from each tribe for the education of their children. Prospects are highly encouraging.

Liberty Vote in New Hampshire.

The Liberty vote in New Hampshire at the recent election for Governor, was 1504 greater than the vote given last fall.—Cincinnati Herald.

Taxes in England consequent upon her Wars.

Taxes upon everything which enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under foot; taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste; taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion;—taxes upon every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth;—on everything that comes from abroad, or is grown at home;—taxes on the raw material;—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man;—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health;—on the ermine which decorates the Judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal;—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride;—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay.

The school boy whips his taxed horse.

The school boy whips his taxed horse;—the tax on the horse is a tax on the school boy; the tax on the horse is a tax on the school boy; the tax on the horse is a tax on the school boy.

The Cincinnati Observatory is completed.

By complete, we mean that the building is erected—the great telescope contracted for placed in the observatory—the grounds inclosed—the astronomer at his post, and in fine, what the society undertook to do, is done.—Chronicle, 7th.

First Cotton from the United States.

It is stated that Mr. Robert Owen, the celebrated Philanthropist of England, manufactured the first two bales of American cotton imported into Great Britain. The bales were accompanied by a statement of the mode of cultivation, and expressing an opinion that the State from which it came, (Georgia, we believe,) would produce two hundred bales the following year. We now send about a million bales to England annually. In 1788, Mr. Madison, writing to his friends, said: "There is no reason to doubt that the United States will one day become a great cotton growing country." Six years after that (in 1792) the Union produced 132,323 pounds in one year; in 1795, the crop was 6,296,300 pounds and in 1843, it was 783,221,000.

Famous Condescension.

The queen, so says the London Times, held the younger prince for the space of five minutes, in her own arms, and then transmitted the babe to Prince Albert, who, with princely condescension, rapidly passed the royal infant to the nurse.—Such an example is enough to confound a nation's heart.

FROM NAUVOO.—Fortification of the Temple.

We learn from the Warsaw Signal, who has received the intelligence from a gentleman direct from Nauvoo, that a revelation has been received in relation to the temple. The work on that structure, is to be almost entirely suspended for the present, and the whole energies of the Saints is to be devoted to the building of a wall or rampart around the edifice. This wall is to enclose six acres; the Temple being in the centre. It is to be fourteen feet high, six feet thick and composed of solid stone masonry. The work, on this new monument of folly, has been already commenced, and hundreds of hands are employed in carrying it forward.

Some of the Saints have had a revelation.

that Orson Hyde is to be the successor of Joe Smith, as prophet.—West. Citizen.

Good.—The people of Oregon have a law imposing a fine of \$50 upon any person who shall hereafter introduce ardent spirits into settlement, and \$20 upon any person who shall sell or barter it.

Wisconsin Enterprise.

When the news of the loss of the Harbor Bill was received at Racine, a beautiful and growing town on Lake Michigan, in Wisconsin, the people were filled with regret and disappointment. They did not, however, waste time in idle complaints, but called a meeting, resolved to apply all the means of the corporation to the improvement of the harbor, and made up the balance of what was wanting by private subscription. The whole sum required was \$5,000. Besides raising this at once, they voted unanimously to request the Trustees of the town to lay an additional tax of one per cent for one year.—Free Press.

What better argument is needed to satisfy the "fanatics" of the North that Slavery is a divinely appointed institution, than this selling of slaves for the benefit of a Theological Seminary?

The blood and mucus of "Charles, Peggy, Antonett, Davy," &c., when converted into cash, will go to furnish facilities for raising up an evangelical ministry, who will proclaim the gospel of love in the ears of a wicked world—and thus these poor benighted heathen (the slaves we mean, not the ministers) may be made instrumental in turning many into righteousness.

Du-ling.—A correspondent at Augusta, Ga., writes us as follows. What a horrid practice is duelling! Reader, perseu and shudder.

There was a duel fought on the morning of the 20th of February, by two gentlemen from South Carolina.

It was fought at the low end of our city, with muskets, at ten paces.—One of the gentlemen was named Partelow, and the other Barton. They were from Abbeville District S. C. The latter was shot in the hip, and died that night. The parties were related thus: Partelow married Barton's sister, and Barton married Partelow's sister. So the survivor could return, and say to his wife that he had killed her brother; and turn to his sister and say he had killed her husband. The cause was from family difficulty. Our papers do not publish such doings.

President Polk is about reforming the practices at the offices in Washington City.

He has issued a circular to the departments, requiring observance of the laws in regard to the organization of the offices, the duties and attendance of the clerks; and to enforce it, has directed the absence to be noted and reported. The circular also requires a distribution of labor among the clerks, proportioned to compensation allowed.

The Boston Almanac estimates the professors of religion in the United States, at 4,181,282, about one-half the adult population.

Susan Reed has been found guilty, before the criminal court, of aiding in the abduction of slaves.

The jury left the punishment to the discretion of Judge Two. Yvrain the penitentiary is the least term for which the sentence can be reduced.—St. Louis Rep. U., April 3d.

War.—Murder upon a small scale—no! that is not good. Why? Because we see men hanged for it. Murder on a large scale—oh that is most excellent. Why? We have seen men crumpled for it.—London Pease Almanac.

Albert and Victoria, Gardening.—At Stowe the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, the "royal pair" took a notion to set out each an oak and cedar tree, in commemoration of their visit. They used silver spades, having handles covered with crimson velvet. Her majesty handled the spade until she was tired, and held on the tree while the Duke of Buckingham shoveled!

God's Image made Bank Stock.—In making an exhibit of the state of the Minor bank, of Florida, the cashier says:—

"By capital stock levied on land and negroes \$2,974,500.00 Slaves sold and mortgaged by order of the court 29,700.00 By land and slaves referred to in the governor's message 2,609,000.00 HENRY L. RUTGERS, Cashier."

This is but a common business transaction in this country.

Our currency does not rest in part on human skulls, but on living, throbbing hearts. Is it any wonder that such currency is a little difficult to be regulated?

Circulation of the Washington Papers.—The Globe circulates 1700, without the large number of the weekly paper, called the Congressional Globe. The Intelligencer has 5700, and tri-weekly 900.

The Boston Post says that the export demand for coarse cotton is very great, and orders and contracts range many months ahead.

One ship to Canton took 1633 packages, in stead of the old remittance of Spanish dollars which are in fact hardly obtainable at any rate of premium.

Mutual gain by Marriage.—On the 20th ult., Mr. Charles W. Moore and Miss Martha Ann Moreland, were married in Macon county, Ala. By this marriage it will be seen that the gentleman has gained Moreland, and the lady, while she loses her land, has actually gained more.—Phila. Gaz.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A LADY'S UNFORGIVENESS.

A fatal duel has lately taken place at Frankfort, under the following circumstances:—A young partner in a mercantile house, Mr. Kuppenburg, aged 21 years conducting a young lady home from church—in slippery weather, gave her his arm. She slipped and fell, notwithstanding his support, and an officer of dragoons, chancing to be walking behind, indulged in a smile at the disaster. Kuppenburg, finding reason for offence in the officer's amusement, challenged him the next day. Lavalette the dragoon refused to fight for such a trifle, but offered to apologise to the lady, which he did, on the same night at a ball.—The lady however, replied that the account was to be settled with Mr. Kuppenburg, not with her, and the result of this silly lack of sense and feeling was the death of the officer, and an almost mortal wound to her companion.

THE PARTIES.

The Whig party goes for Slavery as it is. The Democratic party goes for Slavery as it is, and as it wishes it to be.

The Liberty men go for Slavery as it ought to be.—Extinct.

The Whig party bends the knee.—The Democratic goes on all fours.—The Liberty men stand perpendicularly.—Cin Herald.

The territory of Texas is forty times as large as Massachusetts.

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. D.C. Foster, \$1.00 to 260, or April 18, 1846; W. H. O'Brien, 2.68 to 260, or April 18, 1846; J. P. Kellogg, 1.76 to 260, or April 18, 1846; M. Chase, 2.00 in full; R. Preston, 1.00 to 260, or April 18, 1846; J. Demarest, 1.00 to 245, or Jan'y 5, 1846; J. H. Clemons, 1.00 to 245, or Jan'y 5, 1846; S. Woodruff, 1.00 to 260, or April 18, 1846; H. Post, 1.00 to 260, or April 18, 1846; S. Beus, 1.00 to 260, or April 18, 1846; D. Gould has paid to 221, or July 21, 1845.

MARRIED.

At Manchester, Thursday Morning, May 1st, by Rev. A. B. Corning, Mr. TALMAN CASE, to Miss EUDOCIA CARTER, all of Manchester.

DIED.

At Grass Lake, on Sabbath morning, April 20th, FANNY ANN, wife of Joseph C. Watkins, and daughter of Colonel James and Martha Faulkner, aged 29 years.

In the death of Mrs. W., not only the deeply afflicted husband and little son, (their only child), and the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, have sustained a loss, the recollection of which will long fill their minds with sorrow and gloom, but the Congregational Church of Grass Lake, of which she was a member and a lovely ornament, will long cherish the remembrance of her humble, tender, fervent piety—her cheerful and sustaining hope—and her pious and winning example of kindness and devotion to the happiness of all around her, and the glory of her Redeemer.

WOOL! WOOL!

20,000 lbs. of Wool Wanted by the subscribers for which they will pay the highest price in Cash or Goods. LUND & M COLLUM. Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 2-4w

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of Knapp, Haviland & Co. is by mutual consent this day dissolved.—All persons indebted to said firm, by Note or otherwise, are to make payment to Knapp & Haviland who are authorized to receive it and have become obligated to pay all debts due from said firm.

Important to Farmers.

KNAPP & HAVILAND, would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding Counties that they continue to manufacture at their shop near the river bridge, Lower Town, Ann Arbor.

Thrashing Machines.

of different kinds comprising the Burrall, Cadiz, and Eastman's Planetary Power, and Machines different from any made in this Country and preferred to any other, which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are determined not to be outdone by any establishment, either in price or quality of work.

WOOL! WOOL!

Having been some years engaged in the business they think they can with confidence recommend their work, and farmers and others wishing to buy will do well to call and examine their work previous to purchasing elsewhere.—They are prepared to do all kinds of thrashing machine repairs, on the shortest notice and more reasonable terms than any similar establishment in the Country. Also, Burrall's celebrated CLOVER MACHINES, which separate the chaff from the seed at a single operation and are universally approved of and used whenever introduced and warranted to thresh clean and not break the seed. For repairs apply to Robert or John McCormick of Safton Washburn Co., who have used one of the last season.

WOOL! WOOL!

W. W. KNAPP, T. A. HAVILAND, Ann Arbor, May 1st, 1845. 6m2

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Fulled Cloth, for 27 1/2 cts. per yard, and white flannel for 21 cts. per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 2 1/2 miles West of Ann Arbor, on the River. Wool will also be received at Safton. When sent by Railroad it will be attended to in the same manner as if the owners were to come with it. Wool will be manufactured in turn as it comes in as nearly as it can be done with reference to the different qualities of wool.

WOOL CARDING.

will be done at Safton, by Thomas Hostens, S. W. FOSTER & CO. Safton, Mv 1, 1845. 210

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THIS medicine being productive of the most powerful and certain remedial effect in the cure of Liver Complaint, Consumption, Pain in the Chest and Side, Coughs, Colic, profuse Night Sweats, and Asthma, its importance will be admitted by all. Having for its commendation the testimony of many of our most truth-loving and respected citizens, we are bound to acknowledge that there must be some great cause for their praise, or it would not be given so freely and so liberally. The Health Restorative, from its first introduction to the present day, has never been known to fail of its intended effects, and where it has not fully cured, it has been traced most conclusively to the fault of the patient in not complying with the simple directions attached to the bottle. So proficacious a disease as Consumption, and so dangerous a one to afflict the human race, has induced the needy and soulless trafficker to invent and recommend his nostrums, which only palliate the more aggravating symptoms, or else are entirely useless; and those who have tried them, they decry, their sick and dying fellow-men without even a thought of the baseness of their trade. We have such demands on the stings and upbraidings of their own conscience. The Proprietor having experienced the curative property of the Health Restorative in individual cases, and in numberless others, can recommend it to the confidence of the sick, feeling sure that if a faithful trial is made, the most auspicious result is certain. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

ANTISLAVERY LECTURES.

In Macon, St. Clair, Oakland, Genesee and Livingston Counties.

Henry Bibb, a fugitive from slavery, will address meetings at the following times and places, commencing each evening at half-past six o'clock. The friends in each vicinity are requested to make suitable arrangements and to give as extensive notice as possible. Mr. Bibb's narrative is deeply interesting; He never fails to satisfy every hearer, and as so favorable an opportunity for an address is not likely to occur again, it is hoped that friends will make the most of the present occasion. The ladies are especially invited to attend; they will hear the most interesting details ever presented to them without a word to wound their feelings.

Mount Clemens, Monday May 6th. St. Clair, Wednesday " 7th. Port Huron, Thursday " 8th. County of St. Clair, one week, from May 9th to 17th. Romeo, Monday May 19th. Pontiac, Tuesday " 20th. Waterford, Thursday 22d. White Lake, Friday 23d. Novi, Saturday 24th. Kensington, Monday 26th. Green Oak, Tuesday 27th. Northfield, Wednesday 28th.

Attention is requested to the report of the Detroit Committee, respecting Mr. Bibb, and he is commended to the hospitality of friends as one worthy of their confidence.

S. B. TREADWELL, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Jackson, April 21st, 1845.

KALAMAZOO CIRCUIT, MICHIGAN.

By Divine permission, the third quarterly Meeting for Kalamazoo Circuit will be held at the Red School-house in Newton, Calhoun county, on the 7th and 8th of June next. Ministers and members from the adjacent circuits are respectfully invited to attend and participate with us.

A. W. CURTIS, Battle Creek, April 23d, 1845. P. S.—Will True Wesleyan please to copy!

KALAMAZOO DISTRICT MEETING.

It is appointed to be held at the Red School-house in Newton, Calhoun County, Mich., on Wednesday, August 27, 1845, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is desirable that the members of said District Meeting, to wit, the Pastor of each circuit and mission, and one Lay Delegate to each, will be punctual in their attendance, and that they will come prepared to transact the business prescribed in the Discipline.

A. W. CURTIS, Chairman. Battle Creek, Mich., April 23, 1845. P. S.—Will True Wesleyan please to copy!

Wool Carder Wanted.

An experienced Journeyman Wool Carder wanted by the subscribers to take charge of their new Carding Factory at Dexter, which is to be put in operation in season for the Spring business. Apply immediately to the subscribers, at Dexter, J. MILLER & SON. Dexter, May 1, 1845. 23w.

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DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. THESE PILLS are prepared by Wm. M. Smith, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio...

Wright's Poor Man's Pills. An excellent vegetable medicine, in cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Ague and Fever, Constipation, Sick Headache, etc.

New Goods! New Goods!! THE MISSIS 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...

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS! JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers' Stock, Machinery, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good Filled Cloth...

BUFFALO NEWSPAPERS. PUBLISHED ON THE CASH SYSTEM. THE NATIONAL PILOT, DAILY, WEEKLY, AND TRI-WEEKLY.

TESTIMONIALS IN FAVOR OF DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS. Testimonial of Dr. Landon. MONROE, Michigan, June 12, 1844.

Certificates. For twelve years I have been troubled with a rheumatic affection in my back, so that I have hardly been free from pain during the whole year...

THIS undersigned has just received his supply of Fall Goods from N. Y. City. Besides a full assortment of Shirts, Cotton Yarn, Linen Cloth, Broad Cloths, and other Staple Goods...

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 of each term—commencing on the first of each term—in February and August.

THE above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, has been purchased this summer by the subscriber from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Markets...

GRAND RIVER. WILL probably be navigable within a few weeks, as far south as T. PRATT'S STORE, where the inhabitants of Michigan can now be supplied with...

TERMS. Daily Paper, per year, \$4.50. Daily Paper, per month, 40c. Daily Paper, per week, 10c.

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

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND. Dr. Smith's Coated Improved Indian Vegetable Pills, TRIUMPHANT FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

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

THE subscriber is now receiving at his stores, 188 and 191 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following carefully and well selected stock of DYE GOODS, DYE STUFFS and WOOLEN MANUFACTURES...

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