THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty.

SPRING.

BY D. W. C. LEACH.

Come, gentle Spring. we'll greet thee,
Come in thy beauties clad,
We're waiting now to meet thee,
With merry hearts and glad;
Come and awaken gladness
In every living thing,
For how can gloom and sadness
Dwell with the pleasant Spring?

Repair the desolation
Stern Winter spread around,
And clothe with vegetation
What now is barren ground;
That which in Autumn perished
Upon the hill and plain,
By thee caressed and cherished
Will yet revive again.

Thy renovating power
With confidence we know,
Will burst the embryo flower,
And all its beauties show,
Will dress the forest gaily.
Will clothe the fields with green,
And add fresh beauties daily
To the enchanting scene.

Upon the rugged mountain
And in the valley low,
And by the crystal fountain
Where limpid waters flow,
And in the deep recesses
Of forests dark and drear,
The voice of thy caresses
Nature will joy to hear.

Mundy, Genesee Co.

THE ERRING.

BY JULIA A. FLETCHER.

Think gently of the erring!
Ye know not of the power
With which the dark temptation came
In some unguarded hour.
Ye may not know how earnestly
They struggled, or how well,
Until the hour of sadness came,
And sadly thus they fell.

Think gently of the erring!
Oh, do not then forget,
However darkly stained by sin,
He is thy brother yet.
Heir of the self-same heritage!
Child of the self-same God!
He hath but stumbled in the path
Thou hast in weakness trod.

Speak gently to the erring!
For is it not enough
That innocence and peace are gone,
Without thy censure rough?
It sure must be a weary lot
That sin-crushed heart to bear,
And they who share a happier fate,
Their chidings well may spare.

Speak kindly to the erring!
Thou yet may'st lead them back,
With holy words and tones of love,
From misery's thorny track,
Forget not thou hast often sinned,
And sinful yet may be?
Deal gently with the erring one
As God hath dealt with thee!

THE HEART.

The human heart—that restless thing!
The tempter and the tried;
The joyous, yet the suffering—
The source of pane and pride;
The gorgeous thronged—the desolate,
The seat of love, the lair of hate—
Self-strong and self-defend!
Yet do we bless thee as thou art,
Thou restless thing, the human heart.

WAYS OF THE WORLD.—He's only a mechanic, no matter if he has broken his leg. True, but mechanics even have some feeling.

He's a dirty Irish boy, don't stop the horses, but drive over him if he don't get out of the way. But the Irish boy has parents who may love him as tenderly as you do your own children.

Push him aside, what business has a nigger on the walk? Stop, that black man can think and feel like yourself.

Turn her out of doors, she's a miserable old hag. Do you know that? Perhaps she is honestly poor.

Box his ears, he's only pa's apprentice. But is he not entitled to kindness?

Give her the mouldy bred, she's only a kitchen girl. Still she can relish good food as well as you.

The world—the selfish and unfeeling world—who can but detest it? It has no love for its beings in distress; no sympathy for the poor and unfortunate; no compassion for the sad and unfortunate. It crushes the poor, robs the ignorant, and ridicules and despises the humble.

MISCELLANY.

From Arthur's Magazine for April.

STARTING RIGHT;
OR,
A MONTH AFTER MARRIAGE.

BY REV. J. N. M'JILTON.

"Before the tying of the nuptial knot,
Lovers may fondly speculate on love,
And dream that it may languish not, nor die.
But when the noose is fastened, soon they learn
That they are placed upon their good behavior,
For all the balance of life's little day."

(*Concluded.*)

Most attentively and earnestly did Maria listen to the kindly expressed strictures of her aunt, that came to her in the way of most timely counsel—*counsel that she needed much upon the responsibilities of the matrimonial alliance.* So completely was her attention chained, that she sat silent and thoughtful, as if she still were listening, for some time after her aunt had concluded. When she looked up and ascertained that she had done, the serious air was removed from her countenance, and it was reanimated by her accustomed smile.

'Well done, aunt!' she exclaimed: you have truly read me a most full and faithful lecture upon the matrimonial state. And I do think that your advice is excellent. I only wish that the multitudes of uncongenial spirits, the unequally and unfortunately yoked, who are continually snarling and growling at each other, could have heard you. I am sure they would have been edified, and that their improvement would afford proof that they were profited. But, aunt, I don't agree with you altogether. I am willing to acknowledge error in all that you have so condemned, but in my theory of independence, and I will agree to give up all but that. In that point my proud spirit cannot yield, and I am sure that Frank, who will be mine, I hope, in a few hours, would not have me do it. I have heard him say that he loved to see a proud spirited woman. No, no, aunt! You are very much mistaken; old people can be in error sometimes. I know very well that Frank will love me the more for my independence, and I shall try it any how. I'm for the right start, and I cannot spoil it by yielding a point so important. Independence, now and forever—married and single. That's my motto.'

'You are a most incorrigible girl, Mira,' replied Mrs. Halstead. 'You think you are teachable, and so you are when the lesson pleases you, but will not renounce your notions even when they are condemned by age and experience. Well! I have done what I could. I have given you the best advice I was able to give, and I have cautioned you most particularly upon the very point to which you cling. Now mark my words! If you begin your matrimonial career with any airs of independence, you will begin wrong, and my prediction is, that in one month after you are married you will repent it sorely.'

'In one month, indeed!' exclaimed Mira, as her eyes flashed, and her lip curled, in the anticipated satisfaction of disappointing her aunt, which she felt as certain of doing, as she was that she would be married. 'I'll show you ma'am! I'll show you how I shall sharpen Franks affections by my independence!'

* * * * *

The bridal week was passed by the young couple at the residence of Mira's parents. At the end of the period, the house, which was in the course of preparation for their residence, was completed, and they removed to it, happy in the thought of setting up house-keeping on their own account. Four weeks rolled rapidly by, and the independent bride had committed no act but what was pleasing to her husband. So far from giving him offence, she had rather caused an increase of his affection by her dignified and graceful carriage. The month had nearly closed, and yet there was not the slightest prospect, of the repentance her Aunt Halstead had predicted. In her heart Mira exulted in the triumph which she fancied she had achieved, and she was delighted in the idea of disappointing her aunt, and pleasantly reproving her for the confident manner in which she had expressed herself in relation to the point upon which they disagreed—'O,' thought she, how I shall tease her when she visits me again! The month has nearly gone, and I have not one moment's interruption to my happiness. But it has increased and it shall continue to do so. These old people do not know much more than young ones after all.'

Thus did Mira speculate upon the prospect of her success. In her mind she ran in a few minutes through years of pleasure, and her joy was almost unbounded in the idea, that she had started exactly right, and meant to continue so. Poor Mira! she knew not how often her independent spirit had almost provoked resistance on the part of her husband. No dissatisfaction had appeared in his behavior towards her, but the effect, not being seen, was no proof that the cause did not exist.

On the thirtieth day after the marriage, a friend of Mr. Walton's, from a distant city, made him a visit, and was invited to remain to dine. While the dinner was preparing, the friend took a stroll through the garden. During the walk the visitor complimented the personal appearance of Mrs. Walton. The free and unaffected manner in which the friend's compliments were expressed, gave Francis the opportunity to speak in exalted terms of his choice. He represented her as one of the most amiable and interesting of her sex, as lovely in her character and affections, as she was in face and person. The friend was charmed with the description he gave of the qualities of Mira, and congratulated him heartily upon his success in securing such a wife.

'She is a pattern, sir, almost every thing, said Walton.

'And she appears to be devoted to you Frank,' said his friend. 'As much as ever woman was devoted to her husband.'

'She is all my own, sir,' said Walton, with an air of proud satisfaction, 'and a perfect child of nature in her affections.'

'She must have been moulded Frank, after your own heart,' said his friend, 'the very woman among all the millions of her sex that was intended for you. She shows it in her behavior.'

No other will but mine does she know,' said Walton. 'All her desires centre in one, and that one is to please me.'

'Fortunate man that you are!' exclaimed his friend, 'exceedingly fortunate to have obtained such a treasure of a wife. Long, Frank, long may you both have life and health for the enjoyment of each other's society.'

Thus the friends chatted during their ramble for half an hour, when they returned to the house. On entering the parlor, they found Mira seated at her centre table, and pouring over a book which she held in her hand. Walton handed his friend a chair, and then turned to Mira and reached out his hand familiarly to take from her the book she was reading. Instead of giving it to him, however, Mira closed it on his fingers, and then snatching it away from him threw it upon the table. Disappointed at such an unexpected movement, and at such a time, Walton's face colored, and he turned to a seat in another part of the room confused and mortified. He had made the effort to obtain the book from Mira's hand, for the purpose of procuring proof in fact before his friend of the high eulogium he had pronounced upon her. His feelings fell, and his chagrin was plainly manifest. During dinner Walton spoke but little. He appeared to be thoughful, and at times absent in mind. The meal was by no means a pleasant one; and he was glad when it was over. Soon after they left the table his friend asked to be excused, as he had business which demanded his immediate attention. Francis proposed to accompany him down the street. He took his hat and left the house, without bestowing upon Mira the usual token of his affection, or noticing her at all.—The purposed neglect of her husband was like a dagger in the heart of Mira, and from the light-hearted laughing wife of a fond husband, she was changed to one of the most unhappy women in the world. Over and over again did she think of the thoughtless deed she had committed, and over and over again did she grieve that it had been done. She sought to banish the reflection in attendance upon her household affairs.—One thing, and then another, and another, were tried, but all to no purpose. The thing was uppermost in her mind, and there it remained in spite of her. At length, exhausted both in mind and body, she threw herself upon the sofa, and burying her face in her hands, she gave relief to her heart in an abundant discharge of tears. For awhile she wept most bitterly, and then drooped off into a profound sleep. The afternoon passed and the servant entered the parlor and arranged the lights for the evening, and still she slept.—Francis came home, went to the sofa, and looked on her face, which was red and swollen. The marks of grief made an appeal to his heart which he could hardly resist. He thought of kissing away the tears that stole in her slumber from her eyes, but the memory of the injury he had sustained in the eyes of his friend deterred him, and he turned and retired to his room.—When Mira awoke she was surprised to find it so late; she looked around for her husband but he was not near. The hour in which he usually returned home had passed, and she was alarmed that he was not there to receive his welcome, and the assurance of her unceasing regard.—Thoughts of the past came over her. For a moment she was bewildered, and the next sank down, overwhelmed in distress, upon the place from which she had just arisen. She called a servant and asked for Mr. Walton. What was her surprise and sorrow when she learned that he had indeed returned, and had gone to his room without seeing her.

'Oh!' she exclaimed, clasping her hands together in deep distress, it is cruel in Francis to treat me so. He has planted a thorn in my heart which I am afraid will never be removed. I would not have believed it. O, I could not believe he would ever serve me so.' 'Walking towards her mirror she looked at her face, and shuddered at the picture of wo it presented.—She fixed her hair which hung in disorder upon her shoulders, and returned to her seat, when she was soon lost in sad and fearful meditation. The advice of her aunt, before her marriage, came into her mind, in contrast with the scene that encouraged her false notions of independence, and she regretted that she had not obeyed her instructions.

'O, my dear aunt,' she exclaimed, 'I now feel my dependence, and never will I refuse to be guided by your advice again.'

She was roused from her meditation by the supper bell. Francis and she met at the table, to sup alone for the first time since their marriage. They helped each other apparently with cold indifference, and endeavored to conceal the emotion that throbbed within their breasts. It was as much as Mira could do to retain her seat, and with all her efforts she could not prevent the heaving of her bosom, which told its tale in spite of her. The meal was a bitter one, and though it was soon over, it appeared to the agitated pair an endless task. After supper, Mira went to the parlor and Francis to his room, both as miserable as they could be, and both too proud to confess it. The night passed in gloomy disquietude. To Mira it appeared an age of wretchedness, and, in the morning, her moistened pillow proclaimed its sorrowful story to her husband's tortured heart. To avoid contact with Mira, and further recognition of her sufferings, Francis arose and went out without his breakfast. When the bell rang he was away, and Mira, thinking he might return, had the rolls and coffee kept at the fire. And there they remained, untouched, until noon, for to Mira the sight of them was but the renewal of her woes, and she kept as far from them as she could. She struggled against her feelings until she could no longer keep her feet. Trembling in every muscle, she hurried to her chamber, which she had scarcely entered, when her knees tottered, and she fell prostrate upon the carpet. There she remained for several hours in the greatest agony. While in that situation her Aunt Halstead came in. The servant had directed her to the chamber, and she had approached it as usual without giving notice. The old lady started back in astonishment and grief, when she beheld Mira in a condition of such mental suffering. Her face and eyes were very much swollen, and she was bathed in tears, the currents still streaming over her cheeks. Mrs. Halstead suspected something like the cause, and apologized to Mira for intruding upon her at such a time.

'O, aunt,' she cried, 'I'm so miserable, I'm glad to see you, don't make any apology for coming, for you are the very person I wish most to see. I have been unhappy all night, and I feel that if I continue in this way much longer, I shall certainly die. Take your bonnet off, aunt, and sit down, and I will tell you all.'

Mrs. Halstead was too much pained to move, she retained her seat and listened to her niece's sorrows.

Mira told her tale, representing the facts just as they occurred, and taking great blame to herself for her action, and for the pride of feeling by which she was afterwards influenced. Mrs. Halstead was too good to add further pangs to the lancerated heart of her distressed niece, for condemning her for not following her instructions, and too kind to reprove her for the omission.

'Never mind, my dear,' said she; 'say not a word about your neglect of my well meant services. But let us both try and have the present difficulty removed, and then we'll talk about guarding against the like in future.'

'What shall I do, aunt?' asked Mira, in a beseeching tone.

'What you must do, my child,' she replied, 'is quickly told, and it is simple and easily performed. Go to your husband when he comes home, and ask him kindly to sit down with you, and have an explanation of this unpleasant affair. Make acknowledgments wherein you have done wrong, and say that you are desirous that your little freak should be overlooked. If you do this, I have not the slightest doubt but that Mr. Walton's feelings will respond to your own, and that he will acknowledge his part of the indiscretion, and you shall both again be happy. Your action was at an unfortunate period. It was before your husband's friend, whom he would have to know you as one of the kindest and best of women, and perfect in all that a wife should be. I am sure, Mira, that when he reflects he will not condemn you so much, nor will you condemn him when you hear the cause that impelled him to act as he did.'

Mira agreed to every word her aunt said, and scarcely had she promised to comply with her directions than Mr. Walton entered the room. Mira was composed when he came in, and she smiled as he approached Mrs. Halstead and asked her to take off her shawl and bonnet and stay the evening. Mrs. Halstead complied with his request, though she had another engagement. Taking off her bonnet she gave it to Walton, and when he turned to dispose of it, she slipped out of the chamber, and left the distressed pair to reconcile their difficulties. As soon as she was out of the way, Mira approached her husband and proposed the explanation as her aunt had suggested. Walton was tired enough of the affair, and he received Mira's proposition with joy. The matter was soon settled. Improprieties were admitted on both sides, and Mrs. Halstead was soon called up to witness the renewal of their affectionate feelings and most hearty friendship.

Mrs. Halstead staid a day or two at Walton's and she made good use of her time in conversing about the right start, and the mutual dependence of man and wife upon each other. Mira and her husband were both converts to her doctrine, and they practiced upon it through many years of uninterrupted happiness. Long did the repentant pair remember and enjoy the right start they made a month after their marriage.

CAPTURED SLAVERS.

Three slave ships, the Pons, the Panther, and the Robert Wilson, have recently been captured by our cruisers on the coast of Africa and sent home. The following is the official account of the capture of the Pons:

LETTER FROM CAPT. BELL
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

United States Ship Yorktown,
Kabinda, (Africa,) Dec. 16, 1845.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I addressed a letter to you on the 30th ultimo, giving an account of the capture of the American barque Pons, of Philadelphia, with eight hundred and ninety-six slaves on board, a duplicate of which I now disclose. I was so anxious to dispatch the vessel in the shortest time for Liberia, in order to land the slaves, and relieve them from their miserable confinement, that it was not in my power to give you a more particular account of this vessel. I will now endeavor to do so, and also state some facts which have since come to my knowledge.

The Pons, under the command of James Berry, was at anchor at Kabinda for about twenty days before she took on board the slaves, during which time she was closely watched by her Britanic Majesty's brig Cygnet, Commander Layton. At about nine o'clock on the morning of the 27th November the Cygnet got under way and stood to sea. Immediately Berry gave up the ship to Gallano, who commenced getting on board the water, provisions, and slaves; and so expeditious were they in their movements, that at eight o'clock that evening the vessel was under weigh, having embarked nine hundred and three slaves. Instead of standing directly to sea, she kept in with the coast during the night. At daylight they were off Kacongo, about twenty-five miles to the north of Kabinda, when they discovered the Cygnet in the offing. They immediately furled all their sails, and drifted so near the shore that the negroes lined the beach in hope of a shipwreck. They continued in this situation until meridian, when, finding they had not been discovered, they set their lower sails in order to clear the shore, and, as the Cygnet drew off from the land, they afterwards set their more lofty ones.—Two days afterwards we captured her.—Her crew consisted of Spaniards, Portuguese, Brazilians, and some from other countries; and, although continuing under the American flag, with probably American papers, not one American was on boad.

As I could not dispatch her the evening of her capture, she kept company with us that night. The next morning I regretted to learn that eighteen had died and one jumped overboard. So many dying in so short a time was accounted for by the captain in the necessity he had of thrusting below all who were on deck, and closing the hatches, when he first fell in with us, in order to escape detection.

The vessel has no slave deck, and upwards of eight hundred and fifty were piled, almost in bulk, on the water casks below. These were males. About forty or fifty females were confined in one half of the round-house cabin on deck; the other half of the cabin remaining for the use of the officers. As the ship appeared to be less than three hundred and fifty tons, it seemed impossible that one-half could have lived to cross the Atlantic. About two hundred filled up the spar-deck alone, when they were permitted to come up from below, and yet the captain assured me that it was his intention to have taken four hundred more on board if he could have spared the time.

The stench from below was so great that it was impossible to stand more than a few moments near the hatchways.—Our men who went below from curiosity, were forced up sick in a few minutes; then all the hatches were off. What must have been the sufferings of these poor wretches when the hatches were closed? I am informed that very often in these cases, the stronger will strangle the weaker; and this was probably the reason why so many died, or rather were found dead, the morning after the capture. None but an eye witness can form a conception of the horrors these poor creatures must endure in their transit across the ocean.

I regret to say that most of this misery is produced by our own countrymen; they furnish the means of conveyance in spite of existing enactments; and although there are strong circumstances against Berry, the late master of the Pons, sufficient to induce me to detain him, if I should meet with him, yet I fear neither he nor his employers can be reached by our present laws. He will no doubt, make it appear that the "Pons" was beyond his control when the slaves were brought on board. Yet, from the testimony of the men who came over from Rio as passengers, there is no doubt the whole affair was arranged at Rio between Berry and Gallano before the ship sailed. These men state that the first place they anchored was at Onin, near the river Lagos, in the Bight of Benin; here they discharged a portion of their cargo, and received on board a number of hogsheads or pipes filled with water. These were stowed on the ground tier, and a tier of casks containing spirits were placed over them. They were then informed that the vessel was going to Kabinda for a load of slaves.

On their arrival at the latter place, the spirit was kept on board until a few days before Berry gave up the command, covering up the water casks in order to elude the suspicions of any cruiser. For twenty days did Berry wait in the roadstead of Kabinda, protected by the flag of his country, yet closely watched by a foreign man-of-war, who was certain of his intention; but the instant that cruiser is compelled to withdraw for a few hours, he springs at the opportunity of enriching himself and owners, and disgracing the flag which has protected him.

As we are short-handed, I have shipped those men, much to their gratification, who came out as passengers in the Pons from Rio to Kabinda, in order that their testimony may be taken, should Berry be in the United States on our return, and committed for trial. I have landed the balance of the prize crew here with the exception of one who died of coast fever a few days after he came on board this ship.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. BELL, Commander
To the Hon George Bancroft,
Secretary of the Navy.

CORN BROOMS.—We find the following in regard to the production of Broom Corn and the manufacturing of Brooms at Marietta by Messrs. Temple & Ross, in the Gallipolis Journal:

The manufacture of corn brooms and brushes is carried on very extensively at Marietta, by Messrs. Temple & Ross.—Last year, we understand, they cultivated some four hundred acres of broom corn, which, at a fair yield, would make near 200,000 brooms and 16,000 brushes. They give constant employment to a large number of hands, and we are glad to learn that the enterprise has thus far proved a profitable one.

THE UPAS TREE.—*A living plant of this celebrated tree was lately presented to the horticultural society, by the East India Company, and is now growing in the Chiswick Gardens.* It is in perfect health, and, notwithstanding the fables of Dutch travellers, may be approached with safety. It is, however, so virulent a poison that no prudent person would handle it without proper precaution.—[Gardner's Chronicle.

MARRIAGE.—The taking of a yokefellow, who may lighten the burden of existance if you pull together, or render it insuppotable if you drag different ways.

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LIBERTY PARTY PRINCIPLES.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

The present momentous period is undoubtedly a climacteric in the life of the Liberty Party: and whether she will ever attain to greatness or not, will depend materially on her active measures at the present time. During her short existence, she has opened the eyes of the people, to the wrongs and corruptions in our Government: and by them a thorough reform is now demanded. If the Liberty party, after having put the Ball in motion, will only follow it up; if after advancing so many good ideas, will adopt them, and resolve to stand by them, she will soon receive such accessions to her power, as will astonish her most sanguine friends. But if she does not take these steps, her star will soon culminate to be followed by another and still brighter. I have for sometime waited with the deepest interest, for her to enlarge her creed by taking ground upon other subjects, which seem to demand the attention of the friends of humanity.—But she must not only take right grounds for, liberty, justice and humanity, as has been suggested by another; but she must do it from right motives.

Liberty men did not raise the standard of abolition because it would marshall a powerful party, and get to themselves name and notoriety, and perhaps office, although they are often accused of it by their political enemies. The fact of such accusation being made, proves that the motives of liberty men are most duly weighed. Motive is what defines the moral aspect of action; and either inspires or destroys confidence. Expediency is too much urged as a motive of action. Its pernicious effects are incalculable where the great principles of justice are at stake. Let us shun the ground of expediency as a dangerous quicksand. Let us declare for equal, political, and civil rights, because it is the will of God. Then may we consistently trust in Him for the result of our actions. If the course recommended shall drive men from our party, or keep them from it, it is because they are not men of liberal principles: and our party is not the proper place for them. A private individual is under no obligations to publish his opinions or principles: but when he sets himself up for the suffrage of the people, they consider that they have a right to question him on all subjects of public interest; and no one who wants popular favors dare deny that right. If he should plead ignorance or indifference, he would be considered unfit for a public station. If he avoided an answer thro' fear of losing votes, or in hopes of gain from other parties, it would be an act of unpardonable duplicity as with an individual candidate, so with a party that is a candidate for power.—The Liberty party is constantly soliciting the aid and support of the people. They demand her principles and she returns those evasive answers which would blast the prospects of an individual politician, let his talents be ever so great. She however qualifies her position, saying we only ask you to assist us in overthrowing the Slave Power, and no other subject will we meddle with or touch. But say the people, you ask us to put the administration of our government into your hands; and that will impose other duties beside the overthrow of slavery: if you cannot or will not fulfil those duties, we have a right to know in what manner you propose to do it, if in accordance with the principles of Justice and Equity, we shall believe you intend to abolish slavery, if not in accordance with those principles, you are demagogues and hypocrites, seeking only for place and power; and we demand the test before we give you our votes. The question for us now to decide is this—shall we define our position, and declare our intentions: as a proper self respect, or just regard for the intelligence of the public would demand; or shall we not.—Some object to declaring our intentions, as the circumstances of the country will be materially altered, by the time we attain to power, and have abolished slavery, and therefore require very different measures. But let us remember that no difference of time, place, or circumstances, can alter or abrogate "the essential requirements" of justice. As well might we argue that in the altered circumstances of the country, slavery may be expedient: as that any other form of injustice might be. Some introduce our Revolutionary Fathers, as men of one idea, and as examples for us to follow. That will do very well. They commenced with the one idea of Anti-Taxation. Had they not enlarged their creed as circumstances and public opinion required; what a contrast would their declaration of semi-independence have presented; to that sublime whole which has excited the admiration of the civilized world! And their ministers to foreign countries would have presented their petition in words something like the following.

"In the name of humanity, we entreat you to aid our country, which is now struggling to free herself from British taxation. We dare not declare our entire independence of England, as our attachment to her is so strong, that were we to take this step, many would leave our party. And besides we shall have no use for a government of our own, when we shall have attained this one great object. Our idea is a great one, it works well, even better than we expected: it has enlisted a strong party, and with your aid we have no doubt of success."

Could they in such case have expected any other treatment than scorn and contempt? But enough of these objections, I have heard none more weighty than those referred to; and let those answers suffice.

I have the greatest respect for men who still advocate but one idea, having myself joined the party under that principle, and advocated it until it appeared to be time to advance, my motto being "*onward*" Should the Liberty party fail, there is no excuse for going or looking back toward old parties: this retrogradation should have no place in our tactics. I agree with Mr. Birney that it is undignified to appeal for aid or sympathy, to a party that openly declares that they have none for us. And much more so to a party whose aim has so long been to do or to promise to do, just so much for the cause of liberty, as when added to the sum of her slanders and forgeries, will be sufficient to disband the Liberty party: and thus leave the poor slave without even a forlorn hope. But if the majority should differ from these opinions, and we are to look to other parties to do our work, then let us lay out that work in such a manner, that they may know exactly what to do. Let it be comprehensive, plain, simple and unmistakable. And then if another party will be pleased to do it for us, we will be thankful, and join heartily join with them.

G. M. B.

Georgetown, Ottawa co., March 23, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

POLICY OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Feeling a deep interest in the Liberty cause, and believing as I did, that the one idea principle was not enough, I was highly gratified to hear that Liberty men were taking broader grounds. If we would be a successful party, we must look for the good of all men. I was highly pleased with the most of Mr. Birney's remarks on that subject, and also your editorial of March 9. As an individual, I am in favor of such a revision of the laws, both State and National, as will reduce them to a more simple form; the election by the people of two-thirds of the officers now appointed by the Government; and a reduction of salaries. I find most of the people in favor of these new measures. When embraced, they will remove the stigma of the "one idea" principle.

Yours in the bonds of Liberty,
NATHAN NICKERSON.

Sturgis, Mich., March 22, 1846.

NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Albany Argus, lately the State Democratic organ, puts forth the following as prominent objects to be attained by that Convention:

1. The reduction of the Executive patronage.
2. The election of the State officers by the people.
3. The re-organization of the State Departments, with a reduction of the powers and a readjustment of the duties of the State officers.
4. Taking from the State officers the the power to borrow money, or to create State debts to carry on the operations of Government, unless authorized to do so by annual appropriation bills.
5. Giving to the people of each country the power of making local appointments, and of legislating on purely local subjects.
6. Prohibiting the legislature from creating any State debt, except in case of war or invasion, and providing for the completion of unfinished Canals, from the revenues of the public works.
7. Prohibiting all loans of the Credit of the State.
8. Prohibiting all special acts creating Corporations.
9. Recognizing the Judiciary.
10. Dividing the State into single Senate Districts."

The Buffalo Pilot represents that there are indications of an early resumption of navigation. It thus explains the contingencies on which this depends:

"The opening of lake navigation does not, as is so very generally supposed, depend upon the quantity of ice, but upon the direction of the winds, after the ice has been broken in pieces. After that operation, which always takes place as early as the ice has become sufficiently weakened, in the spring, the whole is rendered moveable, by every breeze.—Thus broken, the fragments are all assembled at this end of the lake, by the action of the current, if there is no wind: and if the wind, as it sometimes does, remains long and steadily at S. W., this not only holds the ice here, but so crowds it as to prevent its free escape down the river. But, if in this state of the ice, we have a N. E. wind, of any considerable duration, then navigation opens, at once, and that without reference to the quantity of ice. We have seen the ice, by northerly winds, drive back, sometimes upon one shore of the lake, and sometimes upon the other, so as to blockade the side ports, for a time while navigation was continuously free between Buffalo and Detroit."

OLD MANUSCRIPTS.—We understand that several weeks since, whilst some workmen were engaged in taking down an old stone building on the dock at Rondoubt, in this town, a box was discovered, hidden in some way between the floor and ceiling; and that in it was found a large quantity of Continental money—several millions of dollars, it is stated—together with a great number of old manuscript papers relating to revolutionary affairs. One of these we have seen. It was a letter signed by Pierre Van Cortland, President of the Senate, and Evert Bancker, Speaker of the Assembly, dated at Kingston, June 30, 1780, and directed to some persons at Rochester, in this county, calling on them to aid the cause of Independence, by furnishing clothing for the soldiers. We learn, also that those papers, as is usual in such cases, were scattered about the village, and are in the possession of different persons. We are sorry for this, as, from what we have heard and seen, they are papers of much value as respects the history of that time, and, we doubt not, would be of service in obtaining a correct knowledge of the events of that period; and we trust that means will be taken to collect them, and ascertain their contents and value.—Kingston Journal.

EXCESSIVE LEGISLATION.—The Ohio legislature, at its recent session, passed 74 general laws, 274 local laws, and 83 joint resolutions.

TEXAS.—The first legislature assembled at Austin on the 20th ult. Gen. Henderson was declared to be elected Governor. Messrs. Houston and Rusk were elected U. S. Senators.

ALABAMA.—The seat of government of this state has been transferred from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1846.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

In accordance with the wishes of many subscribers, who are very desirous of introducing the Signal among their neighbors, we are induced to make a proposal for their accommodation to circulate a paper for the coming Congressional campaign, for six months, commencing May 11, as follows:

For one subscriber, to one address	$0,75
" five " " " "	3,00
" ten " " " "	5,00

This offer is made to NEW subscribers only. The names will be entered on a separate list, and the paper discontinued at the end of the term. No papers will be sent till the pay is received.

Who sends first?

☞ The "Bill to improve the Administration of Justice" passed the House of Representatives—yees 31, nays 11. We have not yet seen the bill.

☞ Our summary of the Congressional doings is necessarily deferred till next week. Mr. Calhoun has defined his position in favor of peace with England, and compromise of the Oregon territory at 49 degrees.

ADDRESS

OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE LIBERTY PARTY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Central Committee to whom you have confided the present responsibility of our cause, feel that a most vigorous effort is necessary to sustain it. They will do their part, if you will do yours. It is for you to say whether we shall *all* do for the Antislavery cause, that which has never yet been done for it in Michigan—give it the justice of a faithful, untiring, *hopeful*, and self-sacrificing effort.

The Committee *will do their part.*—Their confidence in the cause and in you is unshaken and strong.

It is indispensable that we all do—and DO effectively. At no time have we done in this State as duty and principle required. Partial efforts have been made: valuable and sacrificing services have been rendered by individuals, but no general and continued effort has been made. Even when we have done the most, not a tithe was effected of the service actually needed. The transient lecture was as a drop in a bucket. The neighborhood still wanted a series of lectures; there were doubts to satisfy: prejudices to remove: and many anxious to hear, and be instructed in our principles.

This being the case even in the most favored parts of the state, how must it have been in localities where remoteness placed them beyond reach of our scant means?

We repeat that justice is yet to be done to our cause in this State.

If our principles had not possessed an inherent power—the power of truth and of surpassing importance,—they had long since been swept away by the mighty flood of prejudice and partyism, against which they have to win their way to triumph.

But the power of our principles, cannot do every thing. Even the Gospel given by God, and by his blessing rendered an instrument to convert the weakness of one into the strength of ten thousand, needs human agency to effectuate its end. Our principles have heretofore accomplished wonders, *but only while we* WORKED; and we must now resume and redouble our work, or our cause is lost.

Never was there a crisis in the antislavery enterprise, in which faith—work—and adherence to the integrity of our principles, including that of our independent organization, was more needed.

Up to December 1844, our numbers increased steadily and uniformly. But during the past year the polls exhibited an apparent decrease of about 300. The decrease however, if real, would have been but part of the indication of an apathy felt by all the parties after the excitement of 1844. The contest was not deemed important: it had not even the piquancy of doubt. Every one knew that Mr. Felch would be elected. The other parties fell off more than the Liberty party, while the whole vote shewed an increased per centage to the latter.

It is well known that the Liberty Party received a large accession of new Converts, but the absence from the polls of old friends prevented the accession from being manifest. The party had no organization: no effort was made, and scarcely a lecture was given. Its friends were exhausted by the effort of 1844.—The labors of that year had fallen with great weight upon its scant number.

But we have had a rest, and must now redouble our work to atone for our negligence.

Look to the other parties and see how complete is their organization: how minute their tactics: how sleepless their vigilance: how untiring their work.—You have seen how they labor for a single vote: that at every poll they have a number of representatives: tickets are plenty and advocates zealous. In addition to all this are the great stimulants of office, and place, and party zest. Look at all this and contrast it with what we do—or rather with what we do *not* do, and while you appreciate our disadvantage, you will feel more respect for the principle, whose power has risen superior to obstacle, and even in its infancy procured its acknowledgment in Church—and State—and nation.

In this State we want lectures, tracts, the press, but above all organization and work.

In the confidence of being sustained, we propose to engage six competent lecturers, selected from the east, or elsewhere, and to throw them into different quarters of the State: also to disseminate tracts and documents illustrating our principles. And in addition to the lecturers, we have now engaged and placed in the field, where he will remain until after election, a financial and general agent, who will visit every town, to organize it; to report its wants and condition; and receive the contributions necessary for the completion of our proposed arrangements.

But we can do all this only if sustained, or so far as sustained. We propose to raise $2,500, to expend it as suggested, and account for it at our next anniversary, and through the Signal of Liberty. Each contribution, as received, will also be acknowledged in the Signal.

We encourage the hope, that we shall be sustained, in this the first State effort to do justly by our trust—the Liberty principles. The burthen of their advocacy has heretofore rested on a few individuals. It is not right that a few, or that any should be sacrificed for a cause. A blessing cannot rest upon such a cause, nor solid benefit flow from an advocacy of this kind. *All* should work, and *all* contribute, and then if the principle be right, it is crowned by triumph.

The sum required is about the value of one day's work to each Liberty voter. And who would not give even many days work, if assured that every one else gave the same, and that it was to speed to its consummation a dearly cherished principle? who would not give it even for the satisfaction of knowing in November the exact extent of the Liberty power, and prospects in Michigan?—Nothing but such fidelity, as is proposed can ascertain the fact.

We also encourage the hope, from the fact, of its favorable reception by all to whom it has been proposed: that Detroit, though numbering but 46 votes, has already contributed about $175: that the County of Wayne will do its part: that the friends of Jackson and St. Joseph have promised theirs: and that Washtenaw will do likewise.

And so full is our hope, and so great our anxiety to do our part, that we not only pledge the gratuitous services of the Committee to aid the general system by lectures from ourselves or otherwise, but we have engaged and actually paid in full, in cash and cash obligations to the amount of $400, the financial and general agent alluded to: our valuable and respected veteran, Seymour B. Treadwell.

In his known devotion to our cause; his familiarity with it: his untiring fidelity, and business habits, our friends have the guarantee of an efficient agency.—Although he had but just commenced on a new farm, yet at the call of the cause, he placed himself in our hands.

Mr. Treadwell will visit every town, according to a uniform and pre-arranged plan (noticed at foot of this) with the design not so much of lecturing as of consummating business arrangements, but he will require the aid of friends. Unless this aid be given, he must fail, and our effort will produce but disaster, and waste of time and money.

Mr. Treadwell will suggest to each town certain business arrangements, and will receive contributions for "THE STATE LIBERTY FUND." The contributions may be in produce when not convenient in money. He will commence his tour on the 7th April and continue it without cessation until after election. He will remain a few days in the center of each adjacent four towns for the purposes of his agency, and if it be desirable and that circumstances permit, will also lecture occasionally.

Mean while we urge it upon all our friends who approve our proposed measures—and upon all, who though not approving, yet desire to sustain their Committee in their honest endeavor to discharge a responsible and arduous trust—and upon all who neither approving, nor desiring to sustain us, yet do desire the instructive hint of our "whereabouts" from a ballot box faithfully attended to—upon all these we urge it, that they immediately set to work to organize their towns: and collect funds, and remit them. The progress of our agent will necessarily be slow. He cannot reach much of the State until the season is advanced.—The procuring of lecturers will be attended with delay. All therefore who desire lectures or documents should see to the matter at once, and correspond with the chairman of the Committee.

Beside this, friends can with little trouble to themselves save us a vast amount of it and also benefit the cause by bestowing their own attention on their towns. Let all who are willing to be laborers,—all who will divide the labor, that is to concentrate on the Committee, report themselves at once to the undersigned, with such particulars as they deem important, and we will immediately communicate what may be necessary.

In a future communication the undersigned will present some matters they deem important.

C. H. STEWART,
H. HALLOCK,
S. M. HOLMES,
J. D BALDWIN,
WM. CANFIELD,
} Central Committee.

DETROIT, MARCH 23, 1846.

STATE AGENCY.

Appointments of S. B. Treadwell, State financial and business Agent.

The agent will commence his duties in Jackson County, as follows:

At JACKSON Village, April 7, 1846, at 6 o'clock P. M. at Harrison's Academy.

At LEONI, April 8, at 6 o'clock P. M. at the Congregational meeting house.

At GRASS LAKE, April 9, at 6 P. M. at the Congregational Church.

At NAPOLEON, April 14, " " " School house.

At COLEMAN, April 16, " " " School house in Jefferson.

At CONCORD, April 20, " " " School house.

At SANDSTONE, April 23, " " " Village School house.

At RIVES, April 27, " " " Red School house.

C. H. STEWART, of Detroit, will attend at Jackson, Leoni, and Grass Lake, and address the friends, at the time of the above appointments.

Friends in the seveal localities above mentioned, are particularly requested to make arrangements for the respective meetings, and especially to assemble the Liberty voters of the towns adjacent to the place of meeting, so that town organizations and other arrangements may be made.

They are also requested to peruse the address of the Central Committee, and make what arrangements they best can in their respective towns to facilitate the objects of the Committee, and of the business of the Agent.

After Jackson, the Agent will visit the county of Washtenaw, and then Oakland. It is designed to make his appointments at the center of every four towns, and remain there or in the vicinity three days: for disposal of the business of these towns. His first appointment in Washtenaw, will be at or near the center of

Lyndon, Sylvan — Dexter, Lima

this next at Manchester: then at Saline, and so on.

But as he or the Central Committee do not possess the information requisite for an economical and efficient disposal of his time, the friends in each county are requested to make the proper arrangements, allowing three days for four towns, and to communicate the same to the committee at Detroit.

S. B. TREADWELL, Agent.

Jackson, March 24, 1846.

LIBERTY MEETING IN ANN ARBOR.

At a meeting of the Liberty party of Ann Arbor, held at the Mechanics' Hall, March 28, 1846, for the nomination of Township officers, Reuben Hall was called to the chair, and T. Foster appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered, and after discussion by Messrs Cowles, Hill, Garland, Felch, Hall, and others, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the Signal of Liberty.

Resolved, That the Liberty party has been organized, not merely to liberate the colored slave from bondage, but to secure justice and equal rights to all men, without reference to country or color.

Resolved, That as Liberty men have an equal interest with their fellow citizens in all political questions involving their rights—as they think upon them, and when placed in office must act in reference to them, we deem it appropriate and proper for the Liberty party, in their meetings, to discuss all topics of general interest, and take such action upon them as they shall deem consistent with justice and the best good of the country.

Resolved, That we approve the political principles advocated by James G. Birney in his letter to the State Antislavery meeting, held at Marshall Feb. 4, 1846, and published in the Signal of Liberty of Feb. 23, and we desire to see them sanctioned and carried out in practice by the Liberty party.

REUBEN HALL, Cha'n.

T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

PRESBYTERIANISM AND SLAVERY.

"Let the character of the Abolitionists be what it may in the sight of the Judge of all the earth, this is the most meddlesome, impudent, reckless farce, and wicked excitement I ever saw. If the Abolitionists will set the country in a blaze, it is but fair that they should have the first warming at the fire."—*Rev. Wm. S. Plummer D.D.*

"Masters and slaves existed in the primitive churches, and it was allowed by Christ and his Apostles. Slavery *is an organic sin, made by law*, and not dealt with as other sins."—*Rev. E. Beecher, D. D.*

"The Apostles did admit slaveholders to the church, and for the board to decide against it would be *to impeach the Apostles.*"—*Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D.*

"I would rather die than say a missionary should enter his open protest against all the evils he may come in contact with. *Jacob Lee! with four women at once.* This example is for our instruction, and gives us just the light we need in this matter."—*Ca'v'n Stowe, D. D.*

☞ In England, Scotland, Ireland, and the United States are 398 light Houses. The annual expense of all these is $586,072; less than the cost of building, furnishing and providing for a single ship of the line in each year.

Bonaparte's house, at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn—the room he died in is a stable, and where the imperial corpse laid in state may be found a machine for grinding corn.

POLICY OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

We have received a circular from Messrs Beckley & Foster, of Michigan, with a request that it may be printed in the Emancipator, urging reasons why the Liberty party ought forthwith to take broader ground for its basis, and to embrace within its scope such a general system of policy, "in all respects, as the interests of the country demand." We intend to publish the circular, at some convenient season, in connection with some other documents on the same subject.

The writers are of the opinion that there is no hope of the Liberty party obtaining a million of votes, enough to carry the country, so long as we hold to a position which requires those who join us to stand aloof from the determination of all other political questions during the whole period, it may be ten or twenty years, that the party is growing to power.

They propose that the Liberty party should take ground, not only for the abolition of slavery, but for equal suffrage, and equal rights in all respects without reference to birth or color; for the election of all officers, the simplification of judicial proceedings, low salaries, reduction of the army and navy, tariff for revenue *only*, and cheap postage.

We have abundant proofs, from all quarters, and particularly in the West, of a growing desire among Liberty men, to have our party take a bold and advanced position on some or all of these points. Indeed we see how the discussion of questions of human rights naturally leads men to undervalue the narrow and artificial policies which have been fashionable. And we have not the least alarm concerning these evident tendencies.

But we do not see how the Liberty party can be brought to a unity on these topics. Some of them are of local interest; important in some states but not in others. Others will probably be definitively settled, before the Liberty party will have occasion to meet any responsibility concerning them. The Liberty is made up of men of widely diverse opinion on all these subjects. The "one idea" seems to us quite large enough to rally upon. The National Convention will not meet under a year and a half or two years. For these reasons we think the project inadmissible, and that, if it is discussed, the discussion should be conducted with the greatest candor and forbearance.—*Boston Emancipator.*

On this text we have several remarks to make.

1. It seems that "the project" of adopting such a general system of policy as "the interests of the country demand," is deemed by the Emancipator to be "*inadmissible.*" The proposal finds no favor with its Editor, and 'one idea' seems to him 'quite large enough to rally upon.' Has Mr. Leavitt reflected carefully on the consequences which must result from maintaining the position here assumed? At its beginning, the Liberty party, being few in numbers, took no specific ground on any except their paramount object—the Abolition of Slavery. In this they acted wisely. But they distinctly announced, again and again, the *principle* upon which its measures upon other political questions should be based—the Equal Rights of *All.* Six years have passed away; and now, when it is proposed, as expressed by the Buffalo National Convention, to 'carry out the principles of the Liberty party in all their, legitimate consequences and applications,' we are told by the Emancipator that 'the project is *inadmissible*' and the one idea of abolition is 'quite large enough'! The moment the Liberty party sanctions this doctrine, it becomes committed, at once, against any action or even expression of opinion on any political subject whatever, except Abolition. Hitherto the party has *neglected* to take ground on other questions; it has now been asked to do it;—and this neglect, if continued, will become a positive and absolute REFUSAL! If this doctrine be approved, all who join it hereafter will distinctly understand that they unite with a party which utterly refuses to say or do any thing except on a single subject:—a party that labors to liberate the colored Slave of the Southern States from thraldom, but will do nothing to remedy the oppressions and grievances of the white millions in our midst:—a party that does not desire—nay, that *will not permit* the introduction of any political measures for their good to be proposed for discussion or action! How long will it take to bring over the mass of the white people of the United States to the suprort of such a party? And without this support the Liberty party cannot succeed as a national one.

2. But let us consider the reasons adduced for pursuing this narrow policy. The first is, that the Liberty party cannot be brought to 'a unity on these topics,' inasmuch as 'the Liberty party is made up of men of widely diverse opinions on all these subjects." This last assertion, we apprehend, is not true in fact. We venture to say that on one half of the topics enumerated, there is no actual disagreement of opinion. What Liberty man can be found who is opposed to 'equal suffrage,' 'equal rights in all respects,' 'the simplification of judicial proceedings,' 'low salaries,' and 'cheap postage,'? We have not yet encountered one opponent of these objects in all our acquaintance with the Liberty party.

And what insurmountable difficulties are found in the other topics enumerated? Examine & see. The election of all public officers by the people, as far as practicable, is a proposal popular in the West with men of all parties, and opposed only by a few Old Hunkers, from interested motives. We never heard a Liberty man object to it.

As to a reform in the Navy and Army, the need of it is admitted by all intelligent Liberty men. How many editorials has the Emancipator contained, showing up the abuses of the present system! As to a reduction of the expenditures for War, which now consume in time of profound peace, two thirds of all that is raised by national taxation, there will be no quarrel among Liberty men respecting it.

The only remaining source of disagreement is the tariff. In 1844, the whole Liberty party united in the support of a Presidential candidate who, if elected during his term of office would have sustained a Tariff adequate for supporting the necessities of the Government. If the whole party were united *then* in the support of a candidate who avowed this as his policy, what reason have we to anticipate any important division of opinion on this subject?

We suppose nine-tenths of the party would be unanimous in supporting such a tariff at present. We are also firmly persuaded that if the national expenditures could be ultimately reduced to fifty or seventy five cents a year for each person, as they might be by abolishing the War system, the great mass of the people would prefer to raise so small an amount by direct taxation, rather than by a cumbrous and expensive custom house system. But whether the Liberty party could be unanimous on these points or not, the members or sections would not differ more respecting them than the other parties do. Neither of them has been "brought to a unity" on this subject.

This cry of "*can't agree*" is very plausible and easily raised; but it has little real force. On analysing the points of difference to ascertain on *what* we can't agree, the differences, which, in their undefined and shadowy state, looked at a distance like mountains, diminish to a small compass. Let any Liberty man try it, and he will find that the points in which we all firmly unite are far more numerous and important than those in which we may possibly differ in opinion.

3. But it is objected that some of these measures are 'of local interest, important in some States, but not in others.' This is not true of any except the question of Equal Suffrage. Five New England States have already adopted it: but in New Hampshire, although the negro may vote, we are told a Catholic cannot *hold office!*

4. It is further objected that some of these subjects will probably be definitely settled before the Liberty party will have any occasion to act upon them. We answer, that that is no good reason for not giving our influence, as far as we can, for settling them *right.* But of this definite settlement there is no certainty. How long is the Liberty party to be in the minority? If it ever succeeds as a national party, we anticipate for it a growth in future very far surpassing that of its years of infancy.

5. But it is said that the "one idea is quite large enough to rally upon." We reply, that if Abolition is to be the *only* object of the Liberty party, and it REFUSES *to discuss or act on all other questions*, it will not be found large enough to ensure the support of any considerable portion of the people. On this basis, it cannot succeed as a national party.

The most it can do will be to induce and stimulate the antislavery action of another party, as proposed by Gerrit Smith. Will Mr. Leavitt be satisfied with consigning the Liberty party to *this* destiny? A party *refusing* to act or speak except on one subject can never succeed very much in the West. We know this from a long and intimate acquaintance with the people of this section. However wild or erroneous may be their notions, they believe in having and expressing free thoughts on all subjects, and *in acting them out.*

6. But the Emancipator says that "the National Convention will not meet under a year and a half or two years." Well, what of it? Must nothing be said on these subjects before that time? Is the course and policy of the Liberty party to be determined by that Convention, the articles of its faith to be cut and dried by rule, by a few individuals, while previous discussions of them by the people generally is carefully deprecated and skillfully prevented? "IF the project is discussed"—says the Emancipator. Why this "IF"? For our part, we go for a full discussion of these matters and all others pertaining to the Liberty party, in every Liberty meeting in the country—State, county, town, school district, and at the fireside. *After* this discussion, let the National Convention be held, and its decision will be right, and will obtain an energetic support. This idea of having the whole Liberty party wait till the National Convention meets before any discussion of important principles can properly take place, does not strike us favorably. It looks very much like Old Hunkerism.

7. Lastly, we observe that the party will be committed to political measures through its *candidates*, if it be not through its conventions. When Mr. Birney was the Presidential candidate in 1844, he was questioned respecting his views on the Tariff. He answered candidly, and thereby indirectly committed the whole party whose candidate he was. Last fall, while candidate for Governor of this State he was asked if he was in favor of the sale of the Railroad, and answered yes, so that all who voted for *him* in fact also voted for the *measure.* So it must be, in the nature of the case. Suppose Mr. Leavitt was candidate for Congress and while addressing his fellow citizens in Boston, he should be asked whether, if elected, he would support the tariff of 1842? We suppose he would feel bound to give his views, yes or no, as the case might be. Suppose he addressed 50 meetings during the campaign and was asked the question, his reply would be the same, and individuals would or would not vote for him, according as their views coincided with, or differed from his.—Here we see that his action would necessarily commit the party of his district, and that the question of supporting a tariff would inevitably be acted upon. It is so in all elections. In supporting men, we support the measures to which they are committed.

We have before us a statement which sets forth, that at an adjourned meeting of the National Convention of the Liberty party, held in New York city, in May 1840, the following resolutions were passed *unanimously*, after full discussion, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Torrey, Codding and fifty six others participated in the proceedings:

"Resolved, That the application of the principles of our enterprise to *every interest* of society, is called for, by the condition of our country and the demands of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That while we regard the question of slavery as the greatest political question now extensively agitated before the country, and are determined not to sacrifice nor defer the cause of freedom to any other political measure, we will nevertheless sustain, as important and essential principles, *the equal political and civil rights of all men, and will oppose the principle and the practice of partial and exclusive privileges, whether in reference to business, suffrage or eligibility to public stations:* recognizing no legalized prerogatives on account of birth, wealth, learning or complexion."

Now we propose that the Liberty party shall do the very things they promised to do in these resolutions; but Mr. Leavitt says the "project" is "inadmissible"! The one idea is "quite large enough" with him! We presume our brother of the Emancipator will not consider it amiss, if we respectfully enquire of him whether he has altered his mind, and intends to recede from the position to which he assented at this Convention, six years ago? Many of his readers at the West would be gratified by an explicit answer.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

A correspondent of the American Freeman gives the following account of this Penitentiary

"The food of the convicts consists of coarse bread, meat, vegetables, and barley coffee seasoned with molasses; all prepared and served up with neatness, and in quantity so much beyond the wants of the convicts that a considerable number of lusty swine are constantly fed upon the refuse. The style of clothing is remote from any thing like raggedness or filth, or any scanty supply; but coarse, and of rightside and leftside colors. The cells are furnished with clean and comfortable bedding, but nothing calculated to induce effeminacy is seen in that department. Constant labor, during the hours assigned, is exacted by the overseers. Cutting and hammering stone, black-smithing, shoe-making, coopering, tailoring, cabinet and joiner work, brush-making, &c., are the principal occupations. Any who have not learned to read have the opportunity to do so here, and are strongly urged, but not compelled, to avail themselves of it. A Sunday school furnishes bible instruction, instruction in reading and singing, etc., to all who are willing to receive it. Morning and evening prayers, and preaching on Sunday, all are required to attend. A good library, embracing a great amount of valuable reading, is in the constant use by the convicts. Taking out and returning books was the business of the hour while I was making my inquiries. Every convict has the privilege of having a letter written to his friends, by the warden or chaplain, once in six months. Family connections visiting the prison are allowed to see and converse with the convicts at the discretion of the warden. Letters from friends are not given, but read to them. The average term of sentence, including the cases of sentence for life, which is estimated at the average of 35 years, is seven years and a quarter. At the expiration of the term of sentence, they are 'turned loose,' with a knowledge of a useful occupation, of reading, of the bible and its system of doctrines and morals, and the store of general information which the use of the library may have furnished them.—Such is the *slavery*, (if you choose so to consider it,) of the most depraved and vicious of the dregs of society as we find it in the free States."

It follows then inevitably that a Whig to be consistent, must be wholly opposed to the principles of slavery.—*Oakland Gazette.*

No doubt. Who, except Calhoun and his class, are not opposed to the "principles" of Slavery? Henry Clay says *he* is. But are you opposed to *the practise* of Slavery? Here is the gist of the matter. Will you go as far as Gov. Seward—for the immediate exercise of all the powers granted by the Constitution for the abolition of Slavery; and if these be not enough, will you go for such an amendment of that instrument as will give the requisite power for its extinction? Until you do this, your theoretical opposition to the "principles" of slavery, while you uphold it in practise is not worth a straw. How do you answer on this?

Correspondence of the Signal of Liberty.

DETROIT AFFAIRS.

Fourierism—Henry Clay's Slave—Copper Stock, &c.

DETROIT, APRIL 1, 1846.

FRIEND FOSTER:—

Within the past week our citizens have been edified by the labors of an intinerating lady (a Mrs Rose) who has been holding forth among us, upon the legion of ills which afflict human society in its present organization. She commenced by lecturing in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening last. By her attractive manner or eloquence, she made such an impression upon the hearts of our sage Legislators as to secure a second invitation to lecture at the same place; and on Friday evening she also held forth at the Methodist Church.—Subject "the formation of character." A special invitation was extended to the ladies on this occasion. Although I did not understand that she avowed herself such, yet it was evident from sentiments advanced in her lectures that she was in sympathy with that modern Panacea for the ills which afflict human Governments, "Fourierism," or some similar sect of Associationists, and, (as some of her fair hearers reported) advanced sentiments by no means congenial to a spirit of enlightened piety or regard for the word of inspiration. What a strange medley is the human mind! Truth may take her stand upon some high ennobling principle, and plead with burning eloquence, and yet the ears of men remain as the "deaf adder"—hearing not; but let some wild vagary, or half formed scheme of fancy appear, and the eyes and ears of gaping, astonished multitudes are instantly opened to receive it.

From the many recent arrivals I should judge that that "underground railway" from the land of Stripes and blood to her Majesty's dominions opposite our city, must be doing a large and rapidly increasing business. You doubtless saw the notice of a recent effort by one of the Ohio members in Congress to amend the "River and Harbor Bill" by adding an appropriation of "$5,000 for the perfection of the Bebb and Schenck subterranean Rail Road on which to convey their odoriferous friends, (as the mover insultingly chose to call them) from Kentucky to Canada." Although this was but an attempt of a Democratic member of that Hon. body, to make himself witty at the expense of a Whig colleague (Mr. Schenck) and the present Whig candidate for Governor of that State, (Ohio,) yet it points to a cheering fact, that the facilities afforded for the escape of poor fugitives are daily increasing, and render any efforts for his recapture in that State almost hopeless. Judging from the many who have recently passed through here and stepped over to Queen Vic's dominions for greater security, I should think that that branch of the "railway" leading through our own State was in no particular need of the assistance contemplated by that amendment, as it is evidently doing a prosperous business in the transportation of *passengers.*

One thing by the way is certainly creditable to the public spirit and humanity of the colored people of our city. However common may be their little petty *broils* among themselves, they always display a commendable zeal and harmony of action when their aid is needed to secure the safety of some poor fugitive brother escaping from the land of blood. They are divided into two respectable religious denominations—a Methodist and Baptist, and if at all deficient in any points of religious knowledge or duty, (which I would by no means insinuate) they have certainly taken good heed to one injunction of that blessed book, found in Deuteronomy 23d—15th, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee." A report was given last Sabbath in each of their churches, that some of their escaping brethren were in the city hotly pursued by their heartless masters, and instantly a committee of vigilance was on the alert scouring the lanes and streets, who did not rest until they were satisfied that the "prey had escaped from the hands of the fowler." Such scenes and excitements are common among us, and if the poor fugitive in his flight for liberty can but reach this point of embarkation, even though his blood-hound pursuers may be upon his track, he is safe; for scores of his own brethren stand ready to render all needful assistance to ensure his safe deposit upon the soil of Canada. From enquiry of those who have had opportunity to form a correct opinion of the case, I am strongly inclined to the belief that the narrative given in your last of the escape of a slave of Henry Clay last Dec. is substantially correct. A number of our friends here had an opportunity to see and converse freely with him after his arrival in Canada, and from the many minute circumstances to which he alludes he is evidently perfectly familiar with the locality of *Ashland*, and his communications are all made with that frankness of manner which command respect. Your remarks respecting his being flogged with *ox-goads* instead of the common whip used for that purpose needs some correction, as the improbability of his being able to survive 150 strokes administered with such instruments might cast a shade of suspicion over all the account. As I am informed, his statement of the matter is that after tying him up in the barn, almost suspended by his wrists, they went out and cut *small sticks*, or what might properly be called *switches*, with which they inflicted the blows. We as yet know of no reason to question his veracity, and if his statements are all true, have little reason to regret the defeat of the great "embodiment of Whig principles," believing that the cause of humanity sustained no loss thereby.

Another great sale of Copper stock came off on Monday last. Several of the leading stocks maintained their former prices, and in one instance showed a very handsome advance. "Copper Falls," which at the former sale brought $27, now sold for $51 and $55. This was doubtless in consequence of recent intelligence that it had advanced rapidly in the eastern market. Many of the *fancy* stocks showed a downward tendency, some of them sinking as low as 87½ to 90 cents, which at the previous sale brought from $2 to $5. From this it is evident that some of them are to be short lived, which will be much to the advantage of others designed to be permanent mining companies.

Some *war* rumors have reached our city today, consequent upon a message which it is said Mr. Polk has sent in to the Senate asking an increase in the Army and Navy.

No Steamboat arrival yet from Buffalo, but one daily expected. Spring business is opening gradually, and a good trade is anticipated by our merchants generally, should no untoward events occur to blast present favorable prospects.

Yours truly.

The quantity of tea consumed in Great Britain in 1711 was 141,995 pounds.—In 1800, 20,358,702 pounds. In 1838, 31,829,620 pounds.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We publish to day the special message of the President. It will be seen that it deals only in generalities, and we suppose was sent to the Senate to propitiate the Western members. But as soon as negotiations can be resumed, we shall expect to see Mr. Polk perfectly satisfied to take half of Oregon, notwithstanding his declaration that our right to the whole of it is "clear and unquestionable." He will listen to the counsels of Slaveholders.

A BILL FOR THE SALE OF THE SOUTHERN ROAD.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives, for the sale of the Southern Railroad and the incorporation of the "Michigan Southern Rail-road Company." The names incorporated into the bill are James J. Godfrey, Samuel J. Holley, Harry V. Mann, Charles Noble, George W. Strong, Austin E. Wing, Henry Waldron, Stilman Blanchard, Frederick W. Macy, John Burch, Dan B. Miller, Benj. F. Fifield, William C. Sterling, Wedworth Wadsworth, Edward Bronson, Daniel S. Bacon and Thomas G. Cole.

The bill provides that within ten days after the passage of the act, the company shall have the right to contract with and purchase from the state the Southern road and all its appurtenances, shops, buildings, &c., including the Tecumseh branch, for the sum of $500,000, of which sum ten thousand dollars is to be paid into the Treasury within ten days, and the further sum of $40,000 within three months after the passage of the act. The company have nine years to pay the remaining sum of $450,000, in equal semi-annual instalments of twenty-five thousand dollars each, together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum, to be paid semi-annually, and computed from the time when the said sum of forty thousand dollars shall have been paid.

At the time of making the payment of $40,000, the company are bound to execute to the state a bond, in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Governor, conditioned for the payment to the state of all damages it may sustain from said company's neglecting or refusing to return to the state the stock, materials, &c. of the road, in as good condition and of equal value as when the same was received by said company from the state in case of the forfeiture of the road to the state, for the non-fulfilment of the contract. We have not had an opportunity of reading the bill, and the above hurried synopsis of the first two sections may not be entirely accurate. The remaining provisions of the bill are understood to be mainly a copy of the bill for the sale of the Central road.

The bill, we omitted to mention in the proper place, was introduced by Mr. Walker, one of the select committee to whom the subject of a sale of our public works was referred.—*Free Press.*

☞Among the Old Hunker Democrats, a suspicion of Abolitionism is similar in its effects to a suspicion of Leprosy among the Jews. According to the Mosaic law, the moment the first symptoms appeared the unhappy wretch was suspended from society till it could be determined by the inspectors whether he was infected with it or not; and if found guilty, he was cut off from all fellowship and intercourse except with those equally contaminated with himself. We have noticed a number of Democratic cases of a similar nature. We have one before us in the Indiana Tocsin, a Democratic paper of considerable ability and independence, but somewhat tinctured with just conceptions of liberty, and a disposition to express them. These, of course, have brought the Editor into disrepute with his party, and to avoid being excommunicated, he has been obliged to get a certificate of soundness in the shape of the following resolution from the inspectors of the party, which he publishes in his paper as an end of argument:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic Central Committee of Laporte County, are perfectly satisfied that the Editor of the Indiana Tocsin, is not an Abolitionist, and that there has been no good reason for supposing him to have been one."

The most suspicious circumstance against him was that he had expressed an abhorrence of that good old republican usage—*Slave catching!*

GOODRICH'S NATIONAL GEOGRAPHY.

Published by Huntington & Savage, New York, 1845.

This is a new work, and possesses rare merit. The method of teaching the science pursued in the work is the true one, and one which cannot fail deeply to interest children in their studies.

The cuts are well executed, and represent the object intended in a clear and distinct manner.

The questions are so constructed as to cause the child to reflect on, and remember the various subjects of his study.

The pronouncing Dictionary at the end, and the detached map, are valuable appendages.

The style in which the work is got up is not exceeded by that of any similar work yet published in the country.

GEO. P. WILLIAMS, Prof. of Mathematics &c.

ANDREW TEN BROOK, Prof. of Metaphysics.

D. D. WHEEDON, Prof. of Rhetoric and History.

The above work may be had in any quantities, of D. C. Whitwood, of Dexter.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICES.

Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina has received his reward. He is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, in the place of Washington Irving.

We have now seven Ministers Plenipotentiary, all but one of whom are slaveholders.

Lewis McLane, Md., at London.
W. R. King, Ala., at Paris.
C. S. Todd, Ky., at St. Petersburg.
Henry A. Wise, Va., at Rio Janeiro.
Romulus M. Saunders, N. C., at Madrid.
— Slidell, La., at Mexico.
Henry Wheaton, R. I., at Berlin.

All slaveholders, but Mr. Wheaton, and he has signalized his zeal so remarkably in behalf of cotton, rice and tobacco, that no better advocate of their interest can be found.

Then we have a slaveholding minister resident at Constantinople; and fourteen Charges d'Affaires, nine of whom are slaveholders. And the total number of slaveholders in this country scarcely exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand!

The President is a slaveholder; three members of his Cabinet are from slaveholding States: and of the other three, Marcy, when Governor of New York, recommended penal legislation against abolitionists, Buchanan unblushingly avowed in the Senate Chamber that the Democracy of the free States was the safeguard of slavery, and Bancroft has interpolated in the new edition of his History, an argument, (not a chapter, as we erroneously stated,) in favor of the Bible character and sanctions of Slavery.

Who is so stupid as not to see, or so shameless as to deny, that the whole nation is under slaveholding rule, the free States being regarded rather as *provinces*, belonging to the Slaveholding Oligarchy, rather than Sovereign States, entitled to equal rights with the South?—*Cincinnati Herald.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The London Punch has an article on the benefits of public executions, from which we extract the following:

"But to return to the double horror of Monday week—to a consideration of its moral efficacy. What was the scene in the Old Baily on the previous Sunday? Let the Globe answer:

During the whole of the day, a vast number of idle and dissolute girls and boys continued loitering in front of the prison, uttering the most disgusting and ribald jests.

Hanging, however, imparts advantages to some people; namely, to the householders of the Old Bailey; for on the Sunday evening—

If any respectable person was passing, his ears were assailed with the following questions by the persons above noticed:—Do you want a room, sir? A fine view of the scene, sir. You can have every accommodation and plenty of refreshment already provided; a good fire, sir that you will not feel the cold.

And so passed the night, with brandy and segars, awaiting the advent of the great moral teacher, hangman Calcraft. At an early hour the mob assembled, and according to the papers, brawled and fought.

The killing at the Old Bailey perpetrated, the Chronicle tells us—

"Soon after the great bulk of the crowd began to disperse, a great portion of whom, we regret to say, proceeded with great speed to the next sad scene of action at Horsemonger-lane."

And these had the benefit of a twofold moral lesson: a lesson whose efficacy was shown in fights at the gallows' foot, and was most impressively declared by the subjoined paragraph in the same copy of the Times that narrated the two-acted moralities—

"Guildhall.—John Asbury, and Henry Lee, two lads, were committed to Bridewell for a month for attempting to pick pockets at the execution in the Old Bailey."

☞The town treasurer of Pittsfield in this county, has ascertained the amount of Wheat raised in that town last year, which sums up as follows:

"Number of acres harvested, 3,663; number of bushels, 64,946—(average per acre, about 17 3-4 bushels.) This is a little over 54 bushels of wheat to every man, woman and child in the town. The number of acres sown the present year is 3,717."

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

The following message was transmitted by the President of the United States to the Senate, on the 24th ult.:

To the Senate of the United States.

In answer to an inquiry of the Senate, contained in their resolution of the 17th instant, whether, in my "judgment, any circumstances connected with, or growing out of the foreign relations of this country, require at this time an increase of our naval and military force," and, if so, "what those circumstances are." I have to express the opinion that a wise precaution demands such increase.

In my annual message of the 2d December last, I recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress an increase of our naval force, especially of our steam navy, and the raising of an adequate military force to guard and protect such of our citizens as might think proper to emigrate to Oregon. Since that period I have seen no cause to recall or modify these recommendations. On the contrary, reasons exist which, in my judgment, render it proper not only that they should promptly be carried into effect, but that additional provision should be made for the public defence.

The consideration of such additional provision was brought before appropriate committees of the two houses of Congress, in answer to calls made by them in reports prepared, with my sanction, by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, on the 29th of December and the 8th of January last; a mode of communication not unusual, and, under existing circumstances, believed to be most eligible. Subsequent events have confirmed me in the opinion that these recommendations were proper as precautionary measures.

It was a wise maxim of the father of his country, that "to be prepared for war is one of the efficient means of preserving peace;" and that, "avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace," we should "remember, also, that timely disbursements, to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it." The general obligation to perform this duty is greatly strengthened by facts known to the whole world. A controversy respecting the Oregon territory now exists between the United States and Great Britain; and while, as far as we know, the relations of the latter with all European nations are of the most pacific character, she is making unusual and extraordinary armaments and warlike preparations, naval and military, both at home and in her North American possessions.

It cannot be disguised that, however sincere may be the desire of peace, in the event of a rupture these armaments and preparations would be used against our country. Whatever may have been the original purpose of these preparations, the fact is undoubted that they are now proceeding, in part, at least, with the view to the contingent possibility of a war with the United States. The general policy of making additional warlike preparations was distinctly announced, in the speech from the throne, as late as January last, and has since been reiterated by the ministers of the crown in both houses of Parliament. Under this aspect of our relations with Great Britain, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing our means of defence, both by land and sea. This can give Great Britain no cause of offence, nor increase the danger of a rupture. If, on the contrary, we should fold our arms in security, and at last be suddenly involved in hostilities for the maintenance of our just rights, without any adequate preparation, our responsibility to the country would be of the gravest character. Should collision between the two countries be avoided, as I sincerely trust it may be, the additional charge upon the treasury, in making the necessary preparations will not be lost; while, in the event of such a collision, they would be indispensable in the preservation of our national rights and national honor.

I have seen no reason to change or modify the recommendations of my annual message in regard to the Oregon question. The notice to abrogate the treaty of the 6th of August, 1827, is authorized by the treaty itself, and cannot be regarded as a warlike measure; and I cannot withhold my strong conviction that it should be promptly given. The other recommendations are in conformity with the existing treaty, and would afford to American citizens in Oregon no more than the same measure of protection that has long since been extended to British subjects in that territory.

The state of our relations with Mexico is still in an unsettled condition. Since the meeting of Congress another revolution has taken place in that country, by which the government has passed into the hands of new rulers. This event has procrastinated, and may possibly defeat, the settlement of the difference between the United States and that country. The minister of the United States to Mexico at the date of the last advices, had not been received by the existing authorities. Demonstrations of a character hostile to the United States continue to be made in Mexico, which has rendered it proper, in my judgment, to keep nearly two-thirds of our army on our southwestern frontier. In doing this, many of the regular military posts have been reduced to a small force, inadequate to their defence should an emergency arise.

In view of these "circumstances," it is my "judgment" that "an increase of our naval and military force is at this time required," to place the country in a state of defence. At the same time, it is my settled purpose to pursue such a course of policy as may be best calculated to preserve both with Great Britain and Menico, an honorable peace; which nothing will so effectually promote as unanimity in our councils, and a firm maintenance of all our just rights.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington, March 24, 1846.

Commercial.

Ann Arbor April 3, 1846.

We quote Wheat nominally at 75 cents, but cannot learn of any considerable sales. Flour retails at $4,25 to $4,50.

The following paragraph from the Journal of Commerce, which is accounted good authority in commercial matters, may interest our readers. The conclusion of the writer as to the high price of Wool, is, however, contrary to the present expectations of western Wool-buyers.

"About the year 1809, James Wadsworth Esq., who recently died at his residence in Genesco, proposed to Col. Humphrey, of Connecticut, to pay him $30,000 for the use of his flock of sheep one year, promising to return the flock entire at the end of that period. But the offer was declined. In those days it absorbed the wealth of a parish to buy a merino buck. Now we are about to realize the great wealth of a wool-growing people. England is looking here for large supplies, and her present liberal policy is lifting our wool out of the depression into which the home market has sunk it. The entire clip of the coming spring will probably be enhanced at least one-fourth in value by foreign shipments."

The shipment of Indian Corn to England, under the new English tariff regulations, is being discussed in the papers. The New Orleans Bulletin has a calculation on the subject, which may interest our readers:

"The English practice is to measure corn by the quarter, a quarter being 480 lbs. net weight of shelled Corn. It is now rated 23 to 34 shillings sterling per quarter, in bond at Liverpool. The New Orleans measure is 52 lbs. gross weight to the bushel: the bushel rated on Saturday at 50 cents. Corn freights to Liverpool at 11 to 12 pence sterling, the New Orleans bushel.—The result of a shipment, under the above quotations, would be as follows:

Cost of a bushel of Corn in New Orleans	$0 50
Freight and primage, equal to 12d. sterling, say	0 20
Insurance 1½ per cent, and commissions at Liverpool, 4 per cent. on 86 cents	0 04½
Drayage and other petty expenses, say	0 02¼
Total	$0 79
Sale of a bushel of Corn in Liverpool, at the rate of 33s. 6d. per 480 lbs, (or 9¼ bushels) establishing Sterling Exchange at 1½ per cent	0 85¾
	0 06¾

An exchange paper has the following paragraph on the Pork trade of 1846:

"From private as well as public sources, we have obtained the total amount packed in fifty-two of the principal points in the West. The result is that there have been packed in these places 305,000 more Hogs than in the previous season of 1844-5. This makes an advance to the total of 50 per cent. Nor does the inquiry into a great number of places at all diminish that ratio. There are more places in the interior where there has been a larger amount of Hogs put up than there are where the amount is diminished. On the other hand the number of Hogs packed in 1845-6 is not materially different from that of 1843-4."

The following table will be found interesting and important:

	Average prices of wheat per bushel in Prussia Proper including Dantzic and Konigsberg	Average prices of wheat per bushel in London.
In 1828	$0 80	$1 66½
1829	0 88⅛	1 82½
1830	0 81½	1 76¾
1831	1 08¾	1 82½
1832	0 93½	1 61½
1833	0 70	1 45½
1834	0 65½	1 27
1835	0 63¾	0 95⅞
1836	0 58	1 33⅞
1837	0 62	1 56½

The average price of Wool, in Western New York, as stated to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been as follows:

1835	average price	35	cents per	pound.
1836	do	36	do	do
1837	do	37	do	do
1838	do	35½	do	do
1839	do	47½	do	do
1840	do	33	do	do
1841	do	36½	do	do
1842	do	30½	do	do
1843	do	28	do	do
1844	do	29½	do	do
1845	do	29½	do	do

This wool cost at the hands of the growers, 33 cents a pound, and averages about the quality of second grade of fine wool.

RECEIPTS OF THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY,

FOR THE PAST AND PRESENT WEEK.

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

J Merriman	$2,00 to 325 or July 19 1847
B. C. Luthrop	1,00 to 307 or Mar 15 1847
S J Brown	1,18 to 260 or Apr 20 '46
J Pennington	1,00 to 272 or July 13 "
S Mills	1,60 to 306 or Mar 8 1847
T T Lyon	1,25 to 331 or Aug 30 "
J S Porter	1,00 to 312 or Apr 19 "
B K Dibble	50 to 288 or Nov 2 '46
Geo Hill	1,25 to 298 or Jan 11 '47
E Dunham	1,00 to 291 or Nov 23 '46
J Thurston	1,00 to 302 or Feb 8 1847
Rev J Booth	1,00 to 312 or Apr 19 "
J Hong	3,00 to 279 or Aug 31 1846
Mary Phillips	1,00 to 307 or Mar 15 1847

TEMPERANCE NOTICE.

MR. HYDE will deliver a Lecture on the Subject of Temperance, at the Court House, on this Saturday Evening, commencing at early candle light. We hope there will be a general attendance.

Mr. Hyde will remain in this village the two succeeding days.

April 3, 1846.

ANN ARBOR FEMALE SEMINARY.

The examination of the pupils of this institution will take place on Thursday and Friday the 9th and 10th of April, at the Presbyterian Church.

The patrons of the institution, and the friends of literature generally are invited to attend.

E. LAWRENCE, Sec'y.

☞"TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS" that Sherman's Cough Lozenges will cure a severe cough or cold sooner than anything they can take; that they allay all irritation, promote expectoration, and give quiet rest to the sufferer when it cannot otherwise be obtained. Tell them that Sherman's Worm Lozenges are a specific for worms, and have been tried with perfect success in more than 4,000,000 cases, and have never been known to fail—and being prepared by a regular physician, are perfectly safe, as they have never been known to do injury in any case in which they have been used. Say to them that Sherman's Camphor Lozenges are a remedy for the headache, curing in from three to five minutes, and relieving from palpitation, nervous diseases and depression of spirits. And last, not least, tell them that if they have rheumatism, pain or weakness in the back, chest, side, loins, or any part of the body, that Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster is decidedly the best strengthening plaster in world, and will cure them quicker than anything of the kind they ever saw. And tell them also, that Sherman prepares Lozenges for fever and ague, heartburn, despepsia, and all the ills the body is liable to: and being a regular physician, all his remedies are prepared under his own inspection, and can be relied upon for all for which they are recommended.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

THE BEAUTIFUL DIE!

And all those whose lives have been marked by active deeds of benevolence and untiring devotion in ameliorating the condition of man. Alas! how relentless are thy darts, oh death! But of all thy ministers that attend upon thee in solemn state, quick to obey thy awful behest, Consumption, *the insatiable spoiler*, was formerly most to be feared: but, thanks to the inventive genius of civilized man a remedy has been found that has proven itself an almost invariable specific for this most dire disease. If resort be had to the Balsam of Wild Cherry in the early stages of Consumption, a positive cure may be relied upon.—Thousands of the most interesting cures are constantly taking place, but let all who would get the right medicine inquire particularly for Dr. Wistar's Balsam, as the basest imitations are abroad.

See advertisement.

MAYNARDS.

Detroit Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ASHES—100 lbs.	
Pearl	3 25 a 3 50
Pot	3 00 a 3 25
Saleratus	4 a 4 50
CANDLES—lb.	
Sperm	30 a 35
Tallow, mould	10 a 11
" dipped	9
COFFEE—lb.	
Java	12 a 14
Laguira	8½ a 9½
Rio	8½ a 9½
St. Domingo	7 a 8
FURS—	
Racoon, prime,	37½ a 50
Muskrats, prime,	8 a 10
R. Fox, prime	75 a 1 00
G. Fox	25 a 31
Mink, prime	25 a 44
Martin, "	1 00 a 1 50
Fisher	2 00 a 2 50
Wild Cat	37½ a 50
Otter, prime	3 00 a 4 50
Cross Fox	3 00 a 4 00
Wolf	25 a 37½
Bear prime	3 00 a 3 50
FISH—	
White pr bbl	7 00
Mack'w Trout do	6 50
Mack'l No 1 do	15 00
No 2 hf bbl	5 50 a 6 00
Cod 100 lbs	4 00 a 4 50
FEATHERS—lb.	
Live Geese	37½
FRUIT—	
Lemons, box	4 a 4 25
Apples dr'd	1 50 a 1 62
" green bbl	2 50
FLOUR—bbl.	
From wagon	4 25 a 4 37½
" store	4 25 a 4 50
Retail	4 63 a 5 00
GRAIN—per bu.	
Wheat	85
Corn	41
Rye	50
Oats from wagon	28
Barley	44 a 5
HIDES & SKINS, lb.	
Green slaughter	3
Dry	6 a 6½
Sheep skins, green	62½
Calf " "	6
LEATAER—	
Slaugh. sole lb	16 a 17
Spanish	15 a 17
U. Leather doz.	28 a 30
Calf Lkins lb	62½ a 75
MOASSES—galon.	
N. O.	40 a 42
Porto Rico	40 a 42
Syrup	50
METALS—	
Iron, pig, ton	32 a 35 00
Amer. bar per lb.	4
Swedes, bar	5 a 5½
Nails, per keg	5 00
Shot, patent, lb	5½
Lead, bar, lb	6
Pig	4¾
OILS—galon,	
Whale or Lamp	75 a 80
Sperm, summer	1 00
" winter	1 25
Linseed	75
Lard Ol	80 a 1 00
PROVISIONS—	
Beef, mess, bbl	6 00
" smoked lb	
Pork, mess, bbl	11 a 12 00
" prime	8 a 8 50
" whole hog	10 00
Hams, city cured	8
" ordinary	6 a 7
Butter, roll, lb	12½
" firkin lb	9
Hog's Lard, lb bbl	7 8
Cheese, lb.	6½ a 7½
do Hamburg,	7 a 8
Potatoes, bu.	31¼
From Wagon	25
SALT—lb	
American	1 31 a 1 37½
SEEDS—	
Flaxseed, bu	75
Grass "	1 25
Clover "	6 50
SUGARS—per 100 lbs.	
Porto Rico	8 a 9 00
H'vna, white	11 a 12 00
" brown	9 a 10 00
New Orleans	8 a 9 00
Loaf, No. 1	14 a 15 00
Lump	12½
Maple	7 a 8 00
TALLOW—lb	
Rough	4½
Rendered	7½
TEAS—lb. by the box.	
Imperial	60 a 85
Gunpowder	80 a 85
Young Hyson	40 a 75
do Canton	20 a 30
WOOL—lb.	
Full blooded	30 a 31
Prime or 3 4	24 a 27
Common	20 a 22

COURSE OF SERVICES AND EVENING LECTURES FOR PASSION AND EASTER WEEKS, IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ANN ARBOR, 1846.

The regularly appointed services of the Church for Passion and Easter weeks, will be celebrated every morning at 10 o'clock. The evening Lectures will commence at precisely half past 7 o'clock, and be in the following order:

1st—April 5th. Sunday before Easter. Subject.—*The Gospel Invitation.* Text—"Come, for all things are now ready."—St. Luke 14: 17. (By request.)

2d—April 6th. Monday before Easter.—Subject.—*The peril of neglecting the great salvation.* Text—"How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation."—Hebrews 2. 3.

3d—April 7th. Tuesday before Easter. Subject.—*The religion of Christ completely adapted to the wants of man.* Text—"Although the Fig tree shall not blossom," &c.—Habakkuk 3: 17, 18.

4th—April 8th. Wednesday before Easter.—Subject.—*Salvation for the lost.* Text—"The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost."—St. Matthew 18: 11.

5th—April 9th. Thursday before Easter. Subject.—*The new Man in Christ.* Text—"If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."—2d Corinthians 5: 17.

6th—April 10th. Good Friday.—Fast. Subject for morning.—*The Crucifixion.* Text—"It is finished."—St. John 19: 30. Subject for evening.—*Christ crucified, the power and wisdom of God.* Text—"We preach Christ crucified," &c.—1st Corinthians 1: 23, 24.

7th—April 11th. Easter Even. Subject.—*The rich man and Lazarus in the place of departed spirits.* Text—"Son, remember."—St. Luke 16: 25.

8th—April 12th. Easter. Subject for evening.—*The humanity of Christ.* Text—"For verily he took not on him the nature of angels, but he took on him the seed of Abraham," &c.—Hebrews 2: 16, 17.

9th—April 13th. Monday after Easter. Subject.—*The Deity of Christ.* Text—"By him were all things created," &c.—Colossians 1: 16, 17.

10th—April 14th. Tuesday after Easter. Subject.—*The last Judgment.* Text—"For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.—2d Corinthians 5: 10.

Lord of all power and might, who art the author and giver of all good things; graft in our hearts the love of thy name, increase in us true religion, nourish us with all goodness, and of thy great mercy keep us in the same, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, 29th ult., by Rev. S. D. Simonds, Mr. Stephen B. McCracken, Printer, to Miss Lucinda Grover, all of Ann arbor.

In Salem, on the 26th ult., by J. Snapp, Esq. Mr. Lafayette Carter, of Ann arbor, to Miss Susan Bogart, of Salem.

DIED,

At the residence of the Rev. H. S. Hamilton, in Pinckney, on the 2d inst., of consumption, Mrs. Sarah G. Olds, wife of Dea. Arial Y. Olds, and daughter of Dea. Ithiel Hubbard of Salem, aged 29 years and 9 months.

The deceased was a resident of Vevay, Ingham county, and was on a journey to Salem, Washtenaw county, when she was called by her Heavenly Father to the world of spirits. For 14 years she was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church in whose fellowship she died. She bore her last illness, which was exceedingly painful, with great fortitude and christian resignation; not a complaint was she heard to utter, nor did she manifest the least impatience, ever expressing a willingness to leave the event with the Lord. She enjoyed the use of her reason to the last, when, as her friends have reason to believe, died in triumphs of the christian faith she so long professed and entered that rest that remaineth for the people of God. She left an affectionate husband and three little daughters and a large circle of relatives, to mourn the loss which by this afflictive Providence they have sustained. May the Lord sanctify this Providence to all surviving friends and especially the afflicted husband and motherless children. H.

In London, March 23, Dea. Samuel Nichols, in the 63d year of his age.

Deacon Nichols was formerly from New Hampshire, but for the last thirteen years has been a resident of this State. He was highly esteemed by those who knew him for his firm attachment to the principles of rectitude and justice, and for his consistent and devoted consecration to the cause of his Divine Master. As his life was useful and exemplary, his end was calm and peaceful. Com.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Millens' & McKinney, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE W. MILLEN,
DANIEL L. MILLEN,
PHILO B. MILLEN,
FREDERICK McKINNEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Waggon, Carriage, and Blacksmithing business at the old stand of Millens' & McKinney, under the firm of McKinney & Millens'.—All the accounts of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers.

FREDERICK McKINNEY,
GEORGE W. MILLEN.

April 1, 1846. 258-3w

1846. Watkins & Bissell, 1846

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DETROIT.

Agents for the Troy and Erie Line. For Freight and Passage, apply to

Asa C. Tefft, N. Chamberlin, } Agents.
29 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
Ide, Coit & Co., Troy.
Kimberly, Pease & Co., S. Drullard, } Buffalo.

Mark Packages "Troy and Erie Line." Ship Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Coenties Slip, N. Y., by Troy and Erie Iron Tow Boat Line. 254-6m

To Wool Growers.

WE beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of

100,000 lbs.

of a good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for selling commences, as we are connected with Eastern wool dealers, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford. Great complaint was made last season amongst the Eastern Dealers and Manufacturers, in reference to the poor condition of Michigan Wool—much of it being in bad order and a considerable portion being *unwashed.*

We would here take occasion to request that the utmost pains should be taken to have the sheep well washed before shearing, that the *Tag Locks* be cut off, and that each Fleece be carefully tied up with proper wool twine, (cost 18¾ to 25 cts per lb.) hemp twine is the best: it will be found greatly to the advantage of Wool Growers to put up their wool in this manner. Unwashed wool is not merchantable, and will be rejected by most if not all of the Wool buyers, it being difficult to clean.

J. HOLMES & Co.
Woodward Avenue,
Larends Block.

Detroit, March 26, 1846. 257-tf

ON HAND AGAIN!

THE Subscriber has just received, (and is constantly receiving) from New York an elegant and well selected assortment of

Jewelry, Clocks, Watches,

&c. &c. which he intends to sell as *low* as at any other establishment this side of Buffalo for *ready pay only* among which may be found the following: a good assortment of

Gold Finger Rings, Gold Breast pins,
Guard Chains and Keys, Silver Spoons,
German Silver Tea and Table Spoons (first quality,) Silver and German do Sugar Tongs,
Silver Salt, Mustard and Cream spoons,
Butter Knives, Silver Pencil Cases,
Silver and Common Thimbles,
Silver Spectacles, German and Steel do.
Goggles, Clothes, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Lather Brushes, Razors and Pocket Knives,
Fine Shears and Scissors, Knives and Forks,
Brittannia Tea Pots and Castors, Fine plated do
Brittania and Brass Candlesticks,
Shaving boxes and Soaps,

Chapman's Best Razor Strop, Calf and Morocco Wallets, Silk and Cotton purses, Violins and Bows, Violin and Bass Viol Strings, Flutes, Fifes, Clarionets, Accordeons Motto Seals, Steel Pens and Tweezers, Pen cases, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, Ivory Dressing Combs, Side and Back and Pocket Combs, Needle cases, Stelettoes, Water Paints, Toy Watches, a great variety of Dolls, in short the greatest variety of toys ever brought to this market, Fancy work boxes, children's tea setts, Cologne Hair Oils, Smelling Salts, Court Plaster, Tea Bells, Thermometers, German Pipes, Children's Work Baskets, Slates and Pencils, Wood Pencils, BRASS AND WOOD CLOCKS, &c. in fact almost every thing to please the fancy. Ladies and Gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted on short notice. Shop at his old stand, opposite H. Becker's brick Store.

CALVIN BLISS.

N. B.—Cash paid for old Gold & Silver.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 6th, 1845. 237-1y

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

BEECHER & ABBOT OFFER for sale for cash the following goods at New York wholesales prices, transportation only added:

40 Bales Brown Sheetings and Shirtings,
10 Cases Bleached do do
10 Bales Brown Drillings,
5 Cases Bleached do
2000 lbs Batting,
1000 " Cotton Warp, Nos. 5 to 20
500 " Candle Wicking,
700 Carpet Warp,
100 pieces Sheeps Gray Cloth,
100 " Sattinetts,
60 " Cassimere,
50 " Blue, Black, Brown, Green, Steel Mixed, and Cadet Mixed Broad Cloths,
150 " Black, Colored, Figured and Plain Alpaccas,
50 " White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels,
80 " Super Meal Bagging,
50 " Plain and Figured Kentucky Jeans,
50 " " " Linseys,
50 " Canton Flannels,
50 pairs Mackinaw Blankets,
50 pieces M. DeLaine and Cashmeres,
100 Blanket Shawls,
50 pieces 7-8 and 6-4 Bed Ticking,
50 " Stripe Shirting,
50 " Blue Drills,
100 " Prussian Diaper,
1000 " English and American Prints,

together with a general assortment of Threads, Pins, Buttons, Combs, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces Hdkfs. &c. &c., making the largest and best assortment of goods to be found in this state.

132 Jefferson avenue, one door below the St. Clair Bank Building.

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1845. 293-6mo.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Gents. Cravats, &c. &c. cheap at the Manhattan Store, Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

500 Kegs of Eastern Nails, just received and for sale by

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.
76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Dec. 12, 1844. 242

SHAWLS. Dress stuffs of all kinds, Lace Veils, Cravats, Ribbons, &c. &c. At the Manhattan Store, Detroit.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

Wood! Wood!!

A FEW Cords of Wood wanted *immediately* in payment for the Signal of Liberty.

J. HOLMES & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings,

No: 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

J. Holmes, *New York.*
S. M. Holmes, *Detroit.*

WE take this method of informing our friends and customers throughout the State, that we are still pursuing the even tenor of our ways, endeavoring to do our business upon fair and honorable principles. We would also tender our acknowledgments for the patronage extended to us by our customers, and would beg leave to call the attention of the public to a very well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, which are offered at wholesale or retail at very low prices. Our facilities for purchasing Goods are unsurpassed by any concern in the State.—One of the firm, Mr. J. Holmes resides in the city of New York, and from his long experience in the Jobbing trade in that city, and from his thorough knowledge of the market, he is enabled to avail himself of the auctions and any decline in prices. We also purchase from the Importers, Manufacturer's Agents, and from the auctions, by the package, the same as N. Y. Jobbers purchase, thus saving their profits.—With these facilities we can safely say that our Goods are sold cheap for the evidence of which we invite the attention of the public to our stock. We hold to the great cardinal principle of "*the greatest good to the whole number,*" so if you want to buy Goods *cheap*, and buy *a large quantity* for *a little money* give us a trial. Our stock is as extensive as any in the city, and we are constantly receiving new and fresh Goods from New York.

50,000 lbs. Wool.

Wanted, the above quantity of good merchantable Wool for which the highest market price will be paid.

J. HOLMES & CO.

Detroit, 1845. 214-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

At Perry's Book Store.

Next door East of the N. York Cheap Store.

THE subscriber has just opened and is now ready to sell the most extensive assortment of BOOKS, *BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY*,

ever offered in Ann Arbor. His stock consists of SCHOOL BOOKS

of nearly every variety in use in this State—Histories, Biographies, Travels, Memoirs, Miscellaneous, Religious and Classical Books.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS,

every variety of size, style and binding. Some splendidly finished.

PRAYER BOOKS, POEMS & ANNUALS beautifully bound for Holyday gifts. Parents and others wishing to make splendid holyday presents at small cost, will do well to call at Perry's and make their selections from a full stock. Don't delay.

Also, on hand the largest assortment of PAPER ever offered west of Detroit; such as Cap, Flat Cap, Letter, French Letter, Bankers Post, Copying, Tissue, Card Back, Envelope, and 10 kinds of note paper, with a full assortment of Steel Pens, Quills, Wafers; Black, Blue, Red, and Copying Ink; Sand, Inkstands, Folders, Pen Holders, Stamps, Motto Seals, Gold and Silver Wafers, India Rubber, Pencils and Points, Envelopes, and many varieties of Visiting Cards.

Also, GOLD PENS, an article combining elegance with economy. He has on hand a good selection of Books suitable for Family, School District and Township

LIBRARIES.

It will not be possible to name all the articles in his line: Suffice it to say, that his assortment is general and cheaper than was ever before offered in this village.

He has made arrangements in New York which will enable him at all times to obtain anything in his line direct from New York at short notice, by Express. It will be seen that his facilities for accomodating his customers with articles not on hand is beyond precedent, and he is ready and willing to do every thing reasonable to make his establishment such an one as an enlightened and discerning community require, and he hopes to merit a share of patronage. Persons wishing any article in his line will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. If you forget the place, enquire for *Perry's Bookstore*, Ann Arbor, Upper Village—2d door East of Main street, on Huron street.

WM. R. PERRY.

December, 1845.

NEW COOKING STOVE,

And Stoves of all kinds.

The subscriber would call the attention of the public to

Woolson's Hot Air Cooking STOVE

Which he can confidently recommend as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel, and for unequalled Baking and Roasting quality, it is unrivalled.

The new and important improvement introduced in its construction being such as to insure great advantages over all other kinds of Cooking Stoves.

WILLIAM R. NOYES, Jr.
76 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Dec. 12, 1845. 242

Manhattan Store.

Corner of Jefferson Avenue and Bates street, Detroit.

BE sure and visit the Manhattan Store when you are making purchases. The goods which you will find there are excellent in quality and reasonable in price. We have

Good Heavy Sheetings,	Alapacas,
Drillings,	Merinos,
Tickings,	Muslin Delaines,
Linseys,	Cashmeres,
Red and white Flannels,	Calicoes,
Satinetts,	Lace Veils,
Full Cloths,	Green Barrage,
Cassimeres,	Gloves,
Vestings,	Hosiery,
Broadcloths,	Ginghams,

Shawls, Ribbons, Linen Cambric Hdkfs. Laces, &c. &c. &c.

Batting, Cotton Yarn, Wicking, White Carpet Warp, Colored do. do., Straw Ticking, Bleached Cottons of all qualities, Fine unbleached Cottons, Barred Muslins, &c. &c.

Also, FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS, Bordering, Window paper, Fire board papers, Traveling Baskets.

First rate TEA and COFFEE, &c. &c.

And other articles too numerous to mention. Farmers cannot fail of finding the Manhattan Store a desirable place to do their trading. No pains will be spared in waiting on customers and all are invited to call and examine our goods before making their purchases. While we are confident that all who examine our stock will buy, yet we will take no offence, if after showing our goods, people choose to trade elsewhere.

W. A. RAYMOND.

Detroit, Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

Chattel Mortgages,

JUST printed and for sale at this office in any quantity.

March 24, 1846.

BEECHER & ABBOT,

No 152, Jefferson Avenue, next door to Michigan State Bank, Detroit,

Have on hand a stock of

DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES:

not amounting to

5,000,000 Dollars

quite—but assure their old customers, and those wishing to buy, that they have a well selected assortment for the

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE,

[over their Retail Store and Basement,] which they will sell on as favorable terms as any establishment west of New York.

WANTED—Pot and Pearl Ashes, for which the highest cash advances will be made. Merchants and others will please drop in.

Jan. 1846. 248—3mo

Medical Notice.

THE undersigned, in offering his services to Washtenaw and the adjoining Counties, as Homœopathic physician, would say, that after having practiced medicine on the principles as taught in the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homœopathy,—(*Similia similibus curantur,*) taught in the new school of medicine; and having compared the success of the two systems, he unhesitatingly believes Homœopathy to be the most safe, certain and successful method of cure.

Diseases, hitherto incurable, are now in most cases, permanently eradicated by Homœopathy. Affections of the spine, head, uterus, stomach, &c. &c. have now their certain remedies. Epilepsy, mania, paralysis, neuralgia, bronchitis, liver and lung diseases; scarlet fever, cholera. black measles, malignant sore throat, erysipelas or black tongue, croup, inflammations of the brain, stomach, bowels. &c. &c. are only a few of the many ills, that have been stript of their terrors by the timely application of homœopathic medicaments.

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave it to the afflicted to say, on trial of the remedies, whether Homœopathy is what it claims to be or not.

He would also state that he has just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of MEDICAMENTS, just imported from Leipsic, to this place, where he will attend to all calls, and furnish medicaments, books, &c. at the lowest prices. From the close and exclusive attention he is giving to the study and practice of Homœopathy to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Communications, post paid, from patients at a distance, will receive prompt attention.

Those who may wish to place themselves under his treatment for any chronic disease, can obtain lodgings either at his house, or in other places, at low prices.

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D.
Homœopathist.

Ypsilanti, 20th Nov. 1845 229—1y

Wardwell & Dixon,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

☞No 4, Cedar street, 2 doors above Pearl st.

New York.

J. M. WARDWELL———COURTLAND P. DIXON.

W. & D. are receiving a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting in part of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Butchers' Razors, Files, Chisels, Plane Irons and Saws, American Butts and Screws, Ames' Shovels and Spades. Wm. Rowland's Mill and X-Cut Saws, Harris', Bloods', Dennis' and Taylor's Scythes—which are offered on the most favorable terms for cash or six month's credit.

New York, Feb. 1846. 252—6m

WOOLEN MACHINERY.

H. & R PARTRIDGE have on hand at their shop, a large amount of Woolen Machinery, which is now ready for sale, consisting of Double Carding Machines, Picking Machines, Broad and Narrow Power Looms, Napping and Teazling Machines; all of which will be sold at prices and on terms to correspond with the times.

They are also prepared to make to contract Condensers and Jacks, or any other Machinery that may be wanted for manufacturing or custom work; and all Machines made by them will be warranted good, and for durability and despatch of business are not excelled, if equalled, by any of the Eastern or Ohio Machines. And as much has been and is said by Machine makers in neighboring States, of the superiority of their Machinery over all others, we now offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS if they will produce a Machine of their *own* make, that with the same amount of power, will do more and better work, in a given time, than Machines made by them. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine their Machines, and learn their prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor, January 12, 1846. 247-3m

FARM FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

THE subscriber offers his farm of 60 Acres, with 12 Acres improved, and a frame house, sixteen by twenty-six, with an addition of eight feet on one side. Said farm is situated in the town of Concord, Jackson Co., three miles north of Concord village, five east of Albion, twelve west of Jackson. There is a never-failing stream of water running across it, and about 15 Acres of first quality of natural meadow. For further particulars enquire of Benj. Haviland, or J. N. Swain of Concord, or the subscriber at the Thrashing Machine Shop, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. Terms to suit the purchaser.

Ann Arbor. T. A. HAVILAND.
January 19, 1846. 247—tf

"Steam Foundry."

THE undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. Partridge and Geo. F. Kent in the "Steam Foundry," Ann Arbor, will manufacture all kinds of Castings to order, and will be happy to furnish any kind of Castings to the old customers of Harris, Partridge & Co., H. & R. Partridge, & Co., and Partridge, Kent & Co., and to all others who may favor them with a call.

H. B. HARRIS,
E. T. WILLIAMS.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 26, 1846. 244-tf

COUNTY ORDERS.

THE highest price paid in cash by G. F. Lewis, Exchange Broker, opposite the Insurance Bank, Detroit, for orders on any of the counties in the State of Michigan; also for State securities of all kinds and uncurrent funds. *Call and see.*

Dec 1, 1845. 241-tf

CLOVER MACHINES.

THRASHING MACHINES and Seperators made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor, KNAPP & HAVILAND,

Jan. 19, 1846. 247 tf

To Sportsmen.

A GENERAL assortment of Casteel and Iron Barrel Rifles, double and single barrel Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, for sale by

WM. R. NOYES,
248-1y 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

ANNUALS.—A large and valuable assortment of Annuals for 1846, together with many other splendidly bound books, suitable for presents, for sale at

PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.
Dec. 23. 241—tf

Flax Seed!

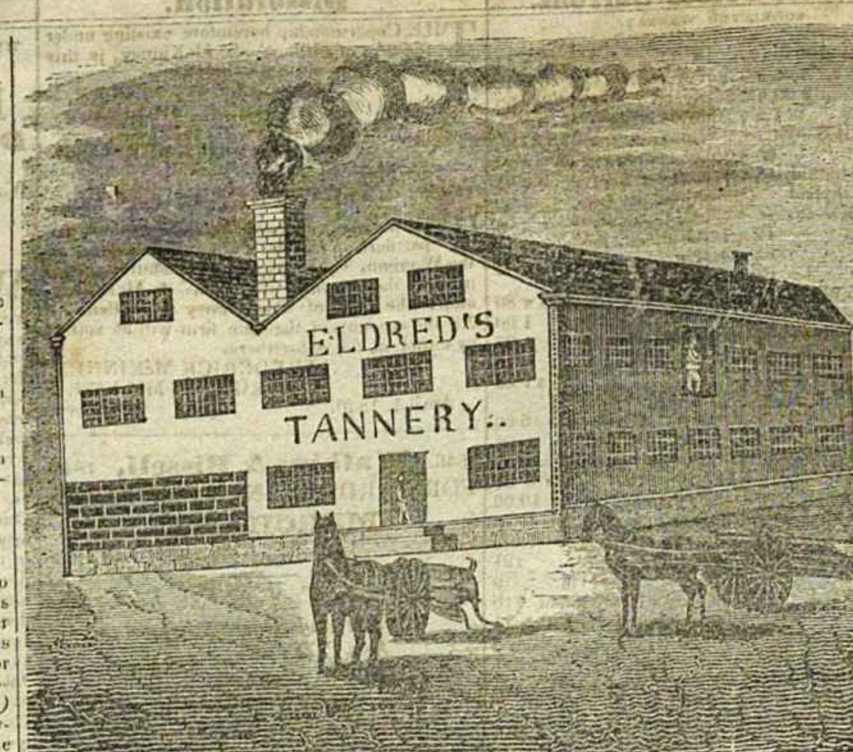
THE subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the highest market price, in GOODS or CASH, delivered at his Mill at Mount Pleasant, Genessee County, Michigan, five miles north of Fentonville.

D. L. LA TOURETTE.
Dec. 15, 1845. 243—5m

Live Geese Feathers.

2,000 LBS. pure Live Geese Feathers for sale by the bale or single pound, at 2 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, by

BEECHER & ABBOT.
J 22 1846. 243-3mo



LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

ELDRED & CO., No. 123, Jefferson Avenue, "Eldred's Block," Detroit, take this opportunity to inform their customers, and the public generally, that they still continue to keep on hand a full assortment of

Spanish Sole Leather,
Slaughtered do
Hemlock tanned Upper Leather,
Oak " " "
French tanned Calf Skins,
Oak and Hemlock tanned do
Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather,
Oak " " " "
Bag and Top Leather,
Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.

Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c.
Horse and Collar Leather,
Cordevan do
Morocco Skins,
Seal do
Goat Binding,
Deer and Lamb do
White and Colored Linings.
Printed do
Russet do

As the Subscribers are now manufacturing their own Leather, they are prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞*Cash* and *Leather* exchanged for Hides and Skins.

ELDRED & CO.
248-1y

Detroit, Jan. 1846.

Thirty Thousand Persons

ANNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the evil is generally overlooked. A short dry cough, or neglected cold, is the precursor. These are deemed unimportant. Pain in the side, hectic fever, and night sweats follow, and death ends the scene. Would you find a

REMEDY FOR THE EVIL?

Here it is. The experience of more than 20 years in private practice has proved its efficacy, and since its introduction to public notice, although it has now been offered but a few months, its sale has been unprecedented, and its success beyond question, great—so much so, that it is declared to be the greatest remedy in the world.

ASTHMA,

too, that fearful and distressing malady, which renders life burthensome during its continuance, is subdued without difficulty by this great remedy, and the sufferer is enabled by its use to obtain quiet repose; the shortness of breath is overcome, the cough is allayed, and health and vigor take the place of despondency and suffering. Dr. Folger's

OLOSAONIAN,

or, ALL HEALING BALSAM, is the remedy which has been so eminently successful in alleviating and curing the above complaints; and it has been used by the first physicians in the city, who declare it to be unrivalled, inasmuch as it does not disturb the bowels in the least by producing costiveness, while all other remedies recommended for the above diseases invariably shut up the bowels, thus rendering it necessary to resort to purgative medicine.

Read the following cases, which have been relieved and cured within a few weeks:

DAVID HENDERSON, 60 Laight street, took a severe cold on the 4th day of July, and was brought very low by a distressing cough, which resulted in frequent attacks of bleeding from the lungs. Although he tried every thing in the shape of remedies which could be found, yet he was not benefitted, and by the month of October was so much reduced by night sweats that he despaired of life. One bottle of Folger's Olosaonian restored him to health.

GEORGE W. BURNETT, of Newark, N. J., has suffered under the effects of a severe cold for more than a year. He was reduced to the brink of the grave almost, by his cough and night sweats. He commenced raising blood in the month of October last. He commenced using the Olosaonian, and by the middle of November he was so far restored that he left for Pittsburgh with every prospect of recovering his health.

Mrs. BELL, the wife of Robert P. Bell, of Morristown, N. J., was dreadfully afflicted with Asthma for many years. Her physicians had despaired of relieving her. One bottle of the Olosaonian so far restored her that she was able to get out of her bed and dress herself, which she had not done before in months, and she is now in a fair way to be relieved.

Mr. F. LABAN, 52 Pike street, was so bad with asthma that he had not slep in his bed for ten weeks, when he commenced the use of this great remedy. One bottle cured him, and he has not had a return of his complaint now more than five months.

Mrs. McGANN, 20 Walker street, was also cured of severe asthma by the Olosaonian, and states that she never knew medicine give such immediate and permanent relief.

GEORGE W. HAYS, of this city, was given up by his physician as incurable. His disease was consumption and when he commenced using the Olosaonian, was so weak that he could not walk without being assisted by a friend. By strict attention he was so far restored in a few weeks as to be able to pursue his business.

JAMES A. CROMBIE, 120 Nassau street; J. J. Parsells, 11 Tenth street; C. S. Benson, 219 Bleecker street; James Davis, 58 Greene street; and Mrs. Mallen, 9 Morton street; have all experienced the good effects of the Olosaonian in coughs of long standing and affections of the lungs, and pronounce it, with one accord, to be the greatest remedy, and the most speedy and effectual, that they have ever known.

Reader, are you suffering from the above disease? Try this remedy. You will not, perhaps, regret it. It may arrest all those disagreeable symptoms which strike such terror to the mind, and prolong your days.

For sale at 106 Nassau st, one door above Ann, and at Mrs Hays, 139 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

Agents for Ann Arbor, W. S. & J. W. Maynard; E. Sampson, Ypsilanti; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; Pickford & Craig, Saline; Smith & Tyrol, Clinton; H. Bower, Manchester; P. Farlick & Co., Plymouth; D. Gregory and A. Grant, Northville. 244-6mo

FEATHERS and PAPER HANGINGS may be found at all times at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1844. 244—6m

DISSECTED MAPS.—An instructive and amusing article for the young, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 23. 24btf

Persian Pills.

"Put not the Light under a Bushel," but read and ponder.

THE TIME IS COME, and now is, that the great mass of the people of this and the old world, have decided that the

PERSIAN AND INDIAN EXTRACTS,

are the most effectual combination of medicinal ingredients that ever has, or ever can compose a pill.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS, being made of vegetable extracts, are easily digestive, becoming a juice in the human stomach. This liquid is easily taken up by the absorbent vessels, and conveyed throughout all parts of the system, dispensing life and animation in all the organs. By being assimilated with the blood, it enters into its combination, purifying the streams of life. You see it would naturally and readily combine with the blood and all the secretions, thus adapting itself to the removal of all diseases of impure blood, which clog the organs, causing pain, distress, and death. If the impurities settle upon the organ of the stomach, it cause a bad taste in the mouth, a furred tongue, bad breath, indigestion, dyspepsia, pain, a sense of fullness or goneness, &c. If upon the lungs or throat, they will cause a cough, tightness, weakness, and an uneasy sensation in the throat, irritation, bronchitis, and consumption. If they settle upon the liver, they will cause liver complaint, jaundice, or sallow skin, fever and ague, bilious diseases of all kinds, and irregularity of the bowels, diarrahœa, &c. If upon the nerves, they will cause nervous weakness, pain in the head, sick headache, general debility, low spirits, heat in the back, side, or head. If in the system generally, it cause general emaciation, scrofula, tumors, tight hard skin, pimples, blotches, irritation, &c. &c.

You know if any thing clogs the engine, all the machinery becomes retarded in its motion, and as it decreases in strength, the motions become paralyzed more and more, until finally it ceases to move. So with the human system, as the blood becomes impure with humors, the organs suffer creating, pain, misery, and if not removed, death.

A constant use of these Pills in a family, will add years to each individual life. For being made of vegetable extracts, they may be taken from youth to old age without injury, but with decided benefit. Weakly, puny children, will become healthy and strong with a slow use of these Pills. They soothe weak nerves, strengthen the weak, and cleanse all the organs in a manner above described. Being compound of juices, they pass through the smallest vessels, thus teaching disease wherever pent up in the system, even in the eyes and brain.

We know that they are the best Pill in the world, for *tens of thousands* that have taken every other pill, have decided so, and nothing could hinder them from keeping them on hand.—Take these pills freely, and you will seldom want a physician. Who ever heard of much sickness in a family where these Pills were taken freely? Then again they cause no pain or weakness in their operation; they soothe the bowels, and are a sure cure for

DIARRHŒA OR SUMMER COMPLAINT,

indigestion, costiveness, and all diseases arising from an impure stomach or blood. There is nothing better for fever and ague, or bilious diseases, and all others mentioned above.

N. B. Price reduced to 2s per box for 31 Pills. Remember each box contains 31 Pills—therefore, they are the cheapest as well as the best. Beware of Pills made of gums, calomel and coarse powders, for they will destroy the coats of the stomach in time, and cause death.—Beware, for the most of them contain calomel or something as destructive to human existence.

Remember the Resurrection or Persian Pills, are made of Vegetable extracts.

For sale in all the principal places in the Union—Wholesale and retail by P. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & M'Collum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

1846.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink, of various kinds.

BLANK BOOKS, full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, Memorandum Books, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

Sabbath School and Bible Society Depositor.
247-tf

WHOEVER wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the goods and prices at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND.

Dec. 25, 1845. 244—6m

WILLIAM R. NOYES, JR,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware and Cutlery,

Nails, Glass, Carpenters, Cooper's and Blacksmith's Tools. Also, Manufacturer of Copper, Tin Ware. No. 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit. 248-1y

Plasteaing Hair.

A QUANTITY for sale at the Signal Office, by FOSTER & DELL.

Ann Arbor, March 25, 1846. 256tf

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &C.

IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BREAST.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its surpassing health restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky.]

SPRINGFIELD Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford & Park:—

GENTS—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of *"Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."*

In the year 1840 I was taken with an Inflammation of the Bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines and every variety of medical aid and without benefit; and thus I wearied along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of a recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the "Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry." The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent *four or five hundred dollars* to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I *was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me.—I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten for five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle, I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessing of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM H. BAKER.

The following has just been received from Mr. Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure, effected on my daughter, about 14 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and was attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions proved ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough, and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who saw her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die.—But as soon as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so to do until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefitting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY that not only relieves but cures!

☞Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For sale in Cincinnati only by SANFORD & PARK, and in Ann Arbor by Maynards, sole Agents for this County. 238

CAN'T BE BEAT!

THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michigan with

L. B. WALKER'S PATENT

SMUT MACHINES.

The large numbers of these Machines that have been sold, and the steadily increasing demand for them, is the best evidence of their real value, and of their estimation with those who have become familiar with their merits.

WALKER'S Smut Machine is superior to others in the following particulars:

1. As it combines the *Beating, Scouring,* and *Blowing* Principles, it cleans the smuttiest of grain in the best manner, retaining all the friction of the wheat, and discharging the smut and dust as fast as separated from the wheat.

2. It is *simple in construction,* and is therefore less liable to become deranged, and costs less for repairs.

3. It runs very *light,* and is perfectly secure from fire.

4. It is as *durable* as any other Machine in use.

5. It costs considerably LESS than other kinds.

These important points of difference have given this Machine the preference with those who have fairly tried it. Among a large number of Gentlemen in the Milling Business who might be named, the following have used the Machines, and certified to their excellency and superiority:

H. N. HOWARD, Pontiac, Mich.
E. F. COOK, Rochester, do
E. B. DANFORTH, Mason, do
M. F. FRINK, Branch, do
H. H. COMSTOCK, Comstock, do

References may also be had to

JOHN BACON, Auburn, Mich.
W. RYON, do do
D. C. VREELAND, Rock, do
JOHN PHIPS, Monroe, do
H. DOUSMAN, do do
A. BEACH, Waterloo, do
GEO. KETCHUM, Marshall, do
N. HEMENWAY, Oakland, do

All orders for Machines will be promptly attended to. Address

E. O. & A. CRITTENTON,
Ann Arbor, (Lower Town) Wash. Co. Mich.
Aug. 24, 1845. 226-1y

"Crockery at Wholesale."

FREDERICK WETMORE, has constantly on hand, the largest stock in the West of *Crockery, China, Glassware, Looking Glasses and Plates, Britannia Ware Trays, Lamps and Wicking, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c.*

His stock includes all the varieties of Crockery and China, from the finest China Dinner and Tea Setts to the most common and low priced ware—from the richest cut glass to the plainest glass ware. Britannia Castors of every kind. Britannia Tea Setts, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Lamps, Candlesticks, &c.

SOLAR LARD LAMPS of every description from the most costly cut Parlor Lamp to the cheapest Store lamp.

All the above articles are imported by himself directly from the manufacturers and will be sold at Wholesale, as low as at any Wholesale House, expenses from seaboard added only.

A liberal discount given for cash.

Merchants and others are invited to call and examine the above articles at the old stand, No. 125, Jefferson Avenue (Eldred's Block.) Detroit. 248-1y

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

P. B. RIPLEY would say to his friends and the friends of Temperance, that he has taken the Temperance House, lately kept by Wm. G. Wheaton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabbling to accommodate teams.

Detroit, January 1, 1846. 245tf

Wood! Wood!!

A FEW Cords of Wood wanted *immediately* in payment for the Signal of Liberty.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick. Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The blood, by this means only, works itself pure. The language of Scripture is, "in the Blood is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. It never requires any internal medicines to cleanse it, as it always purifies itself by its own heat and action, and throws off all the offending humors, through the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity instantly. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible perspiration, but it seems to be not always the proper one. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopath st deals out infinitissimals, the Allopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock, and the great Boerhaave, ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eighths of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body. And even when this is the case, the blood is of so active a principle, that it determines those particles to the skin, where they form scabs, pimples, ulcers, and other spots.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped, the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumptions. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

It is easily seen, therefore, how necessary is the flow of this subtle humor to the surface, to preserve health. It cannot be stopped; it cannot be even checked, without inducing disease.

Let me ask now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed? Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? Would not this be common sense? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. The reason I assign is, that no medicine within their knowledge, is capable of doing it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and to all others, a preparation that has this power in its fullest extent. It is *McALISTER'S ALL HEALING OINTMENT,* or the *WORLD'S SALVE!* It has power to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short, upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, and then heals them.

It is a remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

It is a remedy that forbids the necessity of so many and deleterious drugs taken into the stomach.

It is a remedy that neither sickens, gives inconvenience, or is dangerous to the intestines.

It preserves and defends the surface from all derangement of its functions, while it keeps open the channels for the blood to void all its impurities and dispose of all its useless particles. The surface is the outlet of five-eighths of the bile and used up matter within. It is pierced with millions of openings to relieve the intestines. Stop up these pores, and death knocks at your door. It is rightly termed All-Healing, for there is scarcely a disease, external or internal, that it will not benefit. I have used it for the last fourteen years, for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibility, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the Bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and multitudes of the poor, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice, one united, universal voice, saying, "McAlister, your Ointment is good!"

CONSUMPTION.

It can hardly be credited that a salve can have any effect upon the lungs, seated as they are within the system. But we say once for all, that this Ointment will reach the lungs quicker than any medicine that can be given internally. Thus, if placed upon the chest, it penetrates directly to the lungs, separates the poisonous particles that are consuming them, and expels them from the system.

I need not say that it is curing persons of Consumption continually, although we are told it is foolishness. I care not what is said, so long as I can cure several thousand persons yearly.

HEAD ACHE.

This Salve has cured persons of the Head Ache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with the like success, as also Ague in the Face.

COLD FEET.

Consumption, Liver complaint, pains in the chest or side, falling of the hair, one or the other always accompanies cold feet. It is a sure sign of disease in the system to have cold feet.

The Salve will restore the Insensible Perspiration and thus cure every case.

In Scrofula, Erysipelas and Salt Rheum, and other diseases of this nature, no internal remedy has yet been discovered that is so good. The same may be said of Bronchitis, Quincy, Sore Throat, Piles, Spinal Diseases, Broken or Sore Breast, &c.

And as for the Chest Diseases, such as Asthma, Pain, Oppression and the like, it is the most wonderful antidote in the World.

For Liver Complaint it is equally efficacious; for Burns it has not has its equal in the World; also, Excresences of every kind, such as Warts, Tumors, Pimples, &c., it makes clean work of them all.

SORE EYES.

The inflammation and disease always lies back of the ball of the eye in the socket. Hence the virtue of any medicine must reach the seat of the inflamation or it will do little good. The Salve, if rubbed on the temples, will penetrate directly into the socket. The pores will be opened, a proper perspiration will be created and the disease will soon pass off to the surface.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, FRECKLES, TAN, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under the skin and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's. It throws a freshness and blushing color upon the now white, transparent skin, that is perfectly enchanting. Some times in case of Freckles it will first start out those that have lain hidden and seen but seldom. Pursue the Salve and all will soon disappear.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will drive every vestige of them away. This is a simple and safe cure.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

It would be cruel, nay wicked, to give internal, doubtful medicines, so long as a harmless, external one could be had.

TOILET.

Although I have said little about it as a hair restorative, yet I will stake it against the World! They may bring their Oils far and near, and mine will restore the hair two cases to their one.

OLD SORES, MORTIFICATIONS, ULCERS, ETC.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This is the reason why it is impolitic to use the common Salve of the day in such cases. For they have no power to open other avenues, to let off this morbid matter, and the consequences are always fatal. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

How many thousands are swept off by giving internal medicines, when their young bodies and tender frames are unable to bear up against them? Whole armies are thus sent to their graves merely from pouring into their weak stomachs powerful drugs and physics! It is to such that the All-Healing Ointment tenders so safe, pleasant, and harmless a cure. Such cases as Croup, Cholic, Cholera Infantum, Worms, and all Summer Complaints, by which so many children die, the Ointment will remove so speedily and surely, that a physician will never be needed. Mothers! throughout all this land, we now solemnly and sacredly declare to you that the All-Healing Ointment will save your children from an early grave if you will use it. We are not now actuated by the least desire to gain; but knowing as we do that vast bodies of infants and children die early; which is supposed to be inevitable and impossible to prevent, we hold up our warning voice, and declare in the face of the whole world,

CHILDREN NEED NOT DIE MORE THAN OTHERS!!

But it is from the want of proper nourishment and the constant drugging they undergo which mows them down as the rank grass falls before the scythe.

Mothers! we repeat again, and if they were the last words we were ever to utter, and of course past the reach of all interest, we would say, "use the All-Healing Ointment for sickness among children."

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflammation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis is passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Inflamation of the kidneys, of the womb, and its falling down, weakness, and irregularity; in short, all those difficulties which are frequent with females, find ready and permanent relief. We have had aged ladies tell us they could not live six months without it. But to females about to become mothers, if used for some weeks antecedent to their confinement, very few of those pains and convulsions which attend them at that period will be felt. This fact ought to be known the world over.

SCALD HEAD.

We have cured cases that actually defied everything known, as well as the ability of fifteen or twenty doctors. One man told us he had spent $500 on his children without any benefit, when a few boxes of the Ointment cured them.

CORNS.

People need never be troubled with them if they will use it.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE, no man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all the infirmities of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then.

To allay all apprehensions on account of its ingredients, in possessing such powerful properties, we will state that it is composed of some of the most common and harmless herbs in existence. There is no mercury in it, as can be seen from the fact that it does not injure the skin one particle, while it will pass through and physic the bowels. JAMES McALISTER & CO.
168 South street, N. York.

Sole proprietor of the above Medicine, to whom all communications must be addressed (post paid). Price 25 cents and 50 cents.

☞CAUTION.☜

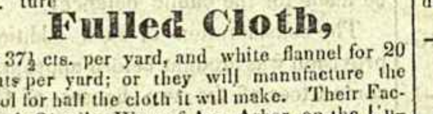
As the All-Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that "no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister, or James McAlister & Co., are written with a pen upon every label." The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Insensible Perspiration" on the face.

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500, to be paid on conviction, in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

MAYNARD'S, Ann Arbor, Wholesale Agents; Smith & Tyrell, Clinton; Ketchum & Smith, Tecumseh; D. C. Whitwood, Dexter; H. Bower, Manchester; John Owen & Co., Detroit; Harman & Cook, Brooklyn.

Dec. 18, 1845. 244—1y

WOOL! WOOL!!



CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE subscribers will continue to manufacture

Fulled Cloth,

for 37½ cts. per yard, and white flannel for 20 cents per yard; or they will manufacture the wool for half the cloth it will make. Their Factory is 2½ miles West of Ann Arbor, on the Huron River. Wool will also be received at Scio. 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 Scio, by Thomas Hoskins.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, May 1, 1845. 210

DENTISTRY.

E. G. BURGER, Dentist,

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

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1845. 47-tf

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE.

Dec. 23. 244—tf

Try---Try---Try Again.

AFTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills; then try Dr. Halstead's

Brisk Pills.

and you will be fully satisfied that they are as much preferable to every other kind as the sun's light and heat is preferable, to bring forward and promote a healthy growth in vegetables to that which emanates from the moon.

They are just what is wanted in this country—a pill that operates quick, thorough and easy, carrying all impurities with them; leaving the stomach and bowels clean and clear. Away with your SLOW PILLS, that act SLOW—cleanse SLOW, and leave the system in a SLOW state. Billous matter and other impediments collect very rapid in the system when once they begin to accumulate—and will increase as fast as Slow Pills will remove them. It is necessary therefore, to have a brisk operation—that will AROUSE ALL THE ORGANS from their torpid state, give a new impetus to the blood and secretions. Then food will digest—the stomach gain strength—the system strong—the skin clear—the appetite good, and you are well—when your slow doses would keep you lingering along for months—and then perhaps you will send for a Doctor, and what will he do? He will give you a powerful cathartic—one that will do you some good.

Now be your own doctors, and take Halsted's Vegetable Brisk Pills, and graduate them to suit the patient. To weak patients give small doses—also to children. They are harmless and can be given to the most delicate—but then they give life and motion to the system.

DISEASE is a slow morbid action, clogging up all the small vessels—and calls aloud for a remedy that will arouse them into action before they become too weak to be kept in motion.—People die for the want of action—and fearing they shall obtain a healthy, natural action—they prefer taking a slow medicine—that they may doctor slowly for years—and at last die with a slow, lingering disease—the natural effect of taking slow Pills. Away then with this theory.—If nature wishes to purify the air, she calls up a hurry a thunder shower, and with it her lightnings (air physic) to purify, cleanse, and give a new motion to the atmosphere, and all is well. She does not lighten gently the year round to produce this motion. Then follow nature, when you are out of health—have a bad taste in your mouth—indigestion — costiveness — fever—colk chills—fever and ague—dyspepsia—pain in back or limbs—taken cold—or in fact out of order in any way—relieve yourself immediately by taking the Brisk Pills. Try them once and you will use no other. 28 Pills for 25 cents.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. Owen & Co., Detroit; C. Eberbach, S. P. Jewett, Lund & McCollum, Ann Arbor. 237-6m

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN,

AND the suffering which they undergo from "WORMS" often tend to a fatal termination, while the CAUSE is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the *Prominent Symptoms* of the presence of worms. A timely use of

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Half Orphan Asylum has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION,

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption. Jonathan Howard, the celebrated temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forest, Evangelist in the Western part of this state. Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Orasmus Dibble, Esq. in Mouravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES,

And no medicine has ever been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching or irritation, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE.

Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sea sickness, Despondency, Faintness Cholic Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel Complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation are quickly and entirely relieved by using

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES,

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM,

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs and other parts of the body are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12½ cents, and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the Plaster, and a ☞*fac simile*☜ of the Doctor's written name under the directions. None others are genuine, or to be relied on. Dr Sherman's Warehouse is No. 106 Nassau st. New York.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor. 246

Cheap Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform his old customers and the public generally that he still continues to keep a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Also, Spike, Wrought, Cut and Horse Shoe Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet and Bar Lead, Zync, Bright and Anealed Wire, Molasses Gates and Fassetts, Mill Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Hand and Wood Saws, Back and Key Hole Saws, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Adzes, Cooper's Tools, Drawing Knives, Spoke Shaves, Tap Borers, Cast Steel Augurs, Common Augurs, Augur Bitts, Hollow Augurs, Steel and Iron Squares, Ground Plaster, Water Lime, Grind Stones, Potash, Caldron and Sugar Kettles, Cable, Log, Trace and Halter Chains, Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes, Spirit and Plumb Levels, together with a general assortment of Hollow Ware, which will be sold low for Cash or approved credit at 123, Jefferson Avenue, Eldred's Block. R. MARVIN.

Detroit, Jan. 16th, 1846. 248-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO. would respectfully inform the Merchants of Michigan, that they have opened a WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, in the rooms over their Retail Store, Smart's Corner. Their long acquaintance with the Shoe business, and the kinds of shoes that are needed in this State, will enable them to furnish merchants with such shoes as they need, on better terms than they can buy in the New York market, as all their goods are bought from first hands, and particular attention is paid to the selection of sizes.

Detroit, 1846. 248-1y

WANTED.

TWO young men about 18 or 19 years of age as apprentices to the Sash and Blind making business. Also, one JOURNEYMAN, at the above business.

H. GREGORY
Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845. 241:—