

Lake Michigan, the said company shall always keep and have upon the said road a supply of motive power, and cars, both for persons and property, sufficient for the expeditious and convenient transaction of all business, and transportation of all persons and property offering for transportation thereon, according to the usual course of business upon the line and route of said road; and this under a penalty to the state of Michigan of five thousand dollars in each case, for neglecting for the space of thirty days to comply with the provisions of this clause.

Sec. 22. The corporate stock of said company shall be five millions of dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to eight millions of dollars, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which shares shall be transferable on the books of said company, in such manner as the by-laws of said company shall direct: Provided that the said company may commence business whenever two millions of said stock shall have been subscribed.

Sec. 23. The nine persons first named in the first section of this act, shall be the first directors of said Michigan Central Railroad Company, and at their first meeting they shall elect by ballot one of their number to be president, a majority of whom shall be competent to manage the affairs of the company; such first meeting of the directors shall be held at a time and place to be fixed by a written agreement signed by all of said directors, or at a time and place designated by a notice to be signed by a majority of said directors, and published daily in any newspaper printed in Boston, New York or Detroit, fifteen days next preceding the time for such meeting.

(Continued next week.)

EXEMPTION.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Howell, from the majority of the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution of enquiry into the expediency of exempting from sale on account of any debt or liability incurred after the first day of July 1847, real estate to the amount of five hundred dollars to actual residents, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

In the discussion of this subject, the committee propose to examine the present position of our government in regard to property and the rights of individuals therein; the reasons upon which that position is founded, as well as its application to our institutions and government.

Every material change in what would seem a settled policy of our government, should be proceeded in with the greatest caution, and with due regard to the rights and feelings of all concerned; and no such change should be made but for reasons clear, palpable, and conclusive in themselves.

Our opinions in regard to property and individual rights, may justly be said to be derived from our parent country, brought by our ancestors, incorporated into, and made a part of the political economy of this government.

In its organic character were comprehended all the purposes for which it was intended, while the many details were left to be perfected agreeably to the dictates of experience, with a view to strengthen and beautify the whole system.

The original provisions of our government in regard to property and individual rights, were in accordance to a wedded prejudice in favor of the English government, where distinctions in rank and property are made and sustained as a part of its political economy; and where the alienation of real estate is discouraged by the laws of entail and primogeniture; thereby establishing a system of perpetual tenancy as best calculated to define and perpetuate such distinctions by rendering the working classes subservient to, and controllable at the will of the landlord.

There is a marked difference between the English government and our own.—The fabric of their government rests upon the concentration and weight of property, and the power of their military and naval establishments—ours upon the virtue and intelligence of our people—Theirs, upon physical force and exclusive privileges—ours, upon mental strength and equal rights.

The question is then very naturally presented, whether it should not be the policy of our government, so far as legislation is concerned, to make every man a freeman in deed; to enable him to discharge his duty independently towards his government, and with a firm conviction that the poor as well as the rich, the low as well as the high, receive equally its countenance, protection and encouragement.

The "credit system," so called, based upon wrong principles in its inception—principles at war with either equality or humanity. The creditor possessed not only the absolute power over the property but over the liberty of the debtor. If the debtor had no property or insufficient to pay the demand, he was sold into slavery by the creditor, until his labor would discharge the obligation; and for what? Merely the inability, perhaps occasioned by the stern decrees of an overruling Providence, to discharge the obligations of a civil contract voluntarily entered into for the purpose of obtaining a subsistence on the one hand, and of accumulating wealth on the other.

The next progressive step (in barbarity) was to incarcerate the debtor in prison, where he could neither render service to the creditor or any other person. The history of the relation of debtor and creditor shows conclusively the progression of the benign influences of christianity and humanity. Before the abolition of imprisonment for debt in the state of New York, an execution from a justice commenced with the following caption: "The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, FREE and INDEPENDENT!"—What was its command? To take all the property of the defendant, not excepting the wearing apparel of himself and family, or even the bed upon which might repose a languishing wife or a helpless child. What was excepted? His "arms and accoutrements"—that which was necessary to defend that very government that made a helpless wife and children the inmates of a poor-house, was, "by the grace of God," reserved to him, that he might do the bidding of his masters. What the conclusion if he had not sufficient property? "For the want thereof, take the body, and him deliver to the common jail, &c."

It is not strange then, in the adoption of the amended constitution of New York, as late as 1821, extending the right of elective franchise, to that class of citizens, who, on account of their poverty had never enjoyed it; "a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only"—it is not strange, we repeat, that objections were made to their judicious exercise of that power, from the state of vassalage and dependence, they had been doomed to occupy. Humanity blushes to record the incidents of the present century. The tendency of legislation has been to make labor subservient to capital, and this tendency has been facilitated by the time and attention capitalists are able to bestow upon public affairs, over and above those who gain their bread "by the sweat of their brow."

In the public press, in the halls of legislation, the principles of credit, the maintenance of the public faith, the rates of exchange, the money market, the exports and imports of the country are all discussed with zeal and ability—where is the press that advocates, where is the voice that is raised in behalf of that class upon whose labor depend all these operations—whose industry pays the debts—regulates the money market—gives to commerce its impetus, and who are the right arm of the defence of the government in the hour of its peril and its danger?

For more than half a century, has this inequality existed in our government—deeply imbued with the principles of freedom—patiently awaiting the time when an enlightened public opinion, and a generous philanthropy would ameliorate their condition—they have toiled on, without repining, without murmuring, and they now ask us as guardians of the public weal, as brethren of the same family, to extend to them the protecting and parental care of that government, which, it has ever been their pride and their pleasure to sustain.

Not only is it demanded in a political point of view, to enable every man to maintain his just position in society, but every impulse of humanity prompts us to provide for the maintenance and education of all the helpless and indigent families of our fellow citizens. To place it in the power of every citizen to provide and retain a comfortable and respectable home for his family, and secure the education of his children, would be the surest way to dissipate those false notions of rank and aristocracy which are daily advancing in this country, and establish the only true lines of distinction which should exist under our institutions—a rank of merit, and an aristocracy of intellect.

Upon this subject public opinion has been progressive for the last few years—the cloud of prejudice yields before the sunshine of reason. To the philanthropists such a state of public feeling contrasts beautifully with that cold and marble selfishness which dooms man a menial for his fellow man. Let man be oppressed, make his poverty an obstacle to the development of his intellect and his energies, and he is debased in his own estimation—he views with mortification and chagrin the happier lot of his no more meritorious neighbor in the possession of a home where he can enjoy his domestic relations—his spirit is humbled—his energies relaxed, and he unconsciously sinks into the slough of mental inertia; and with him in many instances, sinks the prospects of a large and promising family.

If, on the contrary, we hold out the inducement of a home to every citizen, give an asylum to the oppressed and unfortunate, and our state will be quickly peopled with an industrious, sober, intelligent, and a moral people. The very face of nature will be changed, and each will rejoice in the humane character and benign influence of that government, which "sheds its blessings like the dew of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce."

Every principle of morals and of political economy demands the contemplated exemption. The spirit and genius of our institutions equally demand that every citizen shall be in fact a freeman.—The agricultural interests of our state, an interest paramount to all others, would thereby be encouraged and advanced. Nor is there any foundation to apprehend disadvantage to the commercial

or other important interests; it is proposed to take effect only upon debts hereafter contracted, or liabilities hereafter incurred. All existing obligations are to be enforced under existing laws. The system of credit, based upon the idea of grasping and sacrificing that which is necessary for the comfortable subsistence of a family, is beginning to be discarded, and the better and sounder opinion appears to be, that the basis of credit should be where mutual confidence do not exist, upon security given at the time of contracting the debt.

The committee are fully aware of the contrary of opinions that exist on the subject, and they ask for it a careful and critical examination, fully confident that nothing can be maintained by precedent alone, which has not its foundation in the broad principles of justice and of equity.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1846.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

In accordance with the views of the State Committee, and 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 to be entered on a separate list, and the paper discontinued at the end of the term.—No paper will be sent till the pay is received. Who sends first?

TO OUR PATRONS.

RESPECTED FRIENDS:

To day's paper closes the fifth volume of the Signal of Liberty as also my connection with the same as one of its editors. All who are acquainted with the history of the Signal are aware that it was commenced by the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Anti-Slavery Society. From the commencement Mr. Foster and myself assumed the entire responsibility of the paper both pecuniary and editorial. Up to this hour, (with the exception of a few donations from the friends of the cause) the paper has been sustained by personal application and sacrifice on the part of myself and Mr. Foster. In infancy we watched over and nourished it with sleepless vigilance—in maturity age we have administered the needful cordial, and thus prevented a premature death.—Pecuniary sickness was the direful disease with which it was sorely afflicted when it sprang into being, and nothing but occasional signs of improving health, and an ardent desire for the prosperity and ultimate triumph of the time honored principles it advocates, could have induced us to make the sacrifice in time and money which we have to sustain it.

It is now in a condition in which it can be continued, if its friends will rally to its support. There is but about one-third of the Liberty men of this State who take the Signal. This ought not so to be. If every man who is devoted to the cause of Liberty in this State—and is able to do it, would subscribe for the Signal, and send in the pay in advance, it would place it in a healthy condition, and on a basis that would defy opposition, as well as lighten the burden and cheer the heart of its editor and publishers. Let liberty men think of this.

As I am now to take my leave of the paper, I feel myself called upon as a matter of justice to Mr. Foster to state, that from the commencement, the editorial department has been almost entirely conducted by him. The numerous articles which have been praised by our friends, in consequence of their personal acquaintance with me, have been read as my productions. The anathemas which have been poured upon me by the Whig and Democratic press in times of political excitement, I have been proud to bear, though the unanswerable facts and arguments that occasioned these torrents of abuse upon the "Rev. alumnator," the "pious hypocrite," the "black-hearted scoundrel in the garb of a Minister," &c. &c., were the productions of my worthy friend Foster. Though I have not been the author of these productions, I have ever been proud to father them, and would not now make a single remark with reference to them, but for the purpose of placing the credit where it belongs. But my connection with the Signal now closes. My humble name, which has been the subject of such frequent remark for the last few years, is now withdrawn from the public, and I am left to be alike unnoticed by friends and foes; and my only anxiety is, that the Signal of Liberty may—which I have no doubt it will—continue the same bold and fearless advocate of all that is right and just—and the undaunted reprover of error and crime wherever it exists. And now to all our friends, as editor, I say adieu.—May the blessings of heaven attend you and the cause of down-trodden humanity, and the faithful Signal continue a welcome visitor at your dwellings, until "Liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

G. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, April 20, 1846.

All the towns in the State, as far as heard from, excepting two or three, have voted No License.

END OF THE VOLUME.

The present number completes the fifth volume of the Signal. Five years have elapsed since we commenced the paper under the most difficult auspices; and yet it has lived, been published every week, and obtained a general circulation. We have twice enlarged it in size, and should we hereafter prosper, we shall probably increase its dimensions still more.

We mean to make sundry improvements in the next volume. We have sent for a supply of new type; we shall publish more columns of reading matter as soon as our present advertisements expire; and also insert the Detroit Prices Current and Bank Note Table. In short, we shall use all available means to make the Signal the best paper in the State.

For reasons we have before stated, the price henceforth will be \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 within the year. At these rates, it will be as cheap as any paper in the State.

The political course of the Signal will be the same as it has been. It will advocate the Abolition of Slavery as the great object of Political Action, paramount in importance to all others; and will bestow upon every question of public interest, either State or National, that degree of consideration to which its merits seem to require. The position of the Signal on these matters will be not neutral but independent.

Under these circumstances we trust that we shall part company with very few, if any of our subscribers, but continue to receive the kind co-operation of our friends as in former days; and we, in return, will do all that in us lies to furnish them with a paper that shall not only be worth the subscription price, but will advocate, in all respects, the highest and best interests of the whole community.

Having stopped thus long, kind reader, to "define our position," we make our bow to you, and go ahead!

STATE AGENCY.

We understand from Mr. Stewart that the system of organization and lectures projected by the Central Committee has commenced very favorably. He met the friends at Jackson, Leoni and Grass Lake. At the two last places especially he had large audiences. He found the friends highly cheered by the plan of operations. The certainty that something is doing, has given them new life. Each town has been well organized, and is to hold occasional town meetings to discuss our principles and give information on them.—Several valuable converts have been lately made in both towns. So be it! So roll on the Liberty ball. Friends 'troll the State, to work! to work! and do at once what the Central Committee suggest in their address to-day.

GENTLEMEN DEFAULTERS.

Dr. Denton, in the Senate, has introduced a resolution requiring the following provision to be incorporated with the Revised Statutes, under their appropriate heads, which was agreed to:

"That all collectors of public moneys, as townships, county or state treasurers & all officers who collect money for others by a law, as constables, sheriffs, clerks, justices of the peace, attorneys, &c., who shall fail to pay over such money, shall be deemed guilty of a wilful neglect, and on a judgment being recovered therefor, he shall pay to the sheriff twenty-five per cent more than the amount so retained, and shall be kept in close confinement until the same be paid."

As an advocate of Equal Justice, we should be wanting to our duty, did we not express our approbation of this provision. The law punishes the smallest larceny by a petty pickpocket with the severest penalties, while gentlemen who can filch the public monies by thousands, ride in their splendid carriages, and after a while respectfully ask the Legislature or Congress to compromise with them!—The officials, finding nothing can be gained by law, take what they may be willing to hand over, leaving the gentlemen to revel in their ill gotten wealth, to roll through the streets in broad cloth, and discourse, perhaps, of the vulgarity of the "lower classes."

Some provision of the kind is especially necessary in reference to attorneys. We believe, it is a very common thing for business men to put demands into their hands for collection, and after the money is collected, they find that it is more difficult to collect it from the attorney than from the original debtor. A remedy for breaches of trust of this kind is needed. These are in fact, in many cases, only another mode of stealing.

We are for equal justice. We know an individual who has served his time in our State Prison for stealing a horse-collar, and of another for stealing an ox chain: and there is one now in that Prison from this county, sentenced, for five years for stealing an old pair of stockings, and some other articles, the total value of which was sworn to be fifty cents! All these were poor, laboring men. If justice be meted out to them so severely, shall gentle scoundrels go at large!

We have received a report of the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee in favor of exempting from sale, for debt or liability incurred after July 1, 1847, real estate to the amount of \$500 to actual residents. The report, as a whole, is a good one.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

TO LIBERTY FRIENDS:

We have lately presented to you our intended system of operations. They are now in progress: our agent is in the field to effectuate the system if possible. It now remains with you to sustain the attempt, or cause its failure. On you rests the responsibility.

We invite you to peruse our late address; particularly that part towards its close, which suggests the necessity of Town action, spontaneously and without awaiting the necessarily tardy going around of our agent.

To facilitate this action, we have prepared a circular, stating the precise duties expected from the town committees, and taken measures to place this circular in the hands of our friends.—We now exhort them to go to work. Let none wait for the others, but each consider this as an appeal presented to himself, an individual duty resting upon himself alone. Let him think, what he can do to promote this general effort: let him saddle his horse, or hitch up his team,—and off to his neighbor, and talk over the subject: let them agree to notify the Liberty voters of the town of a meeting right away: and fulfil their agreement. At that meeting let them appoint their town committee of two, three or four, as they may think best, but the fewer the better: let them there begin the contribution system; and by their heads together for ways and means, to promote our cause: let them remember that the effort and the bestowal of time and money, are but for a single season: that the cause requires an extra effort, and let them give ungrudgingly.—Let them lustily report to us.

We do not ask thus of you, friends, without having ourselves pioneered the way to duty in the gift of time and money; and each hour you spend or dollar you give, but accumulates materials for increased labor and responsibility to us.—But so be it: try us; try the cause; try yourselves: go ahead in faith, and fear not, and the result, will be matter of gratified astonishment.

In addition to our engagement of a State financial agent, we have also engaged the services of Henry Bibb, who will take the field on the first of May, and continue in it as long as his health permits. He will accompany our agent Mr. Treadwell.

Friends will see in this, an additional evidence of determination to leave nothing undone on our part, and of faith in their support.

They will also perceive the necessity of immediately making the arrangements for meetings suggested at the end of our last address. At such meetings Mr. Bibb, and Mr. Treadwell will address the public, while the latter will also speedily attend to business arrangements. It is necessary to publish notice of the appointments: these appointments can be made to more advantage by friends on the spot, than by us, and we invite them to do so. Three days will be devoted to four towns, as nearly as possible in their center. The agent will enter Washtenaw at the time and place and proceed through it as suggested in our former communication. If appropriate places of meeting are mentioned to us, so as to harmonize with the system, we will fix the dates, and publish the appointments.

CHA'S. H. STEWART,
H. HALLOCK,
J. D. BALDWIN,
S. M. HOLMES,
WM. CANFIELD,
Central Committee.

Detroit, April 7, 1846.

There are those who are well acquainted with all the connections that this government has with foreign governments—with the intercourse that the States have had with the general government, and with one another—with the mysteries of a Sub-treasury—of a national bank—of the Tariff &c. who are unfit to govern the nation: because, they refuse, in their pride to resort to the original fountain of truth, depending on their own pools, which must, of course be shallow; because they choose to be creatures of prejudice and passion, rather than of reason and religion, therefore, seldom investigate and understand the claims and foundations of the latter; because they endeavor to dethrone God, knowing, that his law is inconsistent with the gratification of their desires; or, because, they endeavor to disprove the very existence of the Being, who has made them, and by the very weapons which christian civilization has put into their hands. These persons are included in a class that they would greatly object to belonging to—who know not God—and are, in the bible, called "fools." They seem richly to deserve the name, for what can be more foolish, than to prefer meagre knowledge, to the same knowledge united with infinite wisdom—the world that now is, is to the same world, and the world which is to come—any thing, to him that is to judge us, and by his own pure rule, too, and we know not what day? What expression could be truer or stronger, to show, how much better is the knowledge that makes plain our future state, than that which is limited to the present!

Beside this, too, the peace of mind, which they who have communion with God enjoy, and their greater conversancy with his rules of justice, and their pleasure in seeing them executed, must be no small advantage.

We have received a pamphlet, entitled, "A Reproof of the American Church," by the Bishop of Oxford: extracted from a History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, by Samuel Wilberforce, A. M. With an introduction, by an American Churchman, New York, 1846."

This work is written in good style, and contains a great variety of facts showing the support and aid given to Slavery by the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country. The author, we suspect, is Judge Jay. The work is well worthy of circulation.

We have a large amount of interesting matter on hand, which we are compelled to lay over for want of room.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

In this paper will be found a communication from C. H. Stewart, and another from C. Gurney, both members of this Committee. It will be seen that Mr. Stewart resigns his situation as chairman of that Committee, and gives his views as an individual member, and calls on the other members to do likewise. Mr. S., it will be seen has arrived to nearly the same conclusions with Mr. Birney, excepting on the Tariff question. We must be permitted to say that while we are gratified at this coincidence between our views and those of Mr. Stewart, we do not see the propriety of basing all our party views on those of the patriots of '76. Why go back three quarters of a century for a political basis? For our part, we go for the Right and the True, whether it be found in the party of '76 or '46. We have no idea of squaring our creed by that of men, however intelligent or deserving, who were educated a century ago under the feudal doctrines of Europe.

We also find that Mr. Gurney in his communication, for himself and two others of the Committee, declines to make any argument against the course advocated by Mr. Birney. Hence no report of the Committee will be made. It might be well, perhaps, for the remaining members of the Committee to state their views briefly to the public.

While the failure of the Committee to report according to the original object of their appointment affords us gratifying evidence of the increasing prevalence of our views, on another account we may say that we should have been pleased with a report of the Committee against those views. The Signal has advocated the introduction of other questions of Public Policy into the Liberty party.

We published Goodell's Port Byron Address last summer: we stated our own opinions at length on most questions, and finally published Mr. Birney's letter.—The discussion has been all on one side. Not a single communication have we received, combatting our proposed course: nor do we remember of receiving a remonstrance against it in a single private letter; while letters without number have been received approving our course.—Under these circumstances, the appointment of a Special Committee to reply to the views of those old and able pioneers, James G. Birney and Wm. Goddell, excited general attention through the State, and gave promise of at least one argument on the other side of the question. But it seems that from the Committee, as such, none is to be forthcoming.

We are aware that many intelligent and sensible Liberty men in the State are yet not fully convinced of the propriety of enlarging our sphere of Political Action. To them we would say, that the columns of the Signal are open, as they always have been, to an argument from Liberty men inclined to differ from them: they will yet hear them with interest and candor; and on a subject of such momentous importance, the views of all should be maturely considered.

Postscript.—We are obliged to qualify the preceding article, by saying that since it was given to the compositor, we have received a letter from a friend of the legal profession, discontinuing the Signal because of its course on questions of Public Policy other than Slavery.

THE ELECTION.

We have scarcely any information of the town elections, except what we glean from the papers. From them we learn that a Liberty Supervisor was elected in Leroy, Calhoun county. Two Liberty Justices were elected in Burlington same county.

Also, one Liberty Supervisor in Hillsdale county, and one in Washtenaw. In Oshtem, Kalamazoo county, both the Pro-slavery parties united against Liberty thereby forming the true issue between Liberty and Slavery. The vote of the former was 38, of the latter, 13.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The Government of the United States has seven Ministers plenipotentiary abroad, every one of whom are from slave States, and doubtless slaveholders! They are

LOUIS M'LANE, of Maryland at London.

W. R. KING, Alabama, at Paris.

C. S. TODD, Kentucky, at St. Petersburg.

HENRY A. WISE, Virginia, at Rio Janeiro.

JOHN SLIDELL, Louisiana, at Mexico.

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, North Carolina, at Madrid.

ANDREW J. DONELSON, Tennessee, at Berlin.

We shall finish the Railroad Law next week. We insert it for the benefit of a large portion of our subscribers, who have no opportunity of seeing it in any other paper.

CLERICAL ADVICE.—"Shun Abolitionism as you would the DEVIL. Do your duty as citizens and Christians, and in heaven you will be rewarded, and delivered from Abolitionism." Rev. Mr. Postell, Methodist, S. Carolina.

TO THE LIBERTY PARTY OF MICHIGAN.

At the late annual meeting of the State anti-slavery Society, I was appointed Chairman of a Committee to address you in support of the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the enlargement of Liberty views having been suggested by some friends, it is the opinion of this Society, that it is neither consistent with our present objects, nor expedient to add to our present political principles."

The resolution arose from a discussion on the report of the Executive Committee, and a suggestion by letter from Mr. Birney, that further principles should be added to our one idea.

The members of the Committee, residing in different localities, delegated to me the preparation of the address, but I regret that it has been unavoidably delayed by the obligations of professional duty, and a prolonged absence until attention I felt bound to yield, to stringent claims presented to me as Chairman of the Central Committee by the pressing exigency of our cause for immediate lectures and organization.

This matter being now in progress under favorable auspices, I turn to the subject of the society's resolution.

In relation to it, I am constrained to resign my place on the Committee; and while I state my reasons for resignation, and my individual views on the subjects embraced by the resolution, I solicit from the remaining members of the Committee, a like exposition of their sentiments.

My resignation is dictated by a misapprehension I labored under in Convention, respecting the precise nature and operation of the proposed principles. The subject was new and unexpected. It broke suddenly upon the Convention.—A comprehension of its nature was to be grasped from a mere reading of documents, yet it was to be disposed of almost immediately, and amid the pressure of many matters, which during a short Convention, crowd for despatch at the same moment on its business body.

It is not important to state either the cause or extent of my misapprehension. Suffice to say, that even in Convention, I stated the difficulty I experienced to form an advised judgment: that further consideration, than I could then enjoy, might induce different views; and that I cannot now faithfully discharge the spirit of the duty confided by the Society and be honest to my own sentiments.

Under these circumstances my duty consists in a resignation of my place, and an exposition of my views.

For some years I have felt the real position of the Liberty Party to be one of reform: that it was virtually a reform party, thrown upon the principles of 1776 for support, and resting on the rock of their abstract truth and their basing our American nationality: that to attain its great object—emancipation—the Liberty Party was exalted to assert the principles of '76, and in the triumph of its most cherished object was destined also to behold other results of inappreciable value to the American people.

The political consequences of American slavery, have been so numerous and serious, that the abatement of the present evil, necessarily destroying its evil progeny, will in itself effect a peaceable, but important revolution in national policy and condition.

Slavery is a gross abuse and violation of the principles of '76. But it stands not alone in the catalogue of abuses. It has been with slavery as with all other violations of principle—that the first departure from right drew after it many other departures also. One falsehood is the parent of several: one wrong of a train of wrongs.

The Declaration of Independence not only asserted its cardinal principle—the natural equality of all men—but many others, incident to this main principle: flowed from it either directly or by express intimation: for instance—equality of privileges: the elements of a consistent and harmonious republic—of domestic security—justice—order—virtue—simple and cheap laws: but above all, a plain and economical government, the servant of the people to promote its welfare, and administer its laws, limited to its proper functions, and antagonistic to the aristocratic establishments of Kingly Europe.

But these principles were rudely surrendered, when their antagonist slavery was permitted in our institutions. With slavery came of course its incidents directly opposed to those of liberty. These were exclusive privileges—a nominal republic, but an actual oligarchy: conflicting political elements—a domestic insecurity—injustice: disorder, vice, laws complicated because embracing contradictory interests: and a governmental system, aristocratic, expensive, and complicated.

THE EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.

The exclusive privileges of our slavery institutions are seen in Southern States in the glaring contrast between the positions of the white and colored man: and in the almost equally strong difference between the rich and privileged white slaveholder, and the poor and disfranchised white non-slaveholder. In Northern States they are exhibited in limitation of suffrage—in "black laws": in the school system, and in other instances. In the nation they are found in a representation limited to persons, in one section, but extending to persons and property in another—in a great amount of exemption of one class from contribution to the public revenue: in the monopoly by one class—a miserably small one too) of the offices of honor and lucre in our nation: the monopoly of a favoring legislation, and of foreign marts.

NOMINAL REPUBLIC.

J. Q. Adams in his Dehham address says, that our Congressional representation "constitutes an aristocracy, or rather an oligarchy," and a slaveholder has boasted that slavery "supercedes the necessity of an order of nobility."

CONFLICTING POLITICAL ELEMENTS AND DOMESTIC INSECURITY.

So great did Secretary Upham feel our insecurity to be, that breaking through all reserve, he revealed to the world our danger from "the antagonist elements of our institutions." Every Annual Message of our President and its documents disclose the same, and suggests a vast increase to our war establishment, merely to overcome our own self made contradictions.

A Republic vigilant of Liberty should regard with great jealousy every attempt to consolidate or increase its governmental powers. Its security best consists in leaving with the people all patronage consistent with vigorous government—in depending on justice at home and abroad, as the bulwark of its security, and on the devotion of its millions to cherished institutions, as an exhibition more formidable far to the invader or insurrectionist than the bayonet of the mercenary.

The principles of '76 and the geographical position of the United States alike dictate this policy: but slavery again commands the reverse.—It has surrendered our government to slaveholders,—to "an oligarchy"—an unsettled "order of nobility." The result is seen and felt in every branch of our government. High Salaries—

King-sing formalities—aristocratic luxuries—arrogant pride, and unmeaning expenditure obtrude themselves on the every sense of the visitor at Washington.

Slavery is a continued state of war, by one class on another. Hence a standing army is necessary to the slaveholder, and this necessity explains the real motive which induces every administration, Whig or Democratic, it being alike proslavery, to strive for an augmentation of war means under every pretence.

"INJUSTICE AND DISORDER." That injustice, and disorder grow from slavery who does not know? The essence of slavery is injustice; and as to disorder, let the mobs of late years speak! Let broken presses; violated post-offices; burning halls; southern threats; Lovell's blood; Massachusetts ambassadors to Charleston and New Orleans; let all these with trumpet power proclaim the disorder—the law defying—the constitution spinning recklessness of slavery.

As to our laws, it is obvious that slavery in a republic, but especially in ours, must create a vast number of false distinctions and contradictory interests, which will call for conflicting legislation. Simplicity in laws, and in government, like simplicity in a machine, is essential to permanence and good working.

The principles of '76 would have dictated a government for the benefit of the people, & not of the office holders. They would have paid to their public servants such sums as would have compensated the service without attracting a speculation.

These principles would have placed in the national councils the best material of the nation, but here again slavery closed the door, to exclude all such, but opened it to the needy—the schemer—the profligate in public virtue, and the ambitious. Excessive salaries and great power stimulated each man to rush after office. They were reckless. They leaped principle where they had none; and good men shrunk from encountering them into the quiet of private life.

Party spirit is another bad gift of slavery.—Its growth was commensurate with that of the Slave Power. Having a "peculiar interest" to hand its own powers into a compact body, slavery always favored party at the North, so that while Freedom was divided into opposing bodies, and its power was thus neutralized, Slavery might rule both.

Thus in 1812 the Slave Power was a war party, in 1814 it was a peace party, without having attained any object of the war, a few years later it was a Bank Party—then a Protection party.—But in later years still, it wheeled round again, and is now anti-Bank and anti-Tariff. Meanwhile, however, the North had honestly divided on these subjects. The South looked on and laughed; held up the one party so far as was necessary to prevent the extinction of either, and in the leaders of both ways found devotees of the "peculiar interest," ready to do its bidding.

I might have enlarged on these topics, but the occasion permits me only to glance at them in illustration of a position I have publicly advocated during many years; namely, that the Liberty party was really a Reform party. That it and the framers of the Declaration of Independence constituted parts of one body, seeking the assertion of common principles. Had these principles been faithfully carried out, the Liberty party would not have existed; but it does exist to assert them, and if successful in its great idea—Emancipation—it will also restore the government to the pure and simple republicanism projected in '76. The same objects of reform placed at are parts of or incidents to our one idea. The power and extent of that "one idea" has been generally unknown. Even among Liberty men few perhaps, except the reading and thinking portion, have realized the many interests it embraced, and the vast variety of subjects it extended over. Instead of being small, a narrow platform for a political party, it is more objectionable because of its extent.

It is the idea not alone of the abolition of slavery in the abstract, but of American slavery, as interwoven in our national structure, as controlling the nation; overshadowing its interests; causing discredit on democratic principles, and with the weight of our Republic impressing slave influence on the world. It is the abolition of the political, social, and moral consequences of American slavery, that give to our one idea the vast and important pre-eminence I claim for it.

The most devoted friend of the "one idea" need not be alarmed, at the reform position, I claim for the Liberty party. That idea finds few more enthusiastic admirers than myself, and I would as soon cast my compass into the ocean, when sailing on its pathless waters, as forsake the sure guidance of our pilotting principle.—The reforms I claim are parts of or incidents to the "one idea," as inseparable from its triumph as is the farina, from the full grown plant, and which is scattered by every wind, to accomplish the use, its creator designed.

Abolish Slavery, and we not only emancipate the slave, but redeem and purify the moral and political elements of our country. We rescue free labor from a remorseless opponent, and severing the claim, which has tied our republic to Slavery's car, we speed it to the career it was destined in '76, the abode of justice, economy, industry, simple government, and harmonious political elements. The Free Laborer will then dictate where the unwhining slaveholder now reigns. The immortality of the slave system will cease. It will in fact be a revolution, bloodless and noble; where virtue and reason shall triumph at the nation's ballot box over inhumanity and vice.

The new principles proposed at the late anniversary were shortly as follows: 1. The diminution of the powers, patronage, and salary of the President. 2. The reduction and ultimate abolition of the Army and Navy. 3. The gradual reduction and ultimate abolition of the Tariff.

4. The reduction of allowance to members of Congress, and of our State Legislatures. 5. A Reform in the Judiciary. 6. And such general reform as would re-establish the whole federal constitution: would make our government economical—republican—administrative of justice—dispenser of liberty and happiness to all.

It will be seen that all of these, except the 3d, are embraced by the views I have suggested. 1. The power and patronage of the President have been stretched to an alarming extent by the slave monopolies of the office, and used to promote slavery. The Reforming power of our "one idea" would correct the abuse, and it clearly comes within the duties, to be performed by the "one idea" triumphant. The salary of the President, and No. 4—allowance to Legislators, are also matters which would be within scope of the duties of the party, who asserted the principles of '76. The remarks made on the subject of cheap government apply to this.

2. The reduction of the army and navy, so far as created by or for slavery, is clearly within scope of our principles. One of the great political grievances of slavery, arises from this very subject. It has taxed the nation a hundred or two millions of dollars in one way and another for naval and military expenses merely for the protection and promotion of slavery. And at this day the Army and Navy are but instruments for slavery.

Independent of this, the party who stands on the principles of '76, and undertakes to construct on them a Republic, with a secure yet cheap government, has the whole subject under its legitimate control. 3 & 4. The third proposal I will presently notice. The 4th I have noticed. 5. Is closely within the remarks I have made on the subject of the laws— 6. And the sixth breathes the very spirit of our one idea.

In fact, all the principles proposed, except the 3d, are, with some modification, parts of our great "one idea," or flow from it, the consequences of its success. Their introduction into our political code as specific principles, would not be an enlargement of Liberty's views. They have been argued again and again by Liberty lecturers and presses.

But while these principles are not new to me, the idea of embodying them in our code is new. On maturely weighing the subject, I not only perceive no objection to their adoption, when they shall have been discussed and made to express actual Liberty positions, but deem such avowal to be required by honesty and sound policy.

It is honest to state in plain language, what we aim at, and what our principles will accomplish. It is politic to spread before our fellow citizens these important incidents of our one idea. When we claimed in argument or on paper that our one idea was so large as to contain all the principles of the other parties, and many others besides, the force of the claim was not apprehended or it went for naught. But if we spread out these claims in the form of distinct propositions or political principles, our one idea cannot fail to get the benefit of them.

If these views be correct, it will be seen that the adoption of these principles is neither an abandonment nor an enlargement of the one idea. It involves no inconsistency with our past positions; augurs no want of faith in our one idea, nor concedes any narrowness in our political platform. We stand just where we did, but we spread more fully before the public our true position.

But the proposed principles also contemplated that we should take "Tariff" ground. Here we come on new material. This would be an enlargement of our political principles, and a serious departure from our past courses—and in it, I cannot concur with the sound thinking and respected friends, who proposed it.

This communication, however, has spread so long length, that I shall defer till next week, the statement of my views on this branch of the subject.

CHA'S. H. STEWART. Detroit, April 11, 1845.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MAHOMETAN SLAVE MARKETS. On our first page will be found a description of two principal Slave Markets of the Mahometan and Christian nations. Read them, and see which class of believers display most regard to human liberty. There are some scores of exponents of the Bible in New Orleans, including, we believe several Doctors of Divinity;—all of whom teach or connive at this system of manstealing as heaven-sanctioned. How much better is a Manstealing Christian than a deluded Mahometan or an atowed Infidel!

A prominent Liberty man writes us from St. Joseph County, April 10: "Our cause is gaining for the Lord is with us. I have but little doubt that the measures recommended by the Executive Committee at Marshall will all be carried with acclamation at Kalamazoo. Some men must always go so far ahead of the masses, as to always find themselves in a minority. There must ever be pioneers; or, as they might be called, target-men; because they bear the flag far in advance of the main body. Liberty men generally had not fully examined the subject of connecting the other interests with the one great idea; but when they have duly examined it, they will decide right."

A friend in Lapeer County sends us the names of several new subscribers, and adds,— "Seeing I am writing, Messrs. Editors, I would say your propositions have been very favorably received by all Liberty men and many Whigs. They say all that they are waiting for is to see such principles adopted. In my humble opinion, the time is fully come when we should take ground on all financial questions.—I look upon this as the hinge on which our noble enterprise turns, and think there is no time to be lost; and this is the general expression of opinion so far as I can learn, without a dissenting voice."

Statistics.—It appears from Mr. Daggett's new business Directory of New York that they have in that city 955 Lawyers, 604 Physicians, 804 Porter Houses, 650 Boarding Houses, 358 Brokers, 467 Bakers, 546 Butchers, 328 Teachers, 205 Cigar Dealers, and 77 Newspapers.

STATE LIBERTY FUND. Receipts by the Central Committee. From the City of Detroit, \$175.00 " Chester Gurney Esq. St. Jo. Co. 10.00 " the Village of Jackson, 30.00 \$215.00

STATE AGENCY. APPOINTMENTS FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY. The Agent, S. B. Treadwell, will meet and address the friends, and the public, at the following times and places, in furtherance of the objects of the Central Committee, Sylvan Center, Wednesday, April 29, at 7 o'clock.

Manchester, Friday, May 1, at 7 o'clock. Saline, Monday, May 4, at 7 o'clock. Augusta, Wednesday, May 6, at 7 o'clock. Ypsilanti, Friday, May 8, at 7 o'clock. Ann Arbor, Monday, May 11, at 7 o'clock. Dexter, Tuesday, May 12, at 7 o'clock. Webster, Meeting house, Thursday, May 14, at 7 o'clock.

Northfield, Appleton's Corners, Saturday, May 16, at 7 o'clock. Sale, at Pebbles School House, Tuesday, May 19, at 7 o'clock.

Friends in the above localities are requested to provide places for meeting; to give notice, and make necessary arrangements. C. H. STEWART, Ch'n. of Cen. Com.

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 LEON, 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 CROWSON, April 23, " " " " School house. At SANDS, April 23, " " " " Village School house. At GRASS LAKE, April 27, " " " " Red School house.

C. H. STEWART, of Detroit, will attend at JACKSON, LEON, and GRASS LAKE, and address the friends, at the time of the above appointments. Friends in the several 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 towns or organizations and other arrangements may be made.

They are also requested to peruse the address of the Central Committee, and make what arrangements they bear 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 three 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 Lyon and Dexter.

His 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, adjacent to the place of meeting, so that towns or organizations and other arrangements may be made. S. B. TREADWELL, Agent. Jackson, March 24, 1845.

BIRNEY'S LETTER.—The letter from James G. Birney to the President of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, recommending a change in the policy of the Liberty party, will be found on our first page. It is like all that comes from his pen, clear, calm, able, honest, and calculated to command respectful attention, even where it may not produce full conviction. It puts to rest the prediction of the Whig press, that he has closed his public labors. It shows that the pure flame of patriotism is in full life in his bosom. We confess that, accustomed as we are to confide in his judgment, or to yield almost always to his arguments, we are not yet satisfied of the practicability or propriety of the change of policy which he recommends. We prefer to try the old way still farther.

The whole subject has got to be fully discussed, and we mean to keep our columns reasonably open to the discussion. Next week, if possible, we intend to present some views of our own in regard to the tariff question, which are somewhat novel, and we believe deserving of public attention.—[Emancipator.]

CONNECTICUT. The Charter-Oak says that none of the State officers are elected by the people, but it is almost certain that the Democrats have carried both branches of the Legislature, and can therefore elect their entire State ticket. The License question was involved in the election, and the Whigs say that the stand taken by them for Temperance operated to their disadvantage.

RHODE ISLAND. An election for governor and Legislature has just taken place. Diman, the "Law and Order" candidate, received 7464 votes; Jackson, the "Restoration" candidate, 7392; and Harris, the Liberty candidate, 158. It is the first time a Liberty ticket has been nominated.

Mr. Webster has spent a day or two of the Senate in defending the Ashburton treaty. Mr. Ingersoll in the House, has charged Mr. Webster with "misdoings in office, fraudulent misapplication and abuse of the public funds, and corrupting party presses with money appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse." Also that he was expelled from the office of Secretary of State, because he was a fraudulent defaulter, and he did not refund the money till more than a year afterwards.—These charges Mr. Ingersoll expects to prove by the vouchers in the office of the Department of State. The affair has created much excitement.

We have not yet received a copy of Mr. Allen's new Judiciary Bill, but it is publishing in the True Democrat.—We intend to say something on it, as soon as we can find space and time.

The Receipts will be published next week.

For the Signal of Liberty. LETTER FROM C. GURNEY. CENTREVILLE April 8th, 1846. Having noticed in your paper a few days since, an article calling the attention of the committee of five appointed at the late Anniversary of the Michigan State Anti Slavery Society, to consider and address the public upon the questions involved in a portion of the Report of the Executive Committee of the Society, as also in Mr. Birney's letter laid before the Society and since published, I feel called upon as a member of that committee to respond to your call.

It will be recollected by those who attended the convention of the society, that I took the ground in discussing the Report of the Ex. Com. on the question of adopting that portion of it, recommending to the Liberty party to take distinct ground on some of the political questions agitating other parties, and pointing out some of those grounds of action, that, although individually concurring with most of the views there taken, yet, inasmuch as we could not participate, in reference to many if not most of them, what would be our true policy when slavery should cease, it was premature to agitate other questions of mere expediency, to the danger of being drawn off too much from the great one idea and thus distracting our counsels—and endangering the harmony of our action and our influence on the great question.

And although these views, have yet, by no means lost their importance—yet, although, they have still a strong impression upon my mind—yet, having examined the subject with much care—and deeply reflected upon the importance of right action, and fusing too, that many of the most intelligent, earnest and sincere of our friends disagree with the views I at first took in this matter—I have come to the conclusion that at present, I cannot conscientiously join in an address defending decidedly, the positions assumed in the resolutions upon which the committee were raised.

I have consulted two other members of the committee who agree with me—and this is certainly a sufficient reason why the address, so far as we are concerned, has not been and will not be forthcoming. C. GURNEY.

FOREIGN NEWS. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. BY THE PILOT BOAT W. J. ROMER. The mystery attending the sailing of a Pilot Boat for England is solved. She went out for news on the joint account of the Tribune and Sun of New York, and North American and Ledger of Philadelphia.

The comments of the English press on the refusal of the American government to arbitrate on the Oregon question look warlike. A revolutionary movement in Poland had spread extensively, and a government had been organized at Cracow.—The latest advices, however appear to indicate that the struggle of the unfortunate Poles for freedom will prove unsuccessful.

Cotton had slightly advanced and remained firm. The prices of Wheat and Flour had improved. The Tariff was still under discussion in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily completed in accordance with the plans of the ministry. There had been no action in Parliament on the Oregon question. The Irish Coercion bill had passed the House of Lords.

In the course of the debates in the Commons on the Corn Laws, Sir Robert Peel informed the House that the Government had already expended £100,000 in the purchase of maize and rice for the relief of the people of Ireland. The intelligence from India confirmed the general belief that the result of the battle of December was purely of a negative character. The Sikhs were prevented from advancing upon the territories of the protected states, or from opening a campaign in British India. They were repulsed with loss; but, says the Times, they were by no means routed.—Not a man was driven back across the Sutlej, until they thought fit deliberately to withdraw six or seven days after the battle.

Farther advices from the United States were received at London, on the war, but they did not essentially change the state of public feeling. It is said by some of the papers that the free trade demonstrations of the British ministry do not succeed in softening the asperities of the Americans. The London Sun of the 10th, says: "Amidst the interest and excitement felt in respect to the Oregon dispute, the chances in favor of a more liberal tariff in the United States, seem to attract but little attention. That the subject is of importance to our mercantile community, there are few, however, who can dispute."

The American Intelligence received in Paris on the 3d of March, produced a decided fall in funds. They afterwards rallied, however, and full prices were maintained.

CONGRESS. April 7.—The Senate was occupied the entire day in listening to the conclusion of Mr. Webster's vindication of the Washington treaty. In the House, the question was taken on the Cumberland road bill, which was lost—yeas 72, nays 106. The House, then, in Committee of the whole, took up and discussed the Senate bill to provide for one regiment of mounted riflemen, and for the establishment of military stations on the route to Oregon.

DETROIT BANK NOTE LIST. CORRECTED WEEKLY. MICHIGAN. F. & M. B. & Branch, 65 par Michigan State Bank, 65 par Michigan Insurance Co., 65 par Oakland County Bank, 65 par River Raisin Bank, 65 par Bank of Michigan, 65 par City and State bills and warrants, 3 5 dis State County Orders, 3 5 dis Specie paying Banks, 4 dis State Bank & Branches, 1 dis State Store, 1 dis All gold Banks, 1 dis Specie paying, 2 dis Relief Notes, 5 dis Lapeer County Bank, 5 dis Plainfield Bank, 5 dis Fire and Marine Insurance Co., 5 dis State Bank, 2 dis NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND NEW ENGLAND. CANADA. Good Bank, 1 1/2 dis

DIED. Departed this life on Sabbath morning, 29th ult. at her residence in Pontiac, Mrs. EMELISSA D. CARRICK, consort Mr. E. N. Carrick, aged 37 years. Her illness was short but painful. She was a member of the First Congregational Church of Pontiac, and although an unblemished moral character is of itself no passport to the heavenly inheritance, yet it is confidently and humbly hoped she was prepared for the solemn change by a true and evangelical faith in the atoning blood and perfect righteousness of the Almighty Redeemer. She has left a bereaved husband and three young children to mourn their loss. Com.

LENAAWEE COUNTY MEETING. The friends of Liberty of the County of Lenawee, are respectfully requested to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in the Village of Adrian, on Wednesday the 29th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of a more thorough organization of the friends in every part of the County. Let every township be fully represented in said Convention—no man who feels the cause of Liberty at heart, remain at home for any ordinary object. The time seems to be fully at hand, when Liberty men should see eye to eye. When our party should be as organized in every part of the Union, upon such a system that we can all act together. It is then, and not till then that we can effect the great object intended. Come one, come all, be not discouraged from acting in a cause which is fraught with such important considerations. L. P. PERKINS, Ch'n. of County Committee. Adrian, April 1st, 1846.

That the WILD CHERRY BARK possesses rare medicinal virtues, is universally conceded, for there is scarcely a family in our land that does not use it in some simple form, and are benefited by its use. The Balsam of Wild Cherry is prepared by the celebrated Dr. Wistar of Philadelphia, from the extract of the "Prunus Virginiana" (Wild Cherry), in a highly concentrated state, with other powerful medicinal agents, that are equally celebrated for their soothing, healing and strengthening influence upon the lungs.—For the relief of pulmonary complaints, this compound is certainly superior to all others with which we have been acquainted, and we earnestly recommend the afflicted to make trial of this article. See advertisement. M. YARNARD. FROM AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN 20 YEARS, Dr. Folger is able to offer a medicine of all kinds, consumption in its incipient stages, asthma, pain in the chest, and side, hectic fever, and those diseases which generally terminate in consumption, and which he is satisfied is the best remedy that has ever been bro't before the public. He has used the remedy under all circumstances, tried it effectually, and now believes that it will do more for those who may be suffering than any other remedy in the world. Cases can be exhibited at the principal depot, where the medicine has been fairly tried, and found effectual in the most severe cases of cough, asthma, and incipient consumption, and we have no doubt that the medicine is generally known in this section it will be highly appreciated. It is called Folger's Olesoniam or all healing Balsam. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agents for Ann Arbor.

ASHES—100 lbs. N. O. 40 4 1/2 Pearl 3 25 a 250 Porto Rico 40 4 1/2 Sugar 3 00 a 3 50 Saterates 4 4 1/2 METALS—35 00 CANNELLS—lb. (rom. pip. ton 32 a 35 00 Sperma 30 a 35 Amer. bar per lb. 5 a 5 1/2 Tallow, mould 10 a 11 Swedes, bar 5 a 5 1/2 Yellow dipped 9 1/2 Nails, per keg 5 00 COFFEE—lb. Shot, patent lb 5 1/2 Java 12 a 14 Lead, bar, lb 4 1/2 Laguira 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 OILS—galon, Rio Domingo 7 a 8 Whale of Lamp 75 a 80 TURP. 25 a 30 Sperma, summer 1 00 Raccoon, prime, 37 1/2 a 50 " winter 1 25 Muskra, prime, 8 a 10 Lineded 75 R. Fox, prime 75 a 100 Lard Oil 80 a 100 G. Fox 95 a 35 PROVISIONS—Manok, prime 25 a 35 Beef, mess, bb 6 00 Corn, 1 00 a 1 50 " smoked 9 8 Fisher 2 00 a 2 50 Pork, mess, bb 11 a 12 00 Wild Cat 37 1/2 a 50 " prime 8 a 8 50 Outer, prime 3 00 a 4 50 " whole hog 10 00 Cross Fox 3 00 a 4 00 Hams, city cured 8 Wolf 25 a 37 " ordinary 6 27 Bear prime 3 00 a 3 50 Butter, roll, lb 12 1/2 FISH—1 1/2 a 2 1/2 White per lb 7 00 Cod's Lard, lb bb 7 a 8 Mack W. Trout do C 50 Cheese, lb 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 Mack & Co. do 15 00 do Hamburg, 7 a 7 1/2 Cod 10 lbs 4 00 a 6 00 Potatoes, bu. 31 Cod 100 lbs 4 00 a 4 50 From Wagon 25 FEATHERS—lb. SALT—lb. Live Geese 37 1/2 American 1 31 a 1 37 1/2 FRUIT 25 a 37 SEEDS—1 75 Apples, box 4 4 a 5 00 Flaxseed, bu 75 Apples, d' 1 50 a 1 62 " 1 75 " green, bb 2 50 Clover " 6 50 FLOUR—bb. SUGARS—per 100 lbs. From wagon 4 25 a 4 37 1/2 Porto Rico 8 a 9 00 Retail 4 25 a 4 50 " Havana, white 11 a 12 00 " brown 9 a 10 00 GRAIN—per bu. New Orleans 6 50 a 8 00 Wheat 85 Loaf, No. 1 14 a 15 00 Corn 44 Lemp 11 a 12 00 Rye 50 Muple 7 a 8 00 Barley 44 a 5 00 TALLOW—lb. HIDES & SKINS, lb. Rendered 4 1/2 Green slaughter 3 1/2 " by the 7 1/2 Dry 6 a 6 1/2 Imperial 10 a 11 1/2 Sheep skins, green 6 1/2 Gunpower 80 a 85 Leather—1 1/2 Young Hyson 40 a 75 Slough, size lb 16 a 17 " do Canton 20 a 30 Spanish 15 a 17 WOOL—lb. U. Leather, doz. 28 a 30 Full blooded 31 a 31 1/2 Self Skins, lb. 2 1/2 a 2 75 Prime or 3 4 24 a 27 MOASES—galon. Cotton 20 a 22

Woolen and lots, and Cooper shop, for sale or trade, near D. Kelloggs dwelling in Ann Arbor. Trade for horses, wagons, harness, cows, hogs, sheep and farming utensils, or cash, and give credit after the first payment. For further information call on Jacob Duell, on the premises. Feb. 17th, 1846. 250-1f

LOST. HOUSE and lots, and Cooper shop, for sale or trade, near D. Kelloggs dwelling in Ann Arbor. Trade for horses, wagons, harness, cows, hogs, sheep and farming utensils, or cash, and give credit after the first payment. For further information call on Jacob Duell, on the premises. Feb. 17th, 1846. 250-1f

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Willson's Corn Mill, (McKnight's Patent.) The subscriber would hereby say to the public that he is now prepared to furnish on short notice, those who wish a portable mill, capable of grinding 30 bushels of ears of corn per hour, or of grinding coarse grain for feed, or shelled corn, (with a rush) out of clover seed, &c. &c. called J. L. McKnight's patent corn crusher and clover rubber, &c.

The subscriber is also prepared to sell town and county rights to said patent on liberal terms. The machine works like a charm, applicable to horse, water or steam power; one horse, is sufficient to perform the necessary grinding for any farm or other establishment for home consumption, but more power is necessary to do custom work to a profit.

The subscriber has now in operation in his shop at Temperance House, in Jackson, a two horse power, by which, with the force of one horse (only at present) he drives said machine. The advantages of feeding corn and cobb in this way is now too well understood to need re-hearsing. Suffice it to say, that to the south, where they raise corn, and perhaps perhaps 10 cents per bushel, they think it an object to "commence by this feeding corn and cobb mill, and that too where they give from 1 to 1 1/2 for grinding either for feed or distillation.

One, two or three competent salesmen were attached to sell rights to said machine in this State and Ohio, and to sell rights to "Thomkin's" rotating machine in this State; the best now in use. J. T. WILLSON. 250-6m Jackson, March 2, 1846.

LOUD CALL. HOUSE and lots, and Cooper shop, for sale or trade, near D. Kelloggs dwelling in Ann Arbor. Trade for horses, wagons, harness, cows, hogs, sheep and farming utensils, or cash, and give credit after the first payment. For further information call on Jacob Duell, on the premises. Feb. 17th, 1846. 250-1f

Woolen and lots, and Cooper shop, for sale or trade, near D. Kelloggs dwelling in Ann Arbor. Trade for horses, wagons, harness, cows, hogs, sheep and farming utensils, or cash, and give credit after the first payment. For further information call on Jacob Duell, on the premises. Feb. 17th, 1846. 250-1f

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Woolen and lots, and Cooper shop, for sale or trade, near D. Kelloggs dwelling in Ann Arbor. Trade for horses, wagons, harness, cows, hogs

BEECHER & ABBOT, No 153, Johnson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. Have on hand a stock of DRY GOODS AND CROCKERY. Total amounting to 5,000,000 Dollars.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE, (over their Retail Store and Basement) which they will sell on as favorable terms as any establishment west of New York.

Medical Notice. The undersigned, in offering his services to Washington and the adjoining Counties, as a Homeopathic physician, would state that he has had the success of the two systems in the hands of the old school, and treated disease for the last two years according to the law of Homoeopathy.

Without further essay, the undersigned would leave to the afflicted to say in what the remedy is, whether Homoeopathy is what it claims to be or not.

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

THOS. BLACKWOOD, M. D. Homeopathic Physician. Resident, 20th Nov. 1845.

Wardwell & Dixon, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. No. 4, Courtland St. above Pearl St. New York.

W. & D. are receiving a full and general assortment of English and American Hardware, consisting in part of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Razors, Files, Chisels, Planes, and other tools.

To Wool Growers. We beg leave to inform our Wool Growing friends, that we shall be prepared for the purchase of 100,000 lbs.

A good clean merchantable article, as soon as the season for shearing commences, we shall be able to pay the highest price the Eastern market will afford.

J. HOLMES & Co. WOODWARD AVENUE, LARSEN BLOCK. Detroit, March 26, 1846.

Live Geese Feathers. 2,000 LBS. pure Live Geese Feathers for sale by the bale or single pound, at 202 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Flax Seed. The subscriber wishes to buy a quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will pay the highest market price, in Goods of Cash, delivered at his Mill in Mount Pleasant, Genesee County, Michigan, five miles north of Ferrisburgh.

"Steam Foundry." The undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. T. together with 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.

CLOVER MACHINES. THRESHING MACHINES and Separators made and sold by the subscribers, at their Machine Shop, near the Paper Mill, Lower Town, Ann Arbor. KNAPP & HAVILAND, Jan. 19, 1846.

To Sportsmen. A GENERAL assortment of Castles and Iron Shot Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, &c. for sale by WM. R. NOYES, 248-1/2 76, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

ANNUALS.—A large and valuable assortment of ANNUALS, together with many other splendidly bound books, suitable for presents, for sale at PERRY'S BOOKSTORE, Dec. 23, 241-1/2.

BROAD CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Gents. Cravats, &c. cheap at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND, Dec. 25, 1845.

ELDRÉD'S TANNERY. Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered, do Hemlock tanned Upper Leather, do Oak, do French tanned Cal Kid, do Oak and Hemlock tanned do Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, do Bag and Top Leather, do Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER! ELDRÉD & 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

Persian Pills. Put not the Light under a Bushel, but read and ponder. THE TIMES COME, and now is, that the great mass of mankind, who are the world, live in a state of disease.

THIRTY THOUSAND PERSONS. ANNUALLY fall victims to Consumption in the United States. The cause of the disease is generally over-eating. A dry cough, or a hoarse, cold, is the precursor. These are the first symptoms. Pain in the side, hectic fever, and night sweats follow, and death ensues.

ASTHMA. This fearful and distressing malady, which renders life burdensome during its continuance, and is suffered in a manner by its 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 is restored.

OLDSOPIAN. OR, ALL HEALING BALSAM, is the remedy which has been so eminently successful in alleviating and curing the most distressing malady, and is used by the first physicians in the city, who do not doubt of its efficacy. 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 medicines.

"Steam Foundry." The undersigned having bought the entire interest of H. & R. T. together with 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.

1846. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. McFARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. KEEPS constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books, Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Binding Wks., Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Casselers, of all kinds.

Whoever wishes to buy their goods to good advantage, must not think of making their purchases till they have looked over the list and prices at the MANHATTAN STORE, Detroit. W. A. RAYMOND, Dec. 25, 1845.

WISLAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. THE GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION &c. IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE AFFECTED WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND BRONCHI. Will attract your notice, above every other of its kind, by its superior health restoring qualities.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. From Dr. Baker's Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky. I was cured of a severe cold, which had lasted for three years, by the use of Dr. Wislar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

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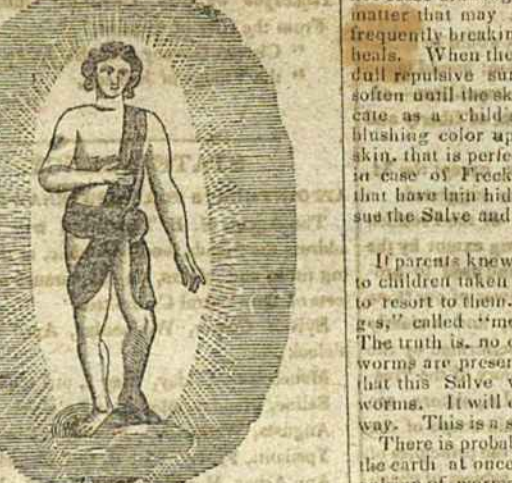
CAN'T BE BEAT! THE subscribers would inform the Public, that they continue to supply the State of Michigan with L. B. WALKER'S PATENT SHUT MACHINES.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great evacuation for the impurities of the body. From Dr. Baker's Springfield, Wash. Co. Ky. I was cured of a severe cold, which had lasted for three years, by the use of Dr. Wislar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

"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 Wick-lighting, Plated Ware, China Toys, &c. &c.

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. Wharton, where he would be glad to wait upon them. Hay and Oats and Stabling to accommodate tenants. Detroit, January 1, 1846.

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



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Try—Try—Try Again. AFTER you have tried one thousand and one kinds of Pills, the only one that will cure you is Dr. Halseid's Vegetable Bristle Pills.

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

Now be your own doctor, and take Halseid's Vegetable Bristle Pills, and produce 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.

SICKNESS IN CHILDREN. A ND the suffering which they undergo from a cold, often tend to a fatal termination, while the mother is in a state of nervous prostration, 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.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES. Will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Letitia, Superior of the Convent of the Holy Order, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before.

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, remove the cough, and produce the most easy and lasting effects.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES. They act specifically and relieve in a very short time all the distressing symptoms of the system, and enable persons who are under a great deal of bodily fatigue.

Cheap Hardware Store. THE subscriber takes this method to inform his customers that he has a large and general assortment of Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

A. C. M'GRAW & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER AND FINDINGS, Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

WANTED. TWO young men about 18 or 19 years of age as apprentices to the Sash and Blind making business. Also, one JOURNEYMEN, at the above business. H. GREGORY, Ann Arbor, Lower-Town, Dec. 4, 1845.