

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER, Editor.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1846.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 10, 1846.

POETRY.

Strive On.

Strive on—the ocean ne'er was crossed,
Repeating on the shore;
A nation's freedom ne'er was won
When sloth the banner bore.

Strive on—'tis cowardly to shrink
When dangers rise around;
'Tis sweeter far, though linked with pain,
To gain the vantage-ground.

Bright names are on the roll of Fame,
Like stars they shine on high;
They may be hid with brighter rays,
But never, never die!

And these were lighted 'mid the gloom
Of low obscurity,
Struggling through years of pain and toil,
And joyless poverty.

But arrive—this world's not all a waste,
A wilderness of care;
Green spots are on the field of life,
And flowers bloom fair.

Then strive—bat, oh, let Virtue be
The guard of your aim!
Let pure, unclouded love illumine
The path that leads to fame!

MISCELLANY.

Machinery.

In spinning cotton, Baines informs us that one man can produce as much yarn as two hundred and fifty could have done under the old systems. This machine spun yarn, says Ure, possesses a more uniform twist, and is in every respect superior to hand spun yarn. As in spinning so in weaving. One water wheel will set one thousand looms to work. One of these looms will make as much cloth as four looms worked by hand. One female superintends a loom merely to supply full bobbins, and mend thread that happens to break in the process of weaving.

Nails, says Dr. Ure, are manufactured with little or no aid from the human hand. The making of nails is no longer a handicraft operation, but belongs to a dictionary of Arts.

Not long ago bread stuffs were ground in a hand mill. Two men might be able with great labor, to grind a bushel of grain in a day. Now one water mill turns out one thousand bushels in twenty-four hours.

In book-binding, Ure informs us that a machine has been recently invented by an Englishman named Hancock, which entirely dispenses with the operation of stitching, sewing, sawing, and hammering the back, or the use of paste or glue.

Calico printing was formerly a long and tedious handicraft operation. It is now performed by cylindrical machines revolving with the rapidity of light.

In manufacturing steam-boilers, much of the labor is now performed by machinery. Thus we see the iron monster has facility of reproducing itself.

The employment which our lakes and rivers promised to afford a numerous population will be almost wholly suspended by the steam engines about.

In the craft of boot and shoe making, machinery is beginning to show itself, and we may not estimate the progress it will make in this department even in our day. Certainly skill in this handicraft will afford a very insecure dependence for our children.

Machinery, says Dr. Ure, is ready to accomplish every thing in the manufacture of hats; but he adds that it is kept down for the present by what he calls lawless combinations of journeymen. This is in Britain, and the Doctor predicts that this combination will soon be broken down by the genius of machinery.

In rope making the machine has taken almost entire possession. The recent improvements enable four or five hands to do the work of ten times that number of regular hands. Such is the distress and desperation that this change has created among the working men, that several machine houses have recently been destroyed in the neighborhood of London, by incendiary fires. They were, however, immediately rebuilt, and now in full operation.

Even the bakers are not safe—a powerful kneading machine is coming into use in England.

Two thirds of our carpenter's work is performed by machinery. To this also it is coming with our ship builders.

The letter press printer belongs almost to a past order of things; machinery is even trying its hand at type-setting. In carrying leather they use a machine which makes one into two. Heavy cloth garments of an elegant style are now made in England by the batting process, thereby dispensing with the thimble and shears. Steam coaches now navigate the streets of London, to the great dismay of the cabmen; out very scavengers are jostled out of the way by the same power; and while the Yankee Paddy moves the hills with all the ease of a Titan, the same power is hard at work in another quarter, cutting out the precise machinery of Yankee clocks.

Indeed, we find that science has already entered the field of agriculture. Already are steam-ploughs in profitable employment even in

the British islands where manual labor can be had for almost nothing. Already is a machine at work on our southern plantations, that can in cultivating sugar, perform the work of forty negroes. Already do we observe that several patents have been taken out at Washington for machines to be used in the cutting down and gathering in of field crops.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Female Benevolent Society.

Agreeable to a previous call, favorable to the formation of a County Female Benevolent and Antislavery Society, convened at the Methodist Church, in the village of Adrian, Wednesday August 26th, 1846.

Mrs. C. P. N. Barrows, of Franklin, was chosen president *pro tem*, and Laura S. Haviland of Raisin, was nominated Secretary, *pro tem*. Elder Henry Tripp of Franklin, opened the meeting by prayer, after which, we listened to an able and highly interesting address delivered by Rev. John M. Barrows of Franklin.

Business Committee.

LAURA S. HAVILAND of Raisin,
SARAH B. SMITH,
MARY B. ALLEN of Madison,
M. W. DAVIS of Franklin.

The following Preamble and Constitution was presented.

Preamble.

As we have looked abroad upon the mass of human suffering and want, and whereas, a very large proportion of that suffering and want, is produced by that nefarious system, Slavery—And whereas, we deem it our bounden duty, not only to say to the poor and needy, be ye warmed and clothed, but also to impart of our substance to the destitute fugitive—we therefore, agree to form ourselves into a society for the purpose of concentrating more effectually our efforts for the relief of suffering humanity.

Constitution.

ART. 1. The object of this Association shall be to promote the abolition of American Slavery by moral and Christian efforts. It shall operate by using moral and Christian persuasion to convince all of the sin and iniquity of Slavery, of their duty to use every proper means in their power to promote its emancipation, and exert their influence in all proper ways, and at all times against Slavery, and in behalf of Liberty. It shall disseminate information by tracts, periodicals, and lectures or otherwise, and devise ways and means, to promote its great object, in accordance with the laws of the land, and the will of Almighty God.

ART. 2. The officers shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, a Recording and Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer and Executive Committee of five. The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, with three others, shall be members of the Executive Committee, which shall be chosen annually.

ART. 3. The duties of the officers shall be those usually devolving on such officers.

ART. 4. Meetings of the Society, shall be held semi-annually, and at all meetings, a majority of the members present shall decide all questions.

ART. 5. Extra meetings may be called at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

ART. 6. The funds of this Association shall be appointed by vote of the members present at a regular meeting.

ART. 7. All persons signing this Constitution, shall be considered members of the Association, and shall be entitled to vote at meetings of the same.

After the adoption of the above, the following officers were chosen by vote.

President.

C. P. N. BARROWS, of Franklin.

Treasurer.

LAURA S. HAVILAND,

Vice Presidents.

B. G. BRADISH, of Adrian,
MRS. BUDLAGE, "
SOPHIA W. DAVIS, of Franklin,
MRS. TRIPP, "

Recording Secretaries.

ELIZA A. DALBEARE, of Raisin,
DEBORAH ALLEN, of Madison,
MARY B. ALLEN, of "
MRS. DUFFEE, of Medina,
SARAH B. SMITH, of Raisin.

Corresponding Secretary.

SARAH B. HAVILAND.

Executive Committee.

MRS. SUDBOROUGH, of Adrian,
" BEDLAGE, "
LETITIA BACKUS, "
SELINA BORELL, "

After the Society organized, one of the members offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That we will petition our Legislature to erase from the State Constitution the word white.

We solicit our sisters through the State to join with us in this petition—which was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Names.

C. P. N. Barrows, Sarah B. Smith,
Letitia Backus, Mrs. Sudborough,
Mrs. Budlage, Mrs. Duffee,
Eliza Ann Dalbare, Sophia W. Davis,
Deborah Allen, Mary B. Allen,
Esther Allen, L. P. Perkins,
Abby Bebee, Lydia Smith,
Anna C. Haviland, Harriet L. Bebee,
Abiah Peters, Esther Hampton,
Laura S. Haviland, Catherine E. Perkins,
Holdah W. Haviland, Esther M. Camburn,
Lydia L. Smith, Nancy C. Coleman,
Phebe G. Thorne, Abiah Comstock,
Ann Mills, Ann Talcot,
Zelbe Emery, Eliza H. Coleman.

LAURA S. HAVILAND,
Cor. Secretary.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Grand Rapids Convention.

At a Convention of the Liberty party, held at Grand Rapids, Sept. 23, for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the office of Representative for the District composed of the counties of Kent and Ottawa, RICH H. FRISVOLD, and GEORGE M. BARKER, were unanimously nominated as such candidates. Measures were then concerted and agreed upon to hold Liberty meetings in the several organized townships in this District.

The Convention then went into Committee of the whole upon resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; when after some discussion and a little opposition on the ground of expediency, but none upon principle, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Government of this republic emanates directly from and is responsible to the people thereof, and whereas, the people are responsible for all the abuses of such Government unless they speak and vote directly against them;

And whereas, the sins of omission are so nearly allied to commission that to refuse or neglect to speak and vote against the unjust measures of Government is nearly the same as speaking and voting in favor of them;

And whereas, the joining this or any other political party cannot possibly release us from any of our obligations or responsibilities or abrogate any of the duties we may owe to ourselves, our posterity, our country, or our God;

And whereas, it is as much the duty of the Liberty party as of any other party to be constantly and vigilantly on the watch, to search out and expose all the wrongs, corruptions and usurpations that may from time to time have crept into our Government, and to oppose all unjust and unconstitutional laws that may be enacted or proposed;

And whereas, it is a piece of superlative inconsistency to expose and denounce the corruptions and abominations that may have been brought into any Government by other parties without ourselves proposing to reform them;

And whereas, the system of American Slavery is a gross and shameful violation of all the principles upon which the Constitution of the United States was based;

And whereas, all attempts to reconcile such Constitution with slavery results in constraining the noble instrument to death in reducing it to a hopeless ruin, a form without a substance, a body without a soul, a caput mortuum, a mere nullity; therefore,

Resolved, That first and foremost, and paramount to every other object shall be our "eternal hostility" to Slavery and that we will both morally and politically, with all our Constitutional powers, oppose the extension or continuance of the foul curse.

Resolved, That taxation without representation or any system of taxation which is unequal and consequently unjust, is a direct violation of the inalienable rights of individuals, and contrary to the first principles by which we professed to be governed.

Resolved, That maintaining a standing army in time of peace is wrong in principle, dangerous to our liberties and to the purity of our Government, and it obliges us to pay a heavy and onerous tax without the least shadow of benefit.

Resolved, That we will favor a reduction in the salaries of most of our national and state officers, believing it absolutely necessary to save the country from the great and increasing evils of excessive legislation, and the disgraceful scramble for office.

Resolved, That we will favor such alterations in the forms of our Government as shall render all the principal officers elective by the people.

Resolved, That we will oppose all partial legislation, exclusive privileges or legalized monopolies, as they are incompatible with the doctrine of equal rights to all men.

Resolved, That in Wm. Goodell of New York, we behold a good jurist of the most profound wisdom and knowledge, a Statesman of most broad and comprehensive views, and above all a most firm, consistent and exemplary Christian, and a man every way well qualified to fill the Presidential chair, and one we would gladly see nominated by the Liberty party.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings to the Signal of Liberty.

G. M. BARKER, Sec'y.

For the Signal of Liberty.

St. Joseph County Convention.

CENTREVILLE, Oct. 2, 1846.

EDITOR OF THE SIGNAL:

We have just had a most glorious meeting at this place, for the Liberty cause. The friends, from all parts of the county, turned out in good numbers, and at an early hour—our Court House Hall was filled to overflowing.

The meeting was organized by calling C. Gurney to the chair, James L. Bishop, and John Howard, to assist him, and appointing Charles R. Monroe and S. J. M. Hammond, Secretaries.

A committee, appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose, reported a constitution for a County Liberty Association which was accepted and adopted. A committee was then appointed to bring in county nominations, and also names for officers of the Association.

Charles H. Stewart of Detroit, being loudly called for, addressed us in short speech, severe in facts, but mild in language; showing how low our Government has bent its knee to the slave power. After a song from Bibb we adjourned to half past one P. M.

AFTERNOON. A jam full house bespoke the anxiety to hear Bibb. After the committee had reported county nominations, which report was unanimously ratified, Bibb took the stand, and from personal experience, told us what slavery was and is. The hall filled with the falling tears, on the one hand; on the other, the loud peals of laughter, the clapping of hands, testified to the interest of the story and the power of the speaker. The same scene was witnessed in the evening, only, as the negro said, "a little more so," until past 10 o'clock. After thinking our village papers for their courtesy and kindness in publishing our notices and proceedings, from time to time; and on motion of a leading Locofoco of our county, by acclamation, thinking Mr. Bibb for his story, the Convention adjourned to meet at 1 o'clock P. M.

You may assure your readers, that old St. Jo. will give an increased vote this fall. Slavery and Antislavery are the only questions of political interest in our county this fall, except to office seekers. The following persons were nominated for our support this fall.

For Representatives—Harrison Kelly, and Wm. Woodruff.

For County Clerk—Calvin H. Starr.

" Treasurer—Charles R. Monroe.

" Register—William R. Brown.

For Sheriff—Albert H. Strong.

For Coroners—Joel Redway, and Hiram Jacobson.

For County Judges—1st, Chester Gurney, 2d, Robert Campbell.

This ticket, we are willing to compare with the best our opponents can produce.

Yours,

S. J. M. HAMMOND.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Washtenaw Convention.

The Washtenaw County Liberty Convention pursuant to a call, met at the Court House, Sept. 30, to nominate County officers.

Munnis Kenny was called to the chair, and S. D. Noble appointed Secretary.

After balloting for the several candidates, the following persons were nominated:

1st County Judge—Geo. W. Jewett.

2d " " —John Peabody.

For Sheriff—George Miller.

" County Clerk—John Chandler.

" County Treasurer—Horace Carpenter.

" Register of Deeds—C. J. Garland.

" Judge of Probate—George Hill.

For Coroners—Jacob Sherman and M. H. Cowles.

For Surveyor—Samuel W. Foster.

For Representatives—Chandler Carter, Alvah Pratt, Daniel Pomeroy, Joseph Bennett, and Charles Tripp.

County Central Committee—George W. Jewett, George Hill, and Samuel B. Noble.

MUNNIS KENNY, Ch'n.

S. D. NOBLE, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 3, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Senatorial Convention.

Pursuant to a call from the Committee, the Liberty party of the Second Senatorial District convened at the Court House at Ann Arbor September 20th, for the nomination of three Senators to our State Legislature.

Col. Geo. W. Jewett was called to the Chair; S. D. Noble, Secretary.

A committee consisting of three, viz: Hill, Smith and Wilcox was appointed to report the names of three candidates for Senators, to the meeting. They reported the following:

MUNNIS KENNY,

FRANCIS M. LANSING,

S. B. TREADEWELL,

who were unanimously nominated by the Convention.

G. W. JEWETT, Ch'n.

S. D. NOBLE, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 3, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

Congressional Convention.

The Convention of the Liberty party of the First Congressional District met at the Court House in Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent us in our National Council.

Munnis Kenny was called to the Chair, and S. B. Noble chosen Secretary.

The first balloting resulted in a unanimous choice of

CHARLES H. STEWART, of Wayne Co.

MUNNIS KENNY, Ch'n.

S. B. NOBLE, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 3, 1846.

For the Signal of Liberty.

PONTIAC, Oct. 2, 1846.

MR. EDITOR:—Being sick on the 28th of August Inst. I did not attend the Liberty Convention held at Pontiac on that day. I perceive by the last Signal that Joseph Morrison and Henry Waldron were nominated for Associate Judges, and Elijah S. Fish for Judge of Probate at that Convention.

Now, as the Associate Judges and Judge of Probate are elected for four years, and as the present incumbents were elected two years ago, the nomination alluded to should not have been made. You will be good enough to drop it from the list in your future publication. This very careless blunder is to be regretted as it may be made the subject of sarcastic if not contemptuous remark.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MORRISON.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Speech of John P. Hale,

Upon the Slavery Resolutions in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, June 25, 1846.

(Concluded.)

To illustrate this doctrine of democratic unchangeableness, take the legislation upon the right of way, here in New Hampshire. Some years ago it was democratic to go for "the largest liberty" on all such matters, and a railroad charter from the White Mountains to the Isle of Shoals might easily have been obtained by any one that chose to ask for it, so he was a good democrat—and that with scarcely any restriction whatever.

He could take any man's land, almost without the shadow of compensation. This was democracy then. But time rolled on, and a few years afterwards democracy had provided that roads should not take lands for their purpose except by consent of the owners. The southern part of the State was satisfied with this, its people had roads already, and cared little about the matter. But the northern sections were not so easily pleased.

They wanted roads as well as their brethren, and wanted them, too, upon the same advantageous terms. That, however, could not be allowed. Democracy had been newly enlightened, and all such provisions before had been democratic, were now mere bantlings of federalism. It would not do however, to

deny the north what the south had, and in this dilemma what was to be done?—

The doctors in the Legislature were somewhat at a loss, but finally they went to work and cooked up an act on the subject, which—and I say it with all due respect to the General Court—contained more absolute folly than was ever before concentrated into one measure by the utmost effort of human ingenuity. Railroads with the right of way, reasoned these sapient doctors, were at present mere federal, private monopolies—and it was necessary to convert them into pro-slavery, pro-Texas, democratic public institutions.

Now the State had the right of eminent domain, and could run a road where it chose and take what land it chose. All that was requisite, therefore, was to make the roads nominally public roads, and the thing would be settled. To do this, they enacted that wherever the road and the land-holders could not or would not agree, the former might surrender to the State, which, by virtue of its sovereignty, could do what it chose. All then that the road companies had to do was to get into difficulty with the landholders, knock one or two of them down, bring about a quarrel, send a certificate of its existence to the Secretary of state, and they instantly became the components of a democratic institution of the very first water, with authority to go where they liked and do pretty much as they saw fit. This, sir, is an example of the unchanging nature of New Hampshire democracy and democratic legislation.

Now for another point. The gentlemen from Sanborn are horror-stricken at the idea of the disunion of these United States. So am I. But who first introduced the idea of disunion in this connection? It was no one else than ROBERT J. WALKER, the present Secretary of the Treasury. In his letter to the citizens of Carroll county, Ky., dated Jan. 8th, 1844, he says—speaking of the annexation of Texas—

"One of these results is certain to follow the refusal of re-annexation. 1st. The separation of the south and southwest from the north, and their re-union with Texas—or 2d.—the total overthrow of the tariff—or 3d.—a system of unbounded smuggling through Texas into the west and southwest."

The first and grand result, according to Mr. WALKER, of a refusal to annex Texas, would be the separation of the south and southwest from the north. That is, if we should decline to annex Texas to us, they would go off and annex themselves to her. Now, do not let it be cast in our teeth that we are the advocates of disunion upon this ground. It was the father of the scheme himself—now the Secretary of the Treasury—who first threw out the insolent threat of disunion against the north. Let the indignation of my friend be visited where it justly belongs.

It is said, again, that this matter of Texan annexation was all settled by the people at the last election. Mr. Polk went before them as the champion of the scheme, and was chosen. Nothing more, therefore can be said. I am glad to hear that too. But was there not something else also settled by that election? Did anybody ever hear of "Texas and Oregon!" In my recollection at least, the two words are as intimately connected as were the names of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" in 1840. And I think we all remember what loving twins these same Texas and Oregon were at the Baltimore Convention. Well, we have got Texas, but where is Oregon?—Have we got that too? I rather guess we have! I believe that our Legislature once resolved that we owned the whole of Oregon up to 54 deg. 40 min. [Some gentleman corrected Mr. H., it was up to 54 deg. Mr. H. resumed.] Well, sir, up to 54 deg. then. A little softening down, a slight declension, preparatory, perhaps, to the final settlement on 49 deg. But, at any rate, President Polk has repeatedly declared that our title to 54 deg. 40 min. was clear and unquestionable, and should not be relinquished, and the democratic party throughout the Union have resolved the same thing over & over again. And if I do not mistake, our New Hampshire Legislature has passed resolutions commendatory of the President's firmness in conducting and maintaining the controversy!

Mr. Speaker, I said last year that government was insincere in its declarations—that it did not mean what it professed to mean—that in this Oregon question Great Britain would take what she wanted and leave us what she didn't want. For this, I was denounced as a falsifier both of what had gone before and of what was to come after. I was branded as every thing that was base—stigmatized as a traducer, liar, slanderer, and I know not what—only because I dared publicly to express what every man of common sense knew, that our govern-

ment would give up Oregon—the whole of it—and throw Massachusetts, Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill and all, into the bargain—if it were necessary to the maintenance of the "peculiar institution."

Since then, sir, what we claimed of Oregon has been garrisoned by British troops; American traders have pursued their avocations under the walls of British forts and the folds of British flags, and have been protected by the gleam of British bayonets. But what of all that? Government has settled the boundary on the line of 49 deg., and if a man wants to stay in "the party," he must come from 54 deg. 40 min. down to that line—and that, too, without any change.

The Texas question, however,—says the gentleman from Weare—is settled finally, the time for opposition has gone by, and we have nothing more to do with the matter.

How is it settled? Only twenty per cent of it is settled. One State has been admitted from Texas, but there are four more—four fifths of the whole—yet to come. Settled?—Gentlemen need not say that flattering unctious to their souls. The question is not settled. It never will be settled—so long as a God of righteousness sits upon the throne of eternity and holds, as he assuredly will, nations as well as individuals to a just account—until the nation shall have repented of its sin in sackcloth and ashes, and "brought forth fruits meet to repentance."

The gentleman cannot evade the question. It will follow him to the fireside hearth—it will haunt him in the daily avocations of life—it will press itself upon him even before the altars of the Most High—and not in the wildest and most inaccessible recess of New Hampshire's cloud-capped mountains can he hope to escape it, or hide from it.

Settled? Suppose that in 1776, when the fathers of our country met in Faneuil Hall, to concert measures for resisting the tyranny of England—suppose that then one of these settling politicians had asked them what they could do. Parliament had passed the stamp act and the tea tax, both Lords and Commons had voted the bills, and the King had signed them. The question was all settled—and what could they do but submit? What would have been their answer but this—that they would have a settlement with the settlers. That is what we want and what the people will have. Or suppose that you, sir, entrust to an attorney the conduct of a suit against a dishonest debtor. The two league together, the debtor pays over a sum of money to the attorney—and when you ask of the latter how the business is going on, you are told that "its all right, the matter is settled."

Would you not be likely, sir, to have a settlement with that attorney? According to the system of ethics, morals and politics now set up by the gentleman and his friends, if a man threatens to burn your dwelling—so long as he only threatens, you can deal with him by course of law; but when he goes on to apply the torch, when the flames crackle, and the smoke ascends to Heaven, and the fruits of a life's industry are laid in ruin in an hour—oh! then the mischief is

under consideration. Just as the vote was about to be taken on the measure, a member came up stairs in almost breathless haste, and inquired of a friend at yonder door what course "the party" had concluded to adopt in regard to it. Being answered that no decision had been arrived at, his remark was—"oh, then, I can vote as I have a mind to!" It was owing only to the party failure to lay down a rule in that case, and the consequent liberty to every one to vote "as he had a mind to"—that the opposition to the bill barely reached the respectable number of thirty-five!

I hope, sir, that there has been no party decision upon this matter. I trust that every man will act from his own honest convictions, and come up to what he believes to be the truth. But I make no threat. I presume not to dictate. I shall neither misrepresent nor abuse those who vote against the proposition.—Thus far I have carefully endeavored to keep clear of all personalities, and such will continue to be my course. But if any one on the opposite side has sought to gain by personal attacks upon my humble self—the field is wide open before him. I have no laurels to gain by such a contest. The experiment has been tried upon me again and again, but I have not yet descended into the arena of personal calumny, and I do not intend to.—Sir, I was absolutely driven into my present position. God knows that in this instance I regretted to leave my party. It was no agreeable thing to me to encounter cold and clouded looks or averted faces, from those with whom I had so long acted, and who had heretofore clothed their countenances with smiles and their lips with words of welcome and encouragement. But when it came to this—that I was to make myself part and parcel of the greatest wrong recorded in modern history or else lose caste with the democracy, I could not hesitate which alternative to take. I chose my path, and party denunciation was instantly let loose upon me, as it will be upon every northern democrat who pretends to think and speak for himself on this accursed institution of slavery. But, thank Heaven, the people are superior to the party, and the people have at last become aroused to this subject.

There is another topic, sir, connected with this, on which the people have a right to know the sentiments of their public men. I mean the present war with Mexico. I had occasion to say something about it the other day, and the gentleman of Ware seems to think that I have got into an embarrassing dilemma, because I denounced the war and its authors, while at the same time my friend from Keene (Gen. Wilson) has volunteered for it. As to that, I tell the member from Ware, and everybody else, that I am sure my friend from Keene does not want me to stand up here and attempt any defence of his course. He is to be able to protect himself, fully, and amply; and it would be an insult to him and the House, for me to offer a syllable in his aid. Whenever and however he may be assailed—whether in the legislature hall or upon the field of battle—whether by the tongue of an opponent in debate or the sword of an enemy in conflict—the creative arm of the Almighty has never yet made that man on whom the gentleman from Keene would call for help. I say nothing concerning him. But I will say, that as regards myself—and I say so with all due humility—I am neither unable nor afraid to speak, and to speak out upon it.

I said before that this war—the result of Texan annexation, was "unparalleled in infamy in the annals of modern history." That was my expression, and were some dispensing power now to proffer me the chance to retract that declaration, I would not do it. I repeat it, sir, *this war is unparalleled in infamy in modern history.* I care not who fights its battles, or who strive to vindicate its origin.—The pent up thunders against federalism and all that, which more than thirty years ago were hurled at the Hartford Convention, may now all be hurled at me, I care not. I repeat the declaration—I abide by it—the war is unparalleled in infamy! I never can or will admit the contrary. And, sir, if it shall so happen that when I am called from life, I shall leave behind me a friend who shall think me of importance enough to have a stone to mark my grave, I am entirely willing to let it be recorded upon it,—“the man who denounced the Mexican war.” The scheme of annexation and the consequent war are unequalled in their infamy, and will be so regarded by future ages. Some may look upon the partition of Poland as a parallel to this case. Sir, it is no touch to it. There is this difference between the two—Russia, Austria and Prussia, never pretended to be free countries; their sovereigns said that rulers were responsible to heaven for the government of the earth, and as they did not much like the then government of Poland, they cut her in pieces and shared her territory between them. But they made no lying pretences about the matter—they did the deed under no veil of hypocrisy. They did not come before the world with long faces and canting tongues, to talk about “extending the

area of freedom!” No, sir, they came out boldly and avowed their real object and motives—they said what they meant, and because they did so, they will occupy a higher place in history than we shall—at least in regard to this transaction. Mr. Calhoun, indeed, was bold enough to tell the truth. He took Texas to extend the area of slavery, and he honestly says so. If his friends at the north had been equally candid, they would not have rendered themselves liable to the charge of contemptible hypocrisy. No fault could have been found with them on that score.

Mr. Speaker, I have no doubt and no fear as to how this subject will stand in the future. I trust that the shadow of the Hartford Convention is not to extend over all time, and that a period will come when a man may declare his opinion of a public war, without being branded as an enemy to his country if he does not see fit to unite in singing paeans to the powers that be. But if this is not to be allowed, how easy will it be for any administration, in fear that its hold upon the fickle favor of the public may be loosened, to plunge the country into war upon any pretext, or no pretext, and thus secure to itself a continuance of power. The weaker, the more imbecile and wicked the administration, the better for this purpose, and consequently the more popular. But I trust that such a doctrine will never be fixed in the public mind. Look at the example of Lord Chatham in the revolutionary war. He knew the war to be unrighteous, but did he think that, therefore, government was to be eulogized and to be praised on account of it? No, sir, no! He denounced it as wicked, unjust and unholy—and everybody now allows him to have been right.

Mr. Benton, in the Senate of the U. States, has ably treated this matter, and it were to be wished that some of his political allies were half as honest in regard to it. Before the treaty of annexation was ratified and the present war had arisen, he assumed these four positions and he proved them too—

1st.—That the ratification of the treaty would be, of itself, war between the U. States and Mexico.

2nd.—That it would be an unjust war.

3rd.—That it would be war unconstitutional.

4th.—That it would be a war upon a weak and groundless pretext.

This was what Mr. Benton declared. Well, sir, we have the war now—and let me ask if it be not all he said it would be. Is it not unjust? I think so, and many of the people think so likewise. Was it not made inconsistently with the provisions of the constitution? If these provisions mean anything at all, or have any force whatever, it clearly was. Was it not made upon a weak and groundless pretext? Sir, I was about to say it was, but I should have been wrong. *The administration had not ingenuously enough to get up a “groundless pretext.”* They couldn't raise one, and therefore they resorted to an absolute and bare-faced falsehood in the preamble of their declaration.

Sir, it gives me no pleasure to dwell on this subject, and I have spoken of it at all only because I have been compelled to do so. But in view of the whole question as it stands, in view of the action of the Legislature of this State in 1839, in view of the tone of the public press and of the sentiment of the people at large—let me ask if the time has not come when New Hampshire should wake up to see if she is in her true position with regard to it? If it be true that her citizens are opposed to slavery, why should they not say so in the most effective way it can be said? What a singular anomaly would the condition of things here present to the view of an impartial and disinterested stranger? Coming among us—meeting with the people, talking upon this subject—apparently he hears but one voice; he finds at least just now, one unanimous expression of feeling in opposition to Slavery. It is the same in the street, in the public meeting, in the house of worship. Might he not well conclude that he had fallen on the chosen home, the very temple of liberty? But let him wait till March, and on the day of election he will see hundreds, and thousands, and tens of thousands of the very men so earnest in their abhorrence of slavery, go up to the polls and knowingly and wittingly deposit their ballots for measures directly and palpably intended for the support of the institution, and for men whose chief qualification it is, that they will uphold such measures.

Sir, if God were to-night, to judge the people for the sin of slavery, New Hampshire would drink more deeply of the bitter cup of retribution than South Carolina herself. Last year New Hampshire was a greater bar to Liberty, stood more in the way of freedom, than South Carolina. And why? I will tell you why. When the subject of slavery is introduced on the floor of Congress, a member from South Carolina rises and addresses the House. He goes, of course, in favor of slavery—he speaks for it, and votes for it—upholds it in all its relations—and supports, in order to sustain it, the gag-rule, the Mexican war and everything

else which tends in its favor. But of what avail is all this? He exercises no influence—not a particle—except so far as his own individual vote goes—because he is pleading his own case. Slavery is his peculiar institution. He must support it—he cannot do otherwise. But next rises a member from New Hampshire. Every eye is fixed upon him—every ear is opened wide to hear what he may utter. Here—this is the feeling—here comes one from the “Gibraltar of Democracy”—the mountain home of liberty—whose winds breathe of liberty as they sweep through her valleys, whose eagles scream of liberty as they soar above her towering hills. What has he to say? The panting breasts of the oppressed throb high with hope that now, at least, some truth will be told that shall strike conviction to the mind of the oppressor, some considerations urged that shall lighten the galling yoke of bondage. He speaks—and what is it? Cold, heartless, worthless, commonplace. He is in favor of what? Why, of liberty in the abstract—until the assertion of liberal doctrine touches the democratic party, when lo! he turns round, and votes side by side with the member from South Carolina, just exactly, and just so far, as the slaveholder wishes him to vote. Do you not see that this man exerts far more influence in favor of slavery than the other? Is it not plain that his voice is ten thousand times more potent than any voice from the south, to perpetuate the accursed institution and rivet still more tightly the fetters on the thrall-bowed slave? Let any gentleman deny it, if he can. Would to God it could be denied!

But, say gentlemen, we should confine our action to our own State. Well, sir, that is precisely what this resolution does. It was the good old doctrine, sir, to confine action on this subject to the States themselves, and I wish it had remained to this day. Because, then, the present state of things would not have occurred. This new experiment of annexing a foreign country to the Union, for the purpose of perpetuating slavery, would not have been tried. But because this state of things does exist, and because this experiment has been tried—this is the very reason why the people of the free States should rise up in their might within those States, and declare their will that the experiment shall go no further. Let us do so here. And when the second Texan State shall come to ask admission into the republic, do not let it be a member from New Hampshire that shall rise in his place and object to the very entertainment of discussion on the question of slavery within the limits of the new comer. That was the case in the last Congress, let it never happen again! It is ours to prevent it, and when we remember that it was left to a New Hampshire Representative—to the everlasting honor or disgrace (I will not attempt to say which, gentlemen can judge for themselves) of the State—to object to the reception of a resolution concerning portion of free territory in Texas—when we recollect this, I say we are called upon by every consideration to take all care, within the constitutional sphere of action, that such a thing shall not again occur.

If no action can be constitutionally taken, the resolution proposes none.—But the passage of the resolution will itself be action. There is an influence going abroad on this subject, and spreading wider and wider every day—with a force and effect, compared to which the conflicts of armed hosts and the decrees of battle are but as dust in the balance.—It is the result of a sound public opinion, and it cannot be overthrown. It will work. There is no statute of treason that can avail to arrest or to quell it.—And aiding the progress of this sound public opinion we have much to do. Let us not suppose that we are sitting here in a dark corner, or that what we do will not tell elsewhere. It will tell. It has told with tremendous energy already.—The very beginning of the result in New Hampshire has even now told to great effect. It has made the chain hang more lightly on the limb; it has given encouragement and hope where all before was darkness and despair!

Sir, I stand here to speak, not to parties, but to men. Yet, I will tell both whigs and democrats, that if they attach themselves to the principles of slavery, there is no salvation for them. The car which has started on its progress will crush to atoms beneath its ponderous wheels, whatever obstacle may intervene. The democrats have already experienced a part of the effects, and let not the whigs flatter themselves that their efforts can avail to stop that onward progress which has ground their rivals to powder. I do not pretend to be advised of the course of the whigs on this measure, nor of the democrats, (except so far as they say they never change) but I say to them both, that force of freedom will be too strong for the both of them. The great hosts in favor of liberty are marshalling for the contest—and they will conquer whatever be opposed. To be successful all parties must join with them. There is ground enough—higher ground than has yet been occupied, tho' destined soon to be taken up; there is room enough in free-

dom's ranks for all soldiers that may come, work enough—places enough.—For those anxious to shine as party leaders, indeed, there are but few places.—Every man in the battle of liberty, is of himself a leader as well as a soldier.—Each and all are fighting for freedom—not for individual power or place—and freedom will be their reward.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not go out of my way to denounce party, though party has denounced me. There is higher ground than party in this question. And I could wish—an idle wish indeed, and which perhaps had better not be spoken—I could wish that when this vote is taken, it be not by yeas and nays, but that every member's heart should give in the vote recorded there, even without his own volition.

I have trespassed too long upon the patience of the House. I have endeavored to treat this subject candidly and dispassionately, and to avoid personalities in debate. But let no one suppose that I say this with any view of *begging off* for myself. No, sir. If there be, on the other side, any great gun or any small gun to be discharged at me—let it come. Gentlemen may say what they choose—may be as bitter and as personal as it may to them seem good. I care not for that. I only say that, in such a contest, I have no arms to contend with them.—And now, sir, one word more and I have done.

The preamble to the original resolutions introduced by my colleague (Mr. Low) declared that “*pending the choice*” of a Senator in Congress it was expedient to make certain declarations, seemed to me to look something like holding a rod over the heads of the candidates. I said nothing about it at the time, for the delicacy of my own position forbade.—But if it was intended as an instruction, an admonition, a premonitory hint, or any thing of that nature—I have this to say, now, in regard to it. In my letter to my constituents in January 1845, will be found this passage.

“I acknowledge, in its broadest latitude and most unlimited application, the doctrine that ‘a representative is bound by the will of his constituents;’ not that he is bound to render a cold, formal, and heartless compliance with their plainly declared intentions, but that he is at all times cheerfully, zealously, and, as far as may be, effectually to carry out their designs and purposes. I believe in the right and the duty of the people to hold their representatives to a strict account for the manner in which they execute the trust committed to them, and in the corresponding obligation of the representative to be at all times ready to render a strict and honest account of his stewardship.”

To this doctrine I adhere. As to instructions, I am always willing to be instructed by those who can instruct me—and if, when in Congress, any portion of my constituents shall send me instruction or advice I shall receive it most gladly, I will give it careful and respectful consideration, and I shall be most happy if, on such consideration, I can conscientiously comply with it. But if, on calm, careful and deliberate reflection, I cannot reconcile such instruction to my own sense of duty, I shall disobey it. For instructions from the Legislature, as such—they will be received with the same respect, but I shall claim to read for myself the evidence of public sentiment and opinion, and to judge for myself upon that evidence.

The representative to Congress and the representative here, are alike servants of the people, and are responsible, to the people. If there be any right of instruction between them, it is a mutual right, and may be exercised by the one as well as by the other. And, while giving respectful attention to expressions of the people's will, I shall regard them as of no additional force if they come to me filtered through the sieve of a Legislative resolution of instruction. I trust I shall not be misunderstood. I have endeavored to be explicit on this point before the people, and to the opinions I have thus expressed before the people's representatives, I shall adhere.

Mr. Speaker, I tender my most grateful thanks to the House for the indulgence they have vouchsafed to me. I trust that our action will be such as favorably to commend itself to all our future reflections, to coming generations, and to God. And if this great evil of slavery cannot be stayed, if the seeds of its further extension are to be sown, and we are to reap their fruits—as reap we must—my earnest prayer is that in that day of fearful retribution, my native State, New Hampshire, may stand erect and call God to witness that she is innocent of the sin. If the blood of agony must continue to flow from the lacerated bodies of those held in bondage, may New Hampshire, at least, keep the hem of her garments uncontaminated by the pollution.

A fatal disease is prevailing extensively among the horses on Long Island, N. Y., called “Horse Cholera.” In Queens Co. alone over 400 horses have already perished, and the disease has made its appearance on Staten Island. No remedy has yet been discovered.

Every man is entitled to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

Saturday, October 10.

\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

LIBERTY TICKET.

For Representatives to Congress,

1ST DIST. CHAS. H. STEWART.
2D DIST. ERASTUS HUSSEY.
3D DIST. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

For Senators,

1ST DIS. WM. S. GREGORY,
SILAS M. HOLMES,
DOCTOR SABIN.

2ND DIST. MUNNIS KENNY,
FRAN'S M. LANSING,
S. B. TREADWELL.

3RD DIST. WM. E. WARNER.

4TH DIST. JAMES L. BISHOP,
AMASA W. KING.

5TH DIST. HENRY MONTAGUE.

6TH DIST. JOHN C. GALLUP,
NATHAN POWER.

For Representatives,

OAKLAND COUNTY,
W. G. STONE,
JOHN THOMAS,
DAVID McKNIGHT,
JOHN THAYER,
SEBING VOORHEIS,
ANSLEY S. ARMS.

WAYNE COUNTY:

HARVEY S. BRADLEY,
WALTER McFARLAN,
CHARLES BETTS,
JOSEPH D. BALDWIN,
BENJAMIN R. STEVENS,
GLOBE D. CHUBB.

WASHTENAW COUNTY:

CHANDLER CARTER,
ALVAH PRATT,
DANIEL POMEROY,
JOSEPH BENNETT,
CHARLES TRIPP.

LENAWEE COUNTY,

GEORGE L. CRANE,
JULIUS KIES,
HENRICK WILLEY,
BENJ. C. DUFFEE,
PAUL GEDDES.

GENEESE COUNTY,

JOHN W. KING,
A. W. HART.

KENT AND OTTAWA COUNTIES,

PRICE H. PRESCOTT,
GEORGE M. BARKER.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY:

HARRISON KELLEY,
WM. WOODRUFF.

EATON COUNTY.

T. T. STEBBINS.

SLAVERY:

ITS POLITICAL EVILS, AND THEIR REMEDY.

NO. IV.

In our first article we showed the Progress of Slavery, from its first beginning on the Virginia shore to its present gigantic limits; and its probable extension, as predicted by Mr. Wise of Virginia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, unless it should be checked by a general league against it. In the two following articles we considered the number, character, and principles of the band of Slaveholders who have seized the reins of our Government, and are using all its mighty and noble energies for the aggrandizement of themselves and their institution. We will now consider the means by which this overshadowing ascendancy has been gained, and is held.

THE FEDERAL REPRESENTATION.

By the Constitution, the free people of the Slave States have the same representation in Congress that is allowed to the Free States. This is as it should be. All free persons should be represented. But the Constitution goes further. Three fifths of all slave are represented in Congress, in almost every instance, by men who are personally slaveholders. This operates, of course, as a bounty on slaveholding, and builds up that class of men by offering to them political power just in proportion to their number of slaves. A rich man can elect himself to Congress, or to most of the State Legislatures, if he owns slaves enough. Suppose John Jacob Astor should buy up all the land composing this Congressional District, he would be no nearer to a seat in Congress than he was before, because he is still to be voted for by the freemen of the district. Now suppose he buys up a Congressional district in South Carolina, and makes one vast plantation of it. By putting on to his premises enough, he could become a member of Congress merely by the number of his slaves, without the votes of any white men. The principle operates all through the South; and as the three-fifths principle prevails extensively in appointing the members of the Legislatures, it is obvious that to own slaves is one important step towards political preferment.

By the apportionment of 1830, when the number of slaves was less than two millions, the number of Representatives in Congress was 242, of which the Free States elected 142, and the Slave States 100. But by their number of free inhabitants, the Slave States were entitled to only 75 Representatives. Thus twenty-five Southern Representatives represented mere property—a property valued by Mr. Clay at Twelve Hundred Millions of dollars. It is easy to see how these twenty-five votes, on every question between Slavery and Freedom, could be made to turn the scale for the slaveholding interest.

This interest has always been strong in the Senate: for every member of that House from the Slave States, is, and has been for the last generation, personally a slaveholder. We have the authority of J. Q. Adams for this statement. It is obvious that the greater the number of Representatives, the less proportionately would be the power of the Senate: and the smaller the representation in the popular branch, the less chance that the reform spirit of the people would find means for utterance and agitation. Hence, in fixing the apportionment of 1840, the number of the House was reduced, by the management of the Senate, from 242 to the present number, 223, (including the new States). In fixing the ratio of representation, the House adopted that of 50,179. This would have given a House of 306 members, and the Free States a majority of 68. But as it might be difficult for the slaveholders to manage so large a majority, the ratio was altered by the Senate to 70,680. This reduced the House to 223, and brought down the majority of the free States to 47 members. This effect was noticed at the time, by some northern papers, but the slaveholders in this, as in most things, had their own way. The correspondent of the New York Herald said—"The Senate apportionment has robbed the North of at least one quarter of its practical influence in the Union, when regarded in its full extent."

After the apportionment had been made, it was discovered that the effect of the odd number, 680, was to deprive the four great States of the North. Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, of one member each, while it worked no disadvantage to any slaveholding State. This had been privately cyphered out by some of the slaveholding members, and Slavery has the advantage of the trick for ten years.

The total number of slaves in 1840, as reported in the Madisonian, was 2,483,535. Deduct two fifths from this number, and you have left 1,490,121 as the federal number. Divide this by 70,680, the ratio of representation for each member, and you have TWENTY-ONE members, probably every one a slaveholder, sitting in the House as representatives of slave property. Now, when you consider the tenure by which these members hold their seats, and the fact that the greater part of the most important controverted questions are decided in the House by a less majority than 21, you cannot avoid seeing that their influence, in a long series of years, is tremendous. At this very day, it affects every family in the country. Had it not been for the opposition of these members, all letter postage could have been reduced to five cents. These Slavery-representing votes carried the Missouri question—annexed Texas, and are preparing to annex more Slave States in the Mexican provinces of California and Santa Fe.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

This inequality is carried into the Presidential as well as the Congressional elections. Thus, Massachusetts, with 729,030 white population has 12 electors of President; Kentucky, with only 587,542 whites, has the same number. Michigan, with 211,560 whites, has 5 electors; Louisiana, with a white population of only 153,953, or one quarter less, has six electors. Mississippi, with only 179,074 whites, has also six. Massachusetts, with 729,030 whites, has 12 electors; Virginia, with 740,968, has seventeen; Maine has 500,438 whites and 9 electors; N. Carolina, with only 484,807 whites, has eleven electors. Texas, with a free population of probably not more than 75,000, has two representatives and four electors. Its slaves have not yet been officially counted, but are certainly reckoned, in this representation, on a liberal scale.

One consequence of this "federal number" system is the inequality of the power of voters in the respective sections.—Republicanism requires that every man of full age permanently resident of the country, should have an equal voice in the election of rulers. This is far from being the case. For instance, 26,865 votes in Louisiana elected six electors; while 69,673 in Connecticut elected only the same number. The federal ratio being the standard, in the district where there are most slaves, a mere handful of votes elect Congressmen and electors of President. Thus one vote at the South may have two or three, times as much power as a vote of the Free States. The average number of votes for each representative in 1840 was, in Michigan, 14,797; while in Virginia, it was but 5,753, and in South Carolina 6,374. Thus a voter in Virginia or South Carolina has more than twice the amount of power that the Michigan voter wields. Each Louisiana voter has three times as much. In the election of 1840, each northern elector represented 10,708 voters: each slaveholding one, 6,465.

Candidates for Congress.

The nominations by all parties are completed. A remark or two on the selections may be seasonable and proper, if made with candor and truth. In the First District, the Democrats have renominated Mr. McClelland. We are not acquainted with him personally, but he has the reputation of being a man of moderate abilities, and a clever fellow. But a Congressman needs to have other qualities besides cleverness. He should not be clever enough to vote forty millions a year for carrying on proslavery wars, just because Mr. Polk wishes him to do so: nor should he vote for the annexation of a foreign nation, giving foreigners three or four times as much political power in Congress as his own constituents possess, and giving them, besides, a representation for property. But his acts are pretty well known to our readers, and we will not go into them here. We will merely remark, that so far as we have seen he has not shown any sympathy with reforms of any kind, and may rightly be set down as decidedly pro-slavery and thoroughly conservative in his political course and unworthy of the support of any friend of antislavery or general reform.

His Whig opponent, Mr. Lawrence, of this village, is a Lawyer by profession.—He is not at all identified with the reform part of the community, but sustains rather a neutral position. We doubt whether the pay of Congressmen or of public officers would be reduced by his election. As to antislavery, we never heard that he was guilty of an antislavery sentiment or action or speech, until after his nomination for Congress two years since. Of course, as a Whig, he would not refuse to vote for a Whig slaveholder for President, in 1848.

Mr. Stewart, the Liberty candidate, is so well known to our readers through the District, and the State, that we need say but little respecting him. The many thousands who have heard him know him to be a ready and accomplished speaker, well educated and thoroughly conversant with facts, a gentleman, and a prompt and energetic business man. In qualifications for the station he will compare with advantage with either of his competitors, while of his antislavery zeal and fidelity there can be no question. He is, besides, a thorough friend of reform.

In the Second District, the Democrats have nominated Edward Bradley, a Baltimore Slaveholder and Texas Convention man of 1844—a member of a body that unanimously denounced "all efforts of abolitionists or others"—whether by petitions or otherwise—"to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery"—whether in the District, on the Seas, or elsewhere—or "taking incipient steps in relation thereto"—as being dangerous to the Union, and which "ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions." From all we have learned of him we judge he will make about such a member as was John Norvell—pro-slavery to any extent that the party may call for—a mere politician.

Mr. Gordon, of Marshall, the Whig candidate, claims to be a little of a Northern rights man, but seems to go the whole for prosecuting Mr. Polk's war to the death. In a letter accepting his nomination, he tells the people of his district that he refers to the conduct of the Whigs who voted the war supplies "WITH PRIDE."—Of course he could be proud to do the same things, if not greater, although the taxes of each of his constituents be thereby increased from 20 bushels of wheat a year to forty or fifty. Mr. Gordon, of course, will support a Whig Slaveholder for next President, should he be the choice of the party.

Mr. Hussey the Liberty candidate, is a merchant of Battle Creek—a ready business man, of good practical knowledge general information, and sound good sense. We believe him to be worthy of the support of every Liberty man and friend of reform.

With the three candidates in the Third District, we are personally unacquainted. Mr. Bingham is an experienced lawyer and politician of some ability, but is not the man to be trusted or voted for by antislavery men. Mr. Wisner, the Whig candidate, is a lawyer of Pontiac, well known by name to most of our readers. Unless their impressions respecting him have been very different from ours, he is the last person a Liberty man would select to represent him at Washington.

In Mr. Canfield, the Liberty men of that district have a candidate unexceptionable in character and principle, and worthy of their confidence and support. All who may be led away by Wisner's antislavery professions, will find, in the end, that they have "thrown away their votes."

The Liberty men have good candidates in the field: they will never regret giving them, on this occasion, a hearty and unanimous support.

Letters from the army state, that not less than 140 of the two regiments of Illinois volunteers were sick.

Several articles are necessarily deferred.

The receipts will appear next week.

Slaveholding Supervision.

It is astonishing to consider what an influence the slaveholders have obtained over every public institution in the United States. Facts perpetually occurring show that the fear of the slaveholders extends to all parts of the country, and all classes of the community. For an example, we will mention a story told by the Charter Oak about Torrey and the recent Commencement of Yale College.

"It is customary for the Alumni of the College to meet on the day before Commencement, and exchange congratulations, both in conversation, and in brief public speeches. On these occasions, the Secretary usually reads a list of those graduates who have died within the twelve preceding months, with very concise notices of their lives and characters. When this list was read at the last commencement, the name of Rev. C. T. Torrey, of the class of 1833, was mentioned, with the additional statement, that 'He died in prison, a sacrifice to his principles.'"

A friend of ours, present on the occasion, was dissatisfied with this meagre announcement. Although no express censure was continued in the words of the obituary notice, yet as the fact was stated that he died in prison, that circumstance would certainly convey unfavorable impressions of the man, to all who should hereafter read the notice, if unacquainted with the history of his case. True, it was stated that he died "a sacrifice to his principles." But there are bad principles, as well as good ones; and men have died for one as well as for the other. This document, therefore, which was to remain on record as a permanent memento of the departed graduates, might leave a stain on the character of the noble martyr, Charles T. Torrey.

Our friend, therefore, wished an amendment inserted after the word "prison," so that the obituary notice should read thus:—"He died in prison, to which he was consigned by the laws of Maryland, for aiding slaves to gain their liberty." This amendment, it will be seen expressed no opinion on the propriety of Torrey's course; it merely states a fact, so that all persons could know why he was in prison, and what his principles were.

This friend of Torrey, instead of offering his amendment like a man, had evidently the fear of the slaveholders before his eyes: for he went all around the assembly, trying to find somebody who would back him up with a speech. An antislavery lawyer approved and would second the amendment, but would not make a speech on it, because there would be "a tremendous storm in the meeting; and many would apprehend great injury to the college." An antislavery minister declined, because he was a young man, and there would be "a great uproar" if the thing was proposed. He then went to the Secretary of the meeting, a classmate of Torrey, and asked him merely to read the amendment, and have it inserted if there was no objection. But the Secretary, after going and asking permission of his overseers, declined having anything to do with it. He then to a leading man, a member of the Corporation, who declined thus: "No; I'll have nothing to do with it. Don't you see that you will throw a firebrand into the meeting? The room is half full of gentlemen from the South, and they won't hear it—you'll just ruin the college at the south, and give it an ill name there"—and turned his back.

Mr. Torrey's friend found another antislavery man, usually fearless, who declined because he was a young man. Next, he went to an antislavery veteran, who declined because his business and livelihood in the city would be endangered, if not absolutely destroyed, if he should offer it, says he, "It will excite a prejudice against the college at the South, and the friends of the college will be bitter against me." So he gave up in despair!

It strikes us that if the friend of Mr. Torrey had the power of offering his amendment, and did not, he showed himself the greatest coward of all.

But it is not melancholy to see such a slavish and servile spirit in the highest classes? Torrey has reason to spurn with contempt such a set of College doughfaces.

Mr. Hale's Speech.

We give to day the concluding portion of Mr. Hale's speech in the N. Hampshire Legislature. Every body ought to read it. It has one peculiarity that reminds us of Gidding's speeches: he means something by his words, and tells so clearly what he means that it cannot well be mistaken. Thoughts clothed in this style make a strong impression upon hearer or reader.

Mr. Hale has since spoken in Maine, in several places in Massachusetts, and he lately addressed an overflowing house in Faneuil Hall, Boston. He was received there with great applause. It is said that he well sustains his reputation as an able and popular orator.

The California expedition has at last sailed from New York. The Commander put off in great haste to avoid a posse of civil officers, leaving behind 30 of his men. These are to be sent by the store ships. The men were very reluctant to embark without their six months advance pay. The expedition was supplied by government, at heavy expense, with machinery for saw-mills, grist-mills, and many other fixings for a permanent settlement.

Maine.

THE STAR IN THE EAST RISING!

We copy from the last number of the Bangor Gazette the following table of the result as far as heard from in Maine. The Liberty vote of Maine will rise to 10,000 votes. Well done for one year.

	Whig	Dem.	Lib.	als.
Penobscot, 46 towns,	2893	3553	1331	154
Piscataquis, 23 "	730	956	530	15
Somerset, 22 "	1888	1063	721	1
Franklin, 18 "	905	1161	705	2
Kennebec, 27 "	4150	2241	1127	83
Lincoln, 31 "	4379	2913	769	
Waldo, 52 "	1313	5021	586	
Hancock, 26 "	1280	1600	293	
Washington, 43 "	1760	2122	322	
Camden, complete	4041	5355	2293	
York, complete,	2245	3640	760	
Oxford, 23 towns,	1374	2916	580	
Aroostook, 21 towns,	300	565	27	

28,303 33,013 9002 357

Majority against Dams, (Dem.) 4710.

These returns are by no means accurate in detail, as scarce two papers agree—but they do not essentially vary from the truth. The Liberty votes are probably more fully returned than usual, as they were too important an element to be omitted. There are hundreds yet to come in, and henceforth the impracticable band is to hold the balance of the popular vote in this State until it is regenerated. Dying away sure enough!

In several towns the liberty party is larger than both the others. In about twelve it is the first party. In about fifty it is the second party.

In the State this party now holds the balance of power, not by a mere casualty, but by reliable conversion to our principles.

It holds the balance in several Congressional districts, in a number of senatorial districts, and in a large number of towns and representative districts.—*Transcript.*

From Mexico.

The only news of moment is, that Santa Anna seems to be confirmed in power: Congress is to meet in December: the proposals of peace by this country will be submitted to Congress: and an expedition for the recovery of California is projecting. The proclamations and addresses of the Mexicans generally breathe wrath and enmity to the United States.

Oakland County Bank.

This institution, as our readers have heard, has burst up. It has assigned its assets to D. Stuart of Detroit, and N. Lawson, the cashier of the bank. The bank was said to be owned by W. Truesdell of Detroit. Public meetings of sufferers have been held in Detroit and Pontiac, and Truesdell has been arrested on a warrant issued at Pontiac. More next week.

The series of articles we have commenced under the head of "Our Inquiry Meeting," and which we had designed as a familiar exposition of the best means of intellectual and moral improvement, and which we hoped to make valuable and useful, we must suspend for the present. Subjects of that nature require greater reflection, in order to do them justice, than any other: and they heavily tax the thinking powers of the writer. We may hereafter go through with the subject as we originally intended, but we shall not attempt it unless we can devote our whole time to editorial matters, and be relieved from the load of the publishing business which now overwhelms us.

Appointment by the Governor.

GEORGE MILLS to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Hon. Daniel Goodwin, resigned, and to hold the Circuit Court in the Second Judicial Circuit, in the place of Hon. Warner Wing, who is transferred to the First Circuit.

Dr. Denton and John Allen, well known through the State as the leaders of the "Young Democracy," have been re-nominated for the Senate from this district.

The Democrats of New York have nominated for Governor Silas Wright: for Lieut. Governor, Addison Gardiner.

The notice for St. Clair Liberty Convention was received too late for seasonable insertion.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Mass.—A Mr. Southwick of South Danvers has been detected in inserting a lead pipe into the aqueduct log of the Salem Water Company to supply a tannery. He went so far as to let out a right to one of his neighbors. He has been held to bail in \$1000 to answer to the charge of larceny, and is likely to find that these waters are not so sweet as he had supposed.

Connecticut.—A gang of pickpockets were in attendance at the missionary and religious convention, lately held at New Haven. They appeared among the throng of strangers in attendance, it is said, dressed like a clergyman, in black coats and white cravats.

New York.—Hon. Bowden Whiting the Judge who presided at the trials of Wyatt and Freeman, has been paid \$1024 87, for furnishing Gov. Wright with copies of the testimony. The Auburn Daily Advertiser, to show the enormity of these charges, remarks as follows:

"We here state that we would have bound ourselves to publish the testimony on both trials, from the Judge's minutes, together with the statements of conviction and sentence, in a volume elegantly bound and gilt, and delivered the same to the Governor, for less than two hundred dollars."

Is it to be wondered that the people are anxious for legal reform, and that

they entertain a very poor opinion of Courts and Judges, when such shameless corruption manifests itself?—*Rock Daily Ad.*

Louisiana.

A VOLUNTEER.—The New York Tribune says, George Washington Dixon has been arrested in New Orleans for being found drunk and rioting in the streets, and was permitted to "travel" in the not very spacious "belle" of the Calaboose! George has been in uniform, it is said, ever since he left New York. His conduct, it seems, is as "uniform" as his coat.

The wretched blot, above named, used to edit a foul Hawk and Buzzard sheet in N. Y. called the *Polyanthos*, and was often hauled up before the Police and other courts for lying, and kindred graces. Finally and very appropriately, he volunteered for the Mexican war, and undertook to raise a company for the service. On his way down the Ohio and Mississippi, he passed for "Gen. Dixon" of New York, and gulled a good many of the "flats."

A slave, by the name of Heiton, belonging to a man in Louisiana, by the name of Peyton, has recently been sentenced to be punished by one hundred and twenty-five lashes, twenty-five to be given at the end of every month, for five months, and to wear an iron collar for four years, his crime was murdering another slave. If he had struck a white man, he would, as a matter of course, have been thought worthy of being elevated to the gallows.

Michigan.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal writing from Mackinaw, Sept. 4, says: A very melancholy occurrence took place here on Monday evening. One of the soldiers who arrived a short time since from Buffalo visited the wigwam of an Indian of the Chippawa tribe, at about 12 o'clock in the night, for the purpose of visiting one of the young squaws. He was detected by the mother, who attempted to protect her daughter, when, with more than savage ferocity, he attacked the being whom God had made her natural protector, in such a brutally violent manner as to cause her death, after two days of intense suffering. He was arrested, having been pointed out by the Indians, who were conversant with the affair, while in the midst of his fellow soldiers, though they were taken in singly. He was confined in the guard house, but last night he escaped and was upon the point of leaving the island in a boat, which he had stolen, when he was discovered, secured and confined, where they intend to keep him till taken charge of by the civil authorities. This has produced great excitement among the numerous Indians here, many of whom have beheld for the first time a white face.

VARIETY.

A letter from the Rio Grand of Aug 20, says—

"One company has been reporting from thirty-five to forty-five on the sick list each day, and some days reported as high as fifty-three unfit for duty. In a tent next to me, four have died within seven days. As I laid down each night to take my rest, I could see by the moonlight, one of these poor fellows, away from home and friends, laid out on the ground on one single blanket—the next day he is carried to his grave, there put in without a coffin, and covered up. Not a day has passed for ten or fifteen days, but what we have had a burial in camp."—*Alabama Journal.*

WHY NOT GIVE SLAVES THE BIBLE? At the meeting of the Bible Society in Paris, one of the speakers is said by the correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, to have exclaimed—

What a striking fact! If the religion of Rome was in the Bible, why does not Rome distribute this divine book? Why have we alone Bible Societies? Rome condemns herself, when she obstructs as much as she can, the study of the scriptures, for she proves thus that it is impossible for her to stand on the ground of the written Revelation.

How applicable to the slaveholders! If they believe the Bible allows of slavery, they will be glad to have the slaves furnished with Bibles. The fact that they withhold the Bible from the slaves proves that they know its influence to be subversive of slavery, and their scriptural reasonings from the Bible are mere false pretenses.—*Emancipator.*

M. Soyer, the Reform Club cook, in a work recently published, called the "Gastronomic Regenerator," says:—"During the last ten months I had to furnish 25,000 dinners for the gentlemen of the Reform Club, and 38 dinner parties of importance, comprising about 70,000 dishes, and to provide daily for 60 servants of the establishment, independent of 15,000 visitors who have seen the kitchen department in that lapse of time."

The whole deficiency for the year in the Post Office revenue, will be only \$540,000—much less than has been anticipated.

That is about what the North pays the South annually to convey its mails. Were it not for Slavery we could have 2 cts postage for all distances.

A pretty thing it is, in the eye of the philanthropist, the philosopher and the Christian, that each of the four "great powers" has a war upon its hands.—Russia sends her regiments to shoot and be shot down by the Circassians; France

pillages, bayonets and smothers the Arabs; England keeps her hand in by a little by-play with the New Zealanders, taking the chance now and then for a wider field of exercise among the warlike aboriginals of Asia, Chinese, Sikhs, Scindians, Afghans or Burmans, as the case may be; and the United States play out their share of the game against the Mexicans. Pleasant isn't it? And consoling to the friends of humanity.—*Very.*—*N. Y. Spectator.*

FRENCH SMOKE.—The French government derived a net revenue from tobacco in 1844, of more than \$15,000,000. On the average each inhabitant of France smoked in that year thirteen ounces; but the greater consumption in this form was in the department of Nord, being sixty-nine ounces to each individual; in the department of the Seine, but thirty ounces; and in that of Loire only two ounces.

Pertinent.—Greeley says of Lawyer Licensing—"the restriction of legal advocacy to a select, exclusive body, is not needed by good lawyers, and not deserved by poor ones." Exactly so—and as true to other professions.

An English writer states the timber of the bridge across the Danube, built by the Emperor Trajan, was found to be sound when taken up, though immersed in the water sixteen hundred years.—The piles of the London bridge were also found sound after six hundred years use.

NOTICES.

State Agency Fund.

Subscriptions received since last report. Palmyra, P. V. Will, Cha'n. \$6 paid to C. H. Stewart.

Fentonville: Genesee Co. J. G. Southerland Cha'n. \$8 paid to C. H. Stewart.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.

Chester Gurnay 3d subscription, \$5. (\$10 previously acknowledged.)

Centerville, C. Gurney, Cha'n. \$13.19 (previously acknowledged.)

Constantine, Mr. Teasdale, Cha'n. \$5.00.

Sturges, Mr. Nickerson Cha'n. \$3. subscription of H. Kelly, S. George, and S. J. Bertrand, \$1 each.

Burr Oak, J. L. Bishop, Cha'n. \$3.91, subscription of R. H. Whitney, \$1.00.

P. Whitney, 1.00

S. Ross, 50

J. Titkins, 94

C. E. K. blue, 50

In all, \$3.94

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

Richland, per J. S. Porter Cha'n. \$12.00.

A. H. Hill, Oshtemo, 1.00

C. C. Johnson, Richland, 50

A. C. Eastland, Kalon, 50

Mr. Hough acknowledges, \$5.28, paid at Schoolcraft, and at Leroy, 28 cts.

Mr. Plumb acknowledges \$15, paid at Galca-burgh, and \$1 by Mr. Kellogg of Cosmick.

S. B. Treadwell acknowledges paid by Hillsdale village, H. Milliken, Cha'n. \$11.50, all their subscription except \$1.50, and by Adams, per Wm. W. Jackson Cha'n. \$5.

Recapitulation of the above monies paid.

Previously paid, \$284.40

Palmyra, 6.00

Fentonville, 8.00

C. Gurney and Centerville, 13.00

Constantine, 5.00

Sturges, 3.00

Burr Oak, .91

Kalamazoo County, .24

Schoolcraft, 8.29

Leroy, .28

Galcaburgh, 15.00

Mr. Kellogg, 1.00

Hillsdale, 11.50

Adams, 5.00

Total paid, \$378.50

Additional reports, made by S. B. Treadwell.

State Agent.

LENAWEE COUNTY.

Tecumseh, J. H. Miles Cha'n. \$7.95 sub'd.

Blissfield, Joel Carpenter Cha'n. 7.01

Palmyra, Leonard S. Hoxie, 3.34

CONNECTIONS.

\$33 credited as subscribed by "Walled Lake" F. Dewel Cha'n. should have been by "Com-mence," Oakland Co.

\$30 credited as subscribed by Hillsdale, H. Milliken Cha'n. should have been \$13.

\$50 credited as subscribed by Niles, Berrien Co. and \$42 by Cassopolis Cass County are to be expunged entirely, the funds having been otherwise applied by their towns.

\$10 subscribed by Highland Oakland County was credited twice, once on 1st August, and again on 15th August.

RECAPITULATION.

Previous Amounts of subscription, \$1129.10

Tecumseh, 7.25

Blissfield, 7.00

Palmyra, 3.34

Deduct as follows:

Hillsdale error, \$17.00

Niles, 50.00

Cassopolis, 42.00

Highland, 10.00

Total subscribed, \$1027.69

Total paid, \$378.50

Please notify errors or omissions.

C. H. STEWART,

Chan. State Cent. Com.

Detroit, Oct. 5, 1846.

State Agency.

APPOINTMENTS OF MESSRS. PLUMB AND HOUGH, OF UTICA, N. Y.

At Hastings, Messrs. Plumb and Hough will unite, and pursue the rest of their tour in connection, unless they find friends on the spot deem it best that they should separate occasionally.

The will fill the following appointments:

IONIA COUNTY.

Wednesday, October 14 at Portland.

Thursday, " 15 at Lyons.

On the 16th and 17th at such places as may be appointed, by friends at Lyons.

CLINTON COUNTY.

They will spend in this County the week, commencing on Monday the 13th at De Witt, to Saturday evening the 24th. De Witt friends will make the necessary appointments.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY.

They will spend in Shiawassee the following week, commencing on Monday the 26th at Owosso, and ending on Saturday evening the 31st.

Each appointment will be at early candlelight, except at the Mass Conventions at Kalamazoo, Paw Paw, and De Witt, in connection with Messrs. Bibb and Treadwell. These will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. (See appointments of R. & T.)

We again commend these visitors to the care and hospitality of friends, and request the latter to forward them on their route.

Messrs. Plumb and Hough, are also authorized to receive contributions to the State fund. We have to throw ourselves on friends to sustain our effort, and we solicit from each his contribution, no matter how small. Every contribution is carefully published in the Signal, with or without the donor's name, according to circumstances.—It is probable however that some part of the collections made by these gentlemen cannot be published until their return to Detroit.

C. H. STEWART,

Chan. St. Cen. Com.

Detroit, Sept. 21, 1846.

State Agency Appointments.

MESSRS. BIBB AND TREADWELL,

Will attend COUNTY MASS MEETINGS

at the following times and places.

CHARLOTTE,

Eaton County, on Tuesday, October 13th.

MASS.

Ingham County, on Friday, October 16th.

DE WITT,

Clinton County, on Monday October 19th.

UT. Attended also by Messrs. PLUMB and HOUGH.

BENKINS,

Shiawassee County, on Wednesday, October 21st.

In Genesee County, place to be fixed and announced by Dr. King, of Grand Blanc, on Friday, October 23d.

HOWELL,

Livingston County, on Tuesday, October 27th.

OAKLAND COUNTY.

Place to be fixed by Pontiac friends, on Friday, October 30th.

WAHSENAU COUNTY,

On Monday, November 1st.

Each meeting will meet at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and hold an afternoon and evening session also.

Friends in the places designated will please make immediate preparations for the meetings. Let ample notice be given and at once. Let other speakers be invited, and every preparation made to make the most of our present effort.

We are doing our part. Our speakers are doing theirs. If friends through the State will also do theirs, the November ballot box will send a thunder shout of Liberty over our land. To it then, friends: to it one and all. Let there be no hesitations; no faint heartedness; no holding back; but in their place, buoyant hope, and the stern determination of freemen to war to the death with slavery.

C. H. STEWART,

Chan. St. Cen. Com.

Detroit, Sept. 21, 1846.

Ingham County Convention.

A Convention of the Liberty party of Ingham County will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M. at the School House near De Witt.

Cover's in Leslie, for the purpose of nominating a Representative to the State Legislature, from this County, and suitable candidates for county officers to be supported by the Liberty party at the ensuing election.

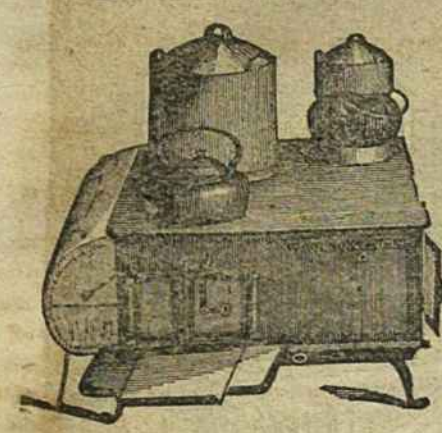
LEWIS ATWOOD,

H. D. POST,

County Committee.

September 25, 1846.

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 can be confidently recommended as being decidedly superior to any Cooking Stove in use. For simplicity in operation—economy in fuel and for unequalled BAKING and ROASTING qualities, it is unrivaled.

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. 212

J. HOLMES & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Dry Groceries, Carpets, and paper Hangings,

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

J. HOLMES, New York.

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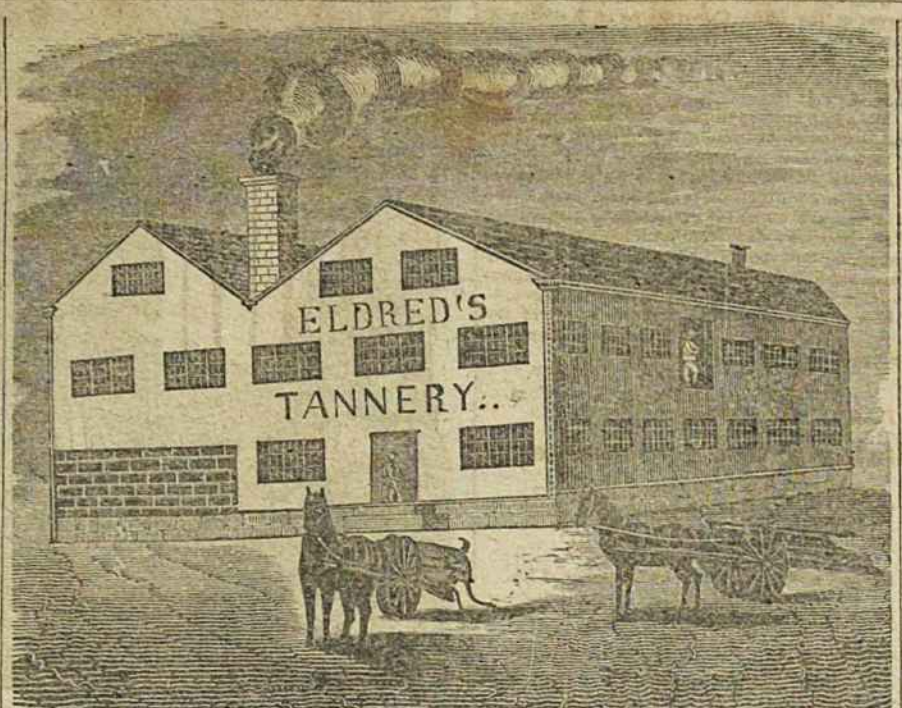
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LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

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

Spanish Sole Leather, Slaughtered do, Handloomed do, Oak do, French-tanned Calf Skins, Oak and Hemlock tanned do, Hemlock tanned Harness and Bridle Leather, Oak do, Bare and Tap Leather, Skirting, Philadelphia and Ohio; Shoe Trimmings, and Kit of all kinds.

Also, Lasts and Pegs, Curriers' Tools, &c. Horse and Collar Leather, Cordovan 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.

ELDRÉD & CO. 218-1y

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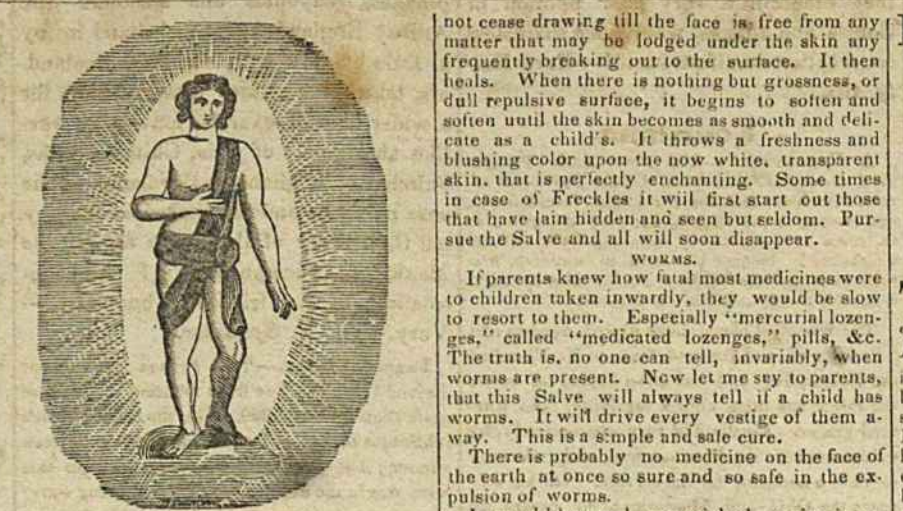
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THE preceding figure is given to represent

the Insensible Perspiration. It is the great

evacuation for the purposes 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. Lie

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 Scrip-

ture 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 ac-

tion, and throws off all the offending humors,

and all the impurities of the blood, and thus

restores it to its natural purity. This we see

in the case 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

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