

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
G. BECKLEY, } Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1845.

VOL. 5, NO. 14.
WHOLE NO. 222.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Michigan, by

BECKLEY, FOSTER, & Co.

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

TERMS.

One Dollar a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, Two Dollars will be invariably required.

Old subscribers can have their papers at One Dollar a year, by forwarding that amount, and paying in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For each line of brevity, (the smallest type,) or the first insertion, 3 cents.

For each subsequent insertion, 1 cent.

For three months, 3 cents.

For six months, 6 cents.

For one year, 12 cents.

Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. Legal Advertising by the folio.

Manufacturers, Bookellers, Machinists, Wholesale Merchants, and all others doing an extensive business, who wish to advertise, will find the Signal the best possible medium of communication in the State.

All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid, to SIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

THE WORSHIP OF NATURE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

It hath been as it were especially rendered unto me and made plain and legible understanding that a great worship is going on among the things of God.—Galt.

The ocean looketh up to heaven,
As 'twere a living thing,
The home of its waves is given
In ceaseless worshipping.

They kneel upon the sloping sand,
As bends the human knee,—
A beautiful and tireless band,
The priesthood of the sea!

They pour the glittering treasures out,
Which in the deep have birth,
And chant their awful hymns about
The watching hills of earth.

The green earth sends its incense up
From every mountain shrine,
From every flower and dewy cup
That greeteth the sunshine.

The mists are lifted from the rifts
Like the white wing of prayer,
They lean above the ancient hills
As doing homage there.

The forest tops are lowly cast
O'er breezy hill and glen,
As if a prayerful spirit passed
On na're as on men.

The clouds weep o'er the fallen world
Even as repentant lovers;
Ere to the blessed breeze unfurled
They fade in light above.

The sky is a temple's arch,
The blue and wavy air
Is glorious with the spirit-march
Of messengers of prayer.

The gentle moon—the kindling sun—
The many stars are given,
As shines to burn earth's incense on—
The altar fire of heaven!

MISCELLANY.

IF WE ONLY HAD A PIANO.

"This is pleasant," exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cozily in the rocking chair, as the tea-things were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, revealing a prettily and neatly finished sitting room, with all the appliances of comfort.—The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying what he had all day been anticipating, the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife Esther, took her work and sat down by the table.

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he said, again taking a satisfactory survey of his snug little quarters.—The cold rain beat against the windows, and he thought he felt really grateful for all present comforts.

"Now if we only had a piano!" said the wife.

"Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the pianos in creation," he declared complimentarily, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime with his own.

"Well, but we want one for our friends," said Esther.

"Let our friends come and see us and not to hear a piano!" exclaimed the husband.

"But, George, every body has a piano, now-a-days—we don't go any where without seeing a piano," persisted the wife.

"And yet I don't know what we want one for; you will have no time to play on it, and I don't like to hear it."

"Why they are so fashionable—I think our room looks really naked without one."

"I think it looks just right."

"I think it looks very naked—we want a piano shockingly," protested Esther, emphatically.

"But you know every body, now-a-days, wants astral lamps."

"Those lamps are the prettiest of the kind I ever saw—they were bought at Boston."

"But George, I do not think our room is complete without an astral lamp," said the wife sharply: "they are so fashionable; why, the D——s, and the B——s, and A——s, all have them. I am sure we ought to."

"We ought to if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that." The husband moved uneasily in his chair.

"We must live within our means, Esther," exclaimed George.

"I am sure I should think we could afford it as well as the B——s, and L——s, and many others we might mention, we do not wish to appear mean." George's cheek crimsoned.

"Mean! I am not mean!" he cried angrily. "Then you do not wish to appear so," said the wife. "To complete this room, and make it like other's, we want a piano and an astral lamp."

"We want—we want!" muttered the husband; there's no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may! and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma! How many homes and husbands are rendered uncomfortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with present comforts and present provisions. How many bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after fashionable necessities. If the cause of many a failure could be made known, it would be found to result from useless expenditure at home—expenses to answer the demands of fashion, and what people say of us!

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, by her thrift, prudence and cheerfulness, when I was first beginning."

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion bitterly, "by useless extravagance, and repining when I was doing well." What a world does this open to the influence which a wife possesses over the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well.

Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common for young house-keepers to begin where their mothers ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skillfully with, adorn your houses with all that will render it comfortable. Do not look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture.

If secret dissatisfaction is ready to spring up, go a step further and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark, cheerless apartments, insufficient clothing, an absence of the comforts and refinements of social life: then return with a joyful spirit. You will then be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate that toil and self-denial which he has endured in his business world to surround you with all the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully with him in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harassed with fears lest family expenditures may encroach upon public payments.

Be independent; a young house-keeper never needs greater moral courage than she does to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A——s, and B——s decide what you must have, neither let them hold the strings of your purse. You best know what you can and ought to afford; then decide with strict integrity according to your means. Let not the censures or the approval of the world ever tempt you to buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matters little what they think, provided you are true to yourself and your family.

Thus pursuing an independent, straight forward, consistent course of action, there will spring up peace and joy around you. Satisfied and happy yourself, you will make your husband so, and your children will feel the warm and sunny influence. Happy at home, your husband can go out into the world with a clear head and self-relying spirit; domestic bickering will not sour his heart, and he will return to you again with a confiding and unceasing love. Depend upon it, beauty, grace, wit, accomplishment, have far less to do with family comfort, than prudence, economy, thrift and good sense. A husband may get tired of admiring, but never with the comfortable consciousness that his receipts exceed his demands.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. in his speech in Congress upon the annexation question, gravely urged the acquisition of Texas to make room for the future slave population of the Country. In half a century he estimated the increase of the number of slaves to 20,000,000. Only think of twenty millions of bondmen in this mode of free Republic!

Communications.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE CONVENTION—OUR CANDIDATES.

Again have the friends of the enslaved met to advise with each other upon best means of urging forward the car of emancipation, and to present for the suffrages of the people, the names of such persons as they deemed worthy of the confidence of the Liberty Party.

The number of delegates in attendance at a time when our farmers were embarrassed with an unexpectedly early harvest, the degree of enthusiasm which prevailed, and above all, the perfect unanimity with which the business of the convention was transacted, are so many cheering indications of what we may anticipate at the coming election.

To every friend of Mr. Birney the circumstances attending his nomination must be a source of unalloyed gratification. They show that notwithstanding the many falsehoods, forgeries, and malicious insinuations, so industriously circulated and urged against him by his very "honest" opponents during the late Presidential campaign, he is still unscathed.

Indeed, the whole delegation seemed to feel, that independently of a spontaneous and universal attachment to the man and his principles, his nomination was essential to the vindication of our integrity as a party.

The result was, that neglecting the customary forms, he was without a note of dissent, by one triumphant vote, made the representative of our principles—our candidate for Governor.

In him we have a candidate who is abundantly capable, and deservedly popular with the party: not in the cant phrase of politicians a "rag baron," nor yet a pensioner upon the public bounty; but emphatically one of the people: in the strict sense of the word, a farmer: one who, though rich, sacrificed his property to his principles, and those too, at the time, principles of the most unpopular kind; and one also who will bear a favorable comparison for integrity and moral worth, with the best men of our country.

Our political enemies have insinuated that Birney was "used up," that we dare not nominate him; thus taunting us with what they conceived and wished to be the result of their own forgeries and falsehoods. But the result must satisfy them that we can neither be coerced nor driven from our position.

Let every Liberty man who claims to be thus fixed in his principles remember that upon the success of those principles depends the salvation of our country; and that such success must, to a great extent, depend upon our exertions as individuals.

Every man can do something by lecturing, or conversing; by aiding the circulation of the Signal; by contributing means to sustain lecturers; by inducing others to turn out at the election; and last but not least, by voting himself. Let every friend of the slave attend thoroughly to these suggestions, and we shall next fall give such a specimen of "voting away" as shall electrify our opponents, and satisfy them that we are party not only the best, but that is and shall be.

T. T. LYON.
Plymouth, July 12th, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty.

MISSAS. EDITORS.—Having for several years had my mind deeply inspired with the degraded and suffering condition of the colored people in the Southern States, but being unable to afford them any direct aid, and learning that a portion of them had effected their escape from their Algerine captivity in these United States to a land of liberty in the young Queen's dominions, and wishing to learn something of the fruits of slavery, and in some way to impart to the instruction, or comfort of the fugitive, I left my family in Maine, about the first of November last, and made my way to Canada. Previous to my setting out upon the journey a committee from three evangelial denominations was appointed to obtain some aid in paying my traveling expenses of which Rev. David Thurston, of Winthrop, was Chairman, and from whom I received a letter of introduction and commendation.

On arriving at Canada, I called at Toronto upon Lake Ontario, from thence up the lake to Hamilton, and visited Queen's Bush, Brockford, London, Dawn, Chatham, Sandwich, Malden, Colechester and Gosfield. In all which are colored settlements, as also in several other places which I have not yet visited. They are not, as some suppose, colonized, but are spread over the country 150 miles by 250, and so mixed in very much with the white population, and though this is annoying to some, it is, I apprehend, far the better for the colored people. In this way they have better opportunities to obtain work and to improve from the customs of the people. An attempt was made some years since to establish a colony of colored people in that part of the province then called Upper Canada, 16 miles north of London, but it has proved a failure. Of late no attempt of the kind has been made, unless it has been done in this State, which I am told has also been abandoned. No, let the fugitive go into Canada, and engage in any lawful occupation which he may choose, and behaving himself as a man and as a citizen, let him be treated as such.

Let him have the respect of his neighbors and the privileges and protection of a citizen. And I would say the same should be continued his flight to Maine, or stop in Michigan, or in any other of the free States.

There are now, it is supposed nearly 20,000 colored people in Canada, and most of them are self emancipated. They are recog-

nized as citizens, and have equal privileges in the primary schools with other portions of the inhabitants, and all sustain themselves, but many are very poor, and as to a living, might do much better to stop this side of the line. And when I have been asked why they do not I have had to hang down my head and say that they can be perfectly safe no where but in Canada.

But since I have visited this State, I have somewhat changed my opinion, and have come to the conclusion that there is at least one free State, where the fugitive may be pretty safe. And as I find by enquiry, that those who are here are doing well for themselves and for their employers—and that many more are actually wanted, of both sexes, I would advise all that are now here, and others, that may come, to stay. I have seen but few in Canada that appear to be doing as well as they are doing in this State. And though there are many I suppose, in the States who would not wish to have them come too near them—like to have them know, and keep their place, have no opinion of amalgamation. &c. the prejudice here against colored people is far less than it is in Canada, and is diminishing upon acquaintance with them and their good conduct. The colored people have done much in Canada in clearing up the land and in furnishing wood for the market. The large piles of wood seen upon the wharves of Malden, with which to propel the steamers are mostly furnished by the colored people. And is there no new land to be cleared up in Michigan? What an increase of real value, to the producing class of this State would be made by thousands of these hardy descendants of Africa. And what more honor would be conferred upon the State than to have it called the land of refuge—an asylum for the oppressed?

The abundant harvest which the inhabitants of this State are now gathering in, should remind them not to withhold bread from the hungry, nor lodging and clothing from the flying, ragged fugitive. And let the delightful, anti-slavery spirit, which pervades the minds of eastern abolitionists, characterize the people of this State by proclaiming to the free colored man, an immediate, entire and everlasting emancipation from the wicked and hateful oppression of prejudice and recognize in every colored man a neighbor and a brother.

Yours in behalf of the oppressed,
SAMUEL FOGG.
Marshall, July 1845.

SELECTIONS.

COST OF THE NAVY.

A writer in the Christian Citizen has a long article in proof of the position that the annual cost of the Navy is greater than all the profits of our Commerce. We make the following extract on account of the facts it contains.

"The next answer to our question,—and it is the answer the most relied upon,—is, a navy needed for the protection of commerce,—Commerce is the interchange of merchandise, the circulation throughout the world of the conveniences and luxuries of life. It supplies the United States with the productions of other countries, and furnishes other countries with the surplus goods of our own. We do not underrate the value of commerce. It builds up our cities. It supplies many wants. It accumulates capital, and stimulates the productive industry of our citizens.

But, our country could have all this profitable commerce, without owning a single ton of shipping, without one sail on the ocean, bearing the stars and stripes. Foreign vessels would carry on our freighting us well, or cheaply, as our own, and do their own fighting, if fighting is necessary to protect them. The carrying trade is a distinct branch of business. The owning of ships has no necessary connection with commerce, more than carting or waggoning has with the merchant's purchases and sales.

Already, nearly half of the merchandise imported into, and exported from, the United States, is carried by foreign vessels. In 1843, the proportion of foreign tonnage employed by our commerce to American tonnage was as 500,000 to 1,200,000 tons. During the present year, in four of our cotton ports, there were, at one time, 150 foreign ships, to three hundred American; the tonnage of the foreign ships, being larger vessels, almost equaled the tonnage of the American. Of all the foreign arrivals at Boston, in the year 1844, half (tho' small vessels generally) were British vessels, and at other Eastern ports, existed the same state of things. The ships of northern Europe have the bulk of the exports from New York, to that part of Europe. The tobacco of Virginia, the Coffee of Cuba, the oil of our whole ships, go usually on board of these vessels; and foreign vessels have been chartered or employed by our own merchants for their East India voyages.

If we had not a single ship, we could receive or send away all the goods which, in the prosecution of commercial business, we required to be received or sent away. This, too, at fair prices of freight; for so rapid can be made the increase of ships, that goods will always be freighted at the lowest possible price, and as experience thus far has manifested, at lower prices in foreign vessels than in the vessels of the United States. From this cause, we are now rapidly losing the employment of our ships; they are not able to encounter the foreign competition. We certainly, therefore, need no navy for the protection of commerce."

It will, however, be said, that if the navy is not needed for the protection of commerce, it is for the protection of our navigation; that having merchant ships afloat, they require the

navy. Let us compare the cost of the navy with the profits of the navigation interest which it is said to protect.

The annual expenditure for our navy for the last few years has been:

1838 \$6,181,580 53
1839 6,182,294 25
1840 6,115,398 29
1841 6,001,076 92
1842 6,397,242 95
First 6 months of 1843 3,727,714 53
From 1st July, to 30th June, 1844 6,598,199 11
\$43,052,092 32

Add expense of Navy Department \$50,000 00
Forty-three millions, four hundred thousand dollars, a sum much larger than the profits of our navigation for the same portion of time, as every ship-owner will readily admit. From an official report, we ascertain that the expenditure (including the first cost and repairs and armament) for the ship of the line 'Delaware,' is \$1,051,000; for the 'Columbus,' \$871,000; for the 'Pennsylvania,' \$784,000; for the 'Ohio,' \$643,000; for the 'North Carolina,' \$312,000. The average cost of a line of battle ship is

\$250,000
One year in service, wages, provisions, &c. \$20,000
Ship's proportion of Navy yard, &c. \$0,000
\$1,100,000

The expenditure has been, for the frigate 'Potomac,' \$227,000; for the 'Macedonian,' \$269,000; for the 'Brandywine,' \$269,000; for the 'Columbia,' \$292,000.

Average expenditure for a frigate, \$475,000
One year in use, 110,000
Navy Yards, &c. 25,000
\$610,000

For the sloop of war 'Warren,' \$267,000; ' Vincennes,' \$306,000; 'Falmouth,' \$335,000; 'Adams,' \$275,000.

Average expenditure of a sloop of war, \$315,000
One year in service, 50,000
Navy Yards, &c. 10,000
\$375,000

The average expense of each gun thus carried, as we say, uselessly over the ocean, for one year, amounts to about \$15,000. Now, admitting the profit of an American ship to be four thousand dollars per annum,—and this rate of profit would cover the ocean with ships,—it will take the year's earnings of one hundred ships to pay the expenditure necessary to have a sloop of war, and to use her for one year; one hundred and fifty ships for a frigate; and nearly three hundred ships for a line-of-battle ship; i. e. a little fleet of a seventy-four, and frigate and sloop requires five hundred and fifty ships to do a profitable business, to earn sufficient in a year to build, repair and sail this fleet.

Seventeen hundred merchant ships must be thus profitably employed every year to earn the annual expenses of our navy, if every ship clears \$4000 per annum!

We have about 1,000,000 tons shipping engaged in the foreign trade, which is two thousand ships, averaging five hundred tons each. The cost of this shipping is \$60 per ton. The actual value of our mercantile marine is about \$40 per ton, taking them together, new and old. This would make the value of our shipping to be forty millions of dollars, about five times the annual cost of our navy. Our navigation, therefore, must earn every year, or benefit the country 20 per cent. of its value, to pay for its protection by our navy.

The ship-owner does not, upon an average, one year with another, earn five per cent. beside the interest on the capital employed.—This estimate,—5 per cent.—would give two millions as the profit to the owners. The captains officers, and American seamen engaged in foreign trade, do not receive over three millions in wages. The increased value of American ship-building in tonnage, principally timber, for the iron, copper, hemp and canvas are mostly imported, on account of the construction of ships, does not exceed one and a half millions. The labor paid in ship-building is about one million dollars. Altogether, seven and a half millions are the national profit of our navigation, or about the cost of the navy."

"We are informed that a foreign ship brought goods from China to New York \$7 per ton freight, the average price in American ships being over \$20 per ton.

The World in a Bad Way.—The last Nauvoo Neighbor gives up the world, with the following diagnosis of its present condition:

"Disease incurable! chills and fever in America; palsy and debauchery in Europe; consumption and gout in Asia; and plague and leprosy in Africa! As with Israel so with world—the whole head is sick, and the whole heart is faint, AND DIE IT MUST! And Mormonism, eternal Mormonism, will witness the dying struggle—the last gasp when the earth quakes and triumphs over death, hell and the grave. So let the world die.

Progress of Temperance.—Twenty-one towns in Rhode Island, including nearly all the large towns, have voted not to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits. In this city the question of granting licenses has been indefinitely postponed in the Board of Aldermen. The whole number of licenses granted in the State a few years ago was over six hundred.—The whole number this year is less than fifty out of the city of Providence, and probably less than one hundred if licenses are granted in the city.—Providence Journal.

MORALITY OF AIDING SLAVES TO ESCAPE.

Speech of Mr. Codding, of Illinois in the late Liberty Convention for the South and West, held at Cincinnati, June 11, 1845.

The subject of aiding fugitive slaves to escape from bondage, having occasioned (as all such subjects must) some deep feeling in the Convention, attended with some slight discrepancy of opinion between the Kentucky delegates and others: when it was happily disposed of, Mr. Codding, of Illinois, being called, came forward and addressed the meeting nearly as follows:

Mr. President—I understand that there is now no question before the house, yet I feel impelled to detain the attention of the audience a little longer upon the subject just now disposed of, viz: the aiding of escaping slaves. I know that the subject is delicate and difficult. I dare not myself say that all possible aiding of fugitives is right; and yet it is well known that we are doing a very fair business in Illinois, under the name of "The Underground Railroad." Our Company is doing a tolerable fair carrying trade; our custom is constantly increasing, and we are every way pleased with our prospects.

Yet, Sir, I will not deny that this subject has its difficulties; and besides there are collateral questions of morals connecting themselves with it, which increase its complexity, and embarrass its decision.

Yet it is a question which we are compelled to meet. We know that fugitives are aided; and that aiding them clashes at a thousand points with the interests, the prejudices, and angry feelings of men. We are accused of "deceiving and exciting negroes to escape" or of "stealing negroes" of helping them to run away—of even justifying their "stealing horses," and boat stealing, in order to get a way.—These are among the Charges preferred against us by the "New York Observer," and other like prints.

Now, Sir, to put this subject before an audience in its true light, I have sometimes a valued myself of an illustration of which all must acknowledge the justice, seeing that it is but applying the principle which Christ has taught us, of judging what is right in the case of our neighbor, by making it our own.

I have sometimes asked an Illinois audience to suppose that some of us (no impossible or uncommon case) had gone out beyond the Mississippi for a hunting excursion, and a neighbor of ours was taken captive by a wandering troop of Indians, and kept by them in slavery. None can pretend that Indian slavery is worse to bear than Anglo Saxon slavery. It is not so bad. The Indian has not learned the desire of making money as the Anglo-American has.—He is nearly on an equality with his slave, and as Mr. Giddings has shown, the Florida negroes would fight and die for the privilege of being slaves to Indians, accounting it liberty compared with bondage to the whites!

Well, sir, our neighbor is taken captive by Indians, and we return in dejection, after an unfruitful search, giving him up for lost. Now, one day I am out in the forest beyond, after the lapse of months, musing as I go, "what if I should possibly happen to fall upon our lost neighbor?" and just correcting this vague fancy by a sober second thought, I see—no!—impossible!—yes—through the dim brushwood by the upturning smoke—the figure of a man—our neighbor, left by his captors to watch their fires and prepare their food! In a moment I am at his side, but he is a slave—spirit broken—subdued.

"Hist," he says, "don't for God's sake speak above your breath. The tribe will soon be in. They may now lurk within hearing."

"But," says I, "don't you want to see Mary and the children?" (That's his wife and two daughters at home.) "Why man," says I, "don't you want to see Mary and the babes?" "Oh, oh!" says he "don't name it!"

"But I will, though. Say man! will yee see your wife and children or not?" He looks up and sees there is meaning in my eye. "Now," says I, pointing to yonder grove, "go. There's a fleet of horses as was ever backed. Be off." (Much emotion in the house.)

And, as the saying is, HE PUT (Laughter and emotion.) In less than five minutes you see that horse, with our neighbor on his back, dashing—rather flying—through brushwood and thicket, like a creature with wings.

[The house, which was crowded to a jam with people of various sentiments on the slave question, here broke out into a murmur, or rather an uproar of delight at the man's escape. As soon as it was a little still, Mr. Codding cried out with an affected sneer:—

"Teach negro stealing, will ye? (an uproar of laughter followed, which lasted some time.)

Well, (continued Mr. C.) the noble beast bears him at the top of his speed to the banks of the Mississippi, but there is no ferry. And he hears the cry of the blood hounds and the yell of his pursuers and owners on his track. What should he do? He motions the animal onward, and he plunges into the broad cold stream; he reaches the opposite shore—drops down under the man he has rescued—stretches his limbs in agony—and dies.

Well, I cannot stop to pronounce an eulogy upon the horse. (A voice: he deserves it.)

But our neighbor, knowing that though in a free State, he is not safe from his pursuers, and strong still with the thoughts of his wife and children, leaves the noble brute, and tries his own speed at running. But weary and out of breath, he lights up a number of fine horses on the prairie, one of which, as if sent by Providence to his aid, trots gently up to him and lays his check upon the fugitive's shoulder. What shall he do? Shall he back him?

[No one said yes; yet every one in the house joined in an involuntary murmur at the thought of what a hunted man ought, in such a case, to do for life and liberty, wife and child. Mr. Codding answered the emotion of the house, as before, by ringing out the N. Y. Observer's objection to abolitionists.]

"Teach horse-stealing, will ye?" (Unprolonged applause.)

"Fearing safer as he flies farther, (continued Mr. C.) the fugitive reaches the banks of another stream, dismount, turns back the faithful horse, and hopes he will find his way back to his owner. Now, just as he is thinking how he shall cross this swollen stream, he espies a boat tied to the shore.— He does not wish to steal boats—but he is not yet at home, and he knows that his liberty, if not his life, hangs upon his crossing that stream. He unfastens the skiff—shoots across the current; lashes it to a log on the other side, and away across the prairie toward his home! Did he do right in taking the use of the boat?

(The audience again giving a murmur of approbation, Mr. C. again shouted the objection.)

"Teach boat-stealing, will ye? (Loud applause.)

Well, after I get home, hearing nothing of our neighbor the fugitive, I go over to his house to see if indeed he has found his way back. But his home looks silent and deserted—a remaining sense of insecurity has closed window and door, and the cottage is lonely and desolate. Loud and long knocking at length rouses the inmates, and when they see me through the lattice, they rush upon me—the father seizes me by one arm—the wife and children cling to the other, they weep, they kneel down and bless God, and bless me, that I have been—so—mean. (He would have continued: "as to steal a slave;" but his voice was drowned in an uproar of applause which almost shook the house.)

"Ah!" continued the speaker: "I knew that you would decide this question for me. I know that the doctrine is true and universal that God has fashioned men's hearts alike; and, as in water-face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man. And whenever we invoke one of the beautiful and eternal principles which God has written in every breast they come to the aid and rescue of every other.

I know my brethren from Kentucky, (Messrs. Fee and Needham) are sincere in what they have said here: I know the position which they occupy at home, I sympathize with them in their honest struggles for truth there, and cannot tell how much I would do to aid them. But, sir, we are bound to vindicate the eternal, immutable principles of humanity at whatever cost. I know that we may seem to make progress for our cause, at present, by turning it out of the pathway of right; we may avoid prejudices by it: men will like us better, and for the present there is a sure gain.

But, oh! when we rise up and take hold of the Eternal God! when despite men's formidable prejudices, and interests thwarting our course and prying us in particular cases to forego the truth—while we keep our cause firm upon the great and glorious and beautiful principles which God's own finger has traced in man's heart, every blow we strike drives a nail in a sure place in the temple of God!

By the eternal principles let us then attach our cause to God's eternal throne; and know that he who sit thereon and in whose hand are the hearts of all men, will make every human feeling and sympathy do its work, and all things in earth and heaven work together for its success. (Applause.)

An Important Law Suit—Millerism.—Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate are engaged in an important law suit, about to be tried in Boston, which involves the question whether a transfer of property made by a Millerite during his hallucination, can be deemed legal. The case is as follows, and is very interesting, because there are many similarly conditioned.—A gentleman in one of the towns in Massachusetts, a manufacturer, engaged in a large and profitable business, became impressed with the conviction that the world was about to come to an

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1845.

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FOR GOVERNOR, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, N. M. THOMAS.

'THE LAND OF THE FREE!'

All the papers of last week contain notices of the remarkable elopement of a body of slaves...

One of the slaves was left in jail at Rockville, to be hung for snapping a pistol at a white man.

The A. S. Standard says: "This movement created a great panic in Washington and Baltimore."

Baltimore, July 12, 1845. The Runaway Negroes—Cruel Treatment from their Captors—Shot down like Dogs—Triumph of Whiskeytown.

I learn from a gentleman who was present at the arrest of the gang of runaway negroes, near Rockville, Maryland, that they were treated in the most brutal manner by their captors.

What will our northern doughfaces plead to this statement of facts? Will they admit that they are inferior to slaveholders in natural endowments, in education, or in ability?

The State Journal says of Gov. Seward's Letter to the Cincinnati Convention: "We commend to a careful perusal the excellent letter of Wm. H. Seward on our first page."

The Journal, then goes for Suffrage to colored persons, against the admission of new Slave States, for "demanding" the Abolition of Slavery in the Federal District, for suppressing the Internal Slave Trade, amending the Constitution, and preventing the "encroaching" of the Federal Government by the influence of Slavery.

Reader! What had these men done that they were thus shot down like a gang of wolves? They had committed no crime; they were American born citizens, peaceably travelling the highway.

The population of Russia, according to the last census, was 62,500,000.

JONATHAN WALKER.

This gentleman, after an imprisonment of many months, most of the time in chains, has been released and arrived at New York.

Capt. Walker's reply to the Committee of the British Society is also published, in which he states that the original letters sent him were taken from him while in prison by the authorities, and laid before the Legislative Council of Florida.

Then follows the report of the Committee of the Florida Legislature upon the letters, denouncing this "foreign interference" with their domestic concerns, and abusing the Northern Abolitionists.

It appears by this whole transaction that even the benighted region of Florida feels the power of the sentiments of the civilized world against Slavery, by which the accursed institution is hemmed in on every side, and its defenders driven into closer quarters.

WHAT THE SLAVEHOLDERS SAY.

That the slaveholders have more than their just share of influence in governing the country, is a fact recognized at the South as well as at the North.

As to education you will probably admit that slaveholders should have more leisure for mental culture than most people. And I believe it is charged against them that they are peculiarly fond of power, and ambitious of honors.

What will our northern doughfaces plead to this statement of facts? Will they admit that they are inferior to slaveholders in natural endowments, in education, or in ability?

The State Journal says of Gov. Seward's Letter to the Cincinnati Convention: "We commend to a careful perusal the excellent letter of Wm. H. Seward on our first page."

The Journal, then goes for Suffrage to colored persons, against the admission of new Slave States, for "demanding" the Abolition of Slavery in the Federal District, for suppressing the Internal Slave Trade, amending the Constitution, and preventing the "encroaching" of the Federal Government by the influence of Slavery.

Reader! What had these men done that they were thus shot down like a gang of wolves? They had committed no crime; they were American born citizens, peaceably travelling the highway.

The population of Russia, according to the last census, was 62,500,000.

THE NATIVE AMERICANS.

The Natives held a National Convention in Philadelphia, July 4, and organized their party. About 100 delegates appear to have been present.

It appears from their doings above, that the Natives intend to be the first in the field at the next Presidential campaign.

Cassius M. Clay has written a letter to the N. Y. Tribune, announcing that he will fight no more duels.

While I shall ever contend for the right of self-defence, when the civil power cannot or will not come to my rescue; so, where the laws are sufficient for protection, and the public sentiment enforces them, there I am willing to confess, that the Duel cannot be justified.

We give all praise to Cassius for his manly stand on this subject, in the face of popular opinion at the South.

Greely of the Tribune, in his political madness, seems to have lost all regard for truth.

The Abolition orators and editors could not but know that nine out of every ten of their voters were drawn from the Whig ranks.

We cannot but believe that Mr. Greely knew he was stating that which was false when he wrote this paragraph.

READ THIS.

The following Resolution was adopted by the Whig Convention of New Hampshire in reference to the support of Hale, the anti-annexation candidate for Congress, by the Whigs:

Resolved, That in the quarrel which at present agitates and divides the democratic party in regard to a member of Congress, the Whigs can take no part: that there is but little choice to them between a man wrong in every particular of political principle, and one right in only one, so long as we have one of our own, sound, intelligent, manly and worthy of their support.

Now apply this to the action of the Liberty party during the last Presidential election, and it amounts to a complete justification of their course, as declared by the Whigs.

The Detroit Advertiser feels very bad over the nomination of Mr. Birney. It denounces it in one of its leaders as "gross frontery," and "unblushing hardihood," and talks about Mr. Birney's "presuming" to ask the votes of the freemen of Michigan!

Wm. H. Burleigh, Editor of the Christian Freeman, is publishing a Liberty Almanac for 1846. The price will be \$30,00 per thousand, or \$3,50 per hundred.

PEACE.

We find in an exchange paper the following Peace pledge, with the names of the signers. It is worthy of remark that almost all the signers are Whigs.

"We believe that universal and permanent peace belongs to the laws of nature and of nature's God; to the genius and vital spirit of Christianity; to the liberty, justice and prosperity of nations; indispensable to the true interests of mankind, and claiming the prayers and united efforts of all the friends of the human race."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following gentlemen subscribed the sentiment: HENRY CLAY, of Ashland. Of the United States Senate:—Isaac C. Bates, Rufus Choate, Mass.; Wm. D. Merrick, Md.; Wm. Woodbridge, Mich.; Henry Johnson, Lou.; J. W. Huntington, Conn.; J. W. Miller, N. J.; Samuel S. Phelps, Vt.; Albion K. Paris, late Senator from Maine; Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents; Charles B. Penrose, Solicitor of Treasury; Robert C. Winthrop, M. C. of Boston; W. S. Hubbell, M. C. of N. Y.; P. Dillingham, M. C. of V.

"With the strongest conviction of the truth, justice and beauty of the above sentiment in favor of peace, I add my name to that of the venerable author of these sentiments.—D. D. Barnard, M. C. of Albany; Luther Bradish, N. Y.; W. B. Crosby, N. Y.; C. P. Smith, Brooklyn.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

This vicious practice last year was openly practised throughout the United States by great numbers of respectable and pious persons.

"If any person shall, directly or indirectly, or by an agent, or as the agent of any other person or persons, bet or wager on any election, and shall be thereof duly convicted, such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. If any person shall be a stakeholder of any sum of money, or of any other thing betted, staked or wagered upon any election, as in the preceding section mentioned, such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars."

The Cincinnati Times has a correspondence between Maj. Lewis Figg and Col. R. M. Johnson, and a political address from Major Figg, which establishes these facts: that Figg and Johnson were messmates at the time of the battle of the Thames; that both were badly wounded; that Figg killed Tecumseh; that while confined in the tent together by their wounds, Johnson made a bargain with Figg to let him (Johnson) have the credit of killing Tecumseh, as Johnson intended to take a part in public life, and the reputation of killing Tecumseh would be of service to him; that Figg agreed to this, provided that if he (Figg) should ever become a candidate for office, he should be at liberty to state the truth.

The Detroit papers contain notices of the "Copper fever" which is prevalent there. Multitudes are seeking their fortunes in the regions of the North.

"Among the adventurers who are crowding the goodly citizens of this ancient borough, we find the representatives of such classes as stockholders and trustees of mining companies, stitenerators, pupils from L'ecole des mines, itinerant doctors, lawyers, ex-members of congress, state senators, some X and some without the sign of the cross, letter writers, practical miners and laborers, all anxious, not only to go ahead, but each one to get ahead of his neighbor."

The True American, C. M. Clay's paper is a little larger than the Signal, and contains, besides antislavery matter, a large amount of miscellaneous reading.

LEGAL REFORM.

Last week we presented some thoughts, on the delays of the law, showing that they are usually of no benefit to any except the legal practitioners; and expressing our opinion that the same expedition might be used in the Circuit and Supreme Courts as in justice's Courts, and a decision be had in every case at farthest in six months.

The poor man needs the protection of the law as well as the rich. Very often he needs to appeal to the law against the rich to obtain justice.

It is evident that a proper administration of justice cannot be had without the time, labor, and expense of the individuals who must be employed in dispensing it.

A considerable proportion of the whole cost of proceedings is expended on suits where no defence is made, and where, if judgment were rendered forthwith for the plaintiff, the costs would be but a mere trifle.

Perhaps we cannot more forcibly demonstrate the necessity of a reduction of expenses than by giving a succinct history of a few cases; and to avoid all dispute as to facts, we will take only those instances which we find authenticated in the report made on this subject to the last Legislature.

"R. borrowed \$100 of G. to buy a yoke of oxen, for which he gave his note for \$100 on interest, and gave H. for an endorser. The note not being met at maturity, was left with an attorney for collection, the law being so intricate, as to render professional services indispensable.

The attorneys for the plaintiff rendered professional services in this difficult matter, to the value of \$75,12. The clerk did recording enough to come to \$17,05, and the crier cried 60 cents' worth, and the court was paid from the public treasury, and defendant paid his own attorney, we know not how much; if this note had been for \$100 instead of \$108, a justice of the peace could have put it into judgment for about 50 cents, or \$1's costs, this including his own pay; but you see that one dollar more than \$100, makes all the difference in the world, in the great difficulty of such an intricate piece of business!

Now, in this transaction, there was no dispute between the parties whatever, and under the system we propose, a summons would have been issued, and on return day, a judgment rendered by default, at the cost of one or two dollars. This would have taken five or ten days. But, in this transaction, it took G. twelve or eighteen months to get a judgment, and he was kept out of his money about two

years, besides being put to a great deal of trouble; and for all this delay, trouble and expense, he never received one cent, to indemnify him."

"Again, Page sued Case on a note of \$600 Nov. 17, 1838. "Case said the note had been given more than six years, therefore he was not obliged to pay it."

But now let us see how our judicial system disposes of this matter. Page commenced by serving a written notice "for labor, for money had and received," "money laid out for your use;" "a large amount due on settlement, &c. &c."

Now if written pleadings, or the ancient forms of written pleadings, and terms were abolished, this issue would have been formed in five minutes, instead of three years.

Nearly all the costs accrued in this case before coming to trial, there being but one witness sworn. To ascertain by one witness whether Case had renewed his promise, took three years and three days, 40 folios of pleadings and sundry copies before trial; and taxed costs \$57 23 (verdict for defendant.) All the other costs probably amounted to as much, if not twice as much more."

"Jesse Meachum vs. Jeremiah Post and Joel S. Post. Not sued separately, but both together, and but two counts in the declaration of eight folios; evidently no design of making much costs. They both plead that J. Post had given five judgments before justice Lawrence, for the identical note sued on, and J. S. pleaded infancy.

Meachum replied, the judgments had not been recorded, and that J. S. Post had renewed the promise, to pay after he was of age.

J. S. Post rejoined that he had not so ratified.

J. Post demurred; i. e. he said it made no difference, whether the five judgments were recorded or not.

Meachum said it did make a difference, and so they joined issue in demurrer. After hearing the arguments, the judge decided it was not material whether the judgments were recorded or not, and consequently, Meachum's replication was not good, and he was allowed to amend."

Now here we have given you a full and unvarnished history of this whole matter. At first the Posts felt a little doubtful about being brought into the circuit court, under all the circumstances, and queried a little, but finally resolved not to go to trial, but to allow the judgment to be entered up, and save further costs and litigation.

"What has been done," they enquire with amazement, "to get up such a bill of costs?"—Mr. Meachum protests his innocence; he says, "I only commenced one suit, and I might have commenced two, one against each of you. I only declared on the note, and one common count, when I might have declared on a dozen counts, and made my declarations consist of forty instead of eight folios."

"Quite a large fire occurred in Rochester, N. Y. It broke out at half past nine, on the 15th, and consumed a large number of buildings on Front street and Work street. The origin of the fire is unknown. When the fire broke out, nearly all the members of the fire department were at the landing, two and a half miles off, to which place they had but an hour before marched to receive the Toronto firemen.

The Spirit of Liberty mentions an attempt to carry into slavery the wife of a colored man of Pittsburgh. Three or four ruffians seized her, but her husband raised the alarm, and pursued the slave catcher, who was held to bail for his appearance at court in \$1,700. Not being able to obtain this, the affair was compromised by giving the colored woman a deed of manumission.

This, you will perceive, cannot be properly done short of eighteen or nineteen hundred words more, exclusive of copies. This makes thirteen pleas to the declaration; and now you will perceive that when Meachum comes to put in his replications to each of these thirteen pleas,"—Here Post interposed, and enquired how many folios of written pleadings were used, and was told seventy-three! More than five times as long as the Declaration of Independence; and they were moreover informed, that it was necessary to have sundry copies of these papers, some four or five besides the judgment record; in all, as much writing as to copy the Book of Genesis. The lawyers tried to explain the necessity of all this to Mr. Post, by telling him "it had been the custom so long, that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and "it was as ancient at least as the fourteenth century," &c. Post remarked that "he saw no good reason for republicans holding in such stupid veneration the laws and usages of old monarchies," and finally he said "he would as soon encounter the ghosts of Coke, Littleton and Blackstone, all three, as to pay many more such bills of costs."

But after all, the parties pay only a part of the costs. Each County pays a large sum annually. Every day that the Court is in session, the County finds a Court House and keeps it in repair, provides fuel, lights, and stationary, pays two associate judges \$2 a day each, a sheriff and four or five constables \$1,50 a day each, and twenty-four petty jurors \$1,00 a day each. The presiding judge is paid by the State, about \$5,00 a day. The whole expense to the County is not far from Forty Dollars a day. The suits vary much in length but if the contested ones average two days each, here is an expense paid by the County of Eighty Dollars per suit, in addition to all the other costs. In return for all this, the parties pay over to the County for each suit the sum of three dollars.

Many of our most substantial citizens think a reform is needed here, if in no other particular. They can see no propriety in annually taxing multitudes of quiet and peaceable citizens who never go to law for the benefit of the litigious and quarrelsome. In all civil cases, the whole expenses of the law should be paid by those who make use of it. All others should be exempt from its burdens. Is not this just and reasonable?

The Syracuse Journal, a leading Whig paper, says of Gov. Seward's letter to the Cincinnati Convention:

"With the Evening Journal we endorse the leading sentiments of Gov. Seward's letter. It is admirably calculated to clearly the mist away from the Anti-Slavery movement, and to point out tangible and practicable objects for the action of Anti-Slavery men. We hope its words of wisdom and patriotism will not pass unheeded by any who do not believe the name of Republicanism by bowing down to the dark shrine of SLAVERY."

"The tangible and practicable objects" Gov. Seward "points out," have been pointed out for years in the Liberty papers. The Journal having had "a mist" before its eyes, has perhaps been blind to them. Here they are as stated by Gov. S. himself. Which of them have not abolitionists advocated?

"In many of the Free States there is a large mass of citizens disfranchised on the account of color. They must be invested with the right of suffrage. Give them this right and their influence will be immediately felt in the National Councils, and it is needless to say will be cast in favor of those who uphold the cause of human liberty. We must resist unceasingly the admission of Slave States, and urge and demand the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. We have secured the Right of Petition, but the Federal Government continues to be swayed by the influence of Slavery as before. This tendency can and must be counteracted; and when one independent Congress shall have been elected the Internal Slave Trade will be subjected to inquiry. Amendments to the Constitution may be initiated and the obstacles in the way of the emancipation will no longer appear insurmountable."

The Whig State Convention of Vermont, which nominated Wm. Slade for Governor resolved that "the Liberty party (a gross misnomer), is guided by selfish and reckless politicians—is efficient only for evil—and is at once the tool and jest of the Slave party."

Vastly complimentary from what Mr. Slade says is the "true Liberty party," but false in every particular. When has a slaveholder ever treated the formation of the Liberty party as "a jest?" The same Whig Convention passed a resolution complimentary to Henry Clay, and virtually promising him the vote of that State should he consent to run for President again.

Quite a large fire occurred in Rochester, N. Y. It broke out at half past nine, on the 15th, and consumed a large number of buildings on Front street and Work street. The origin of the fire is unknown. When the fire broke out, nearly all the members of the fire department were at the landing, two and a half miles off, to which place they had but an hour before marched to receive the Toronto firemen.

The Spirit of Liberty mentions an attempt to carry into slavery the wife of a colored man of Pittsburgh. Three or four ruffians seized her, but her husband raised the alarm, and pursued the slave catcher, who was held to bail for his appearance at court in \$1,700. Not being able to obtain this, the affair was compromised by giving the colored woman a deed of manumission.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK!

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Saturday. ESTIMATED LOSS FIVE MILLION DOLLARS! Immense Destruction of Property—Apprehended Loss of Life!—Terrible Explosion Another vast "Burnt District"—Troops ordered out for the Protection of Property—The Battery again converted into a Ware House.

Barclay & Livingston have also saved their books and papers. Mr. Augustus L. Cowdrey, a member of No. 42, son of the late Samuel Cowdrey, was in one of the buildings in Broad street when it fell—he has not been heard of since.

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES. As an illustration of the operation of legal technicalities, we will mention the following incident, which occurred in the Circuit Court of this County: The Plaintiff filed his declaration, in the cause in the usual form, entitled as follows: Circuit Court, } Washtenaw County. }

"Democratic Expositor and U. S. Journal for the Country," is the title of a new paper just commenced at Washington City, by T. Fisk and J. E. Dow, Editors. The first number has been forwarded to us. It is in the octavo form, weekly, at a dollar a year, making a volume of 816 pages.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. The N. Y. Herald has the following purporting to be from the Polynesian, of Feb. 2, published at Honolulu. It looks rather queer and romantic, but may be a genuine extract, for all that we know to the contrary.

RECEIPTS FOR THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY FOR THE PRESENT WEEK. Opposite each subscriber's name will be found the amount received, with the number and date of the paper to which it pays.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE. THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM IS PROVIDED BY THE GOD OF NATURE WITH HERBS OF DIFFERENT PROPERTIES AND SAVED WHEN PROPERLY ADMINISTERED TO EVERY CONDITION OF DISEASE.

At about four o'clock, Crocker & Warren's store in New street, in which was stored a very large quantity of saltpetre, blew up with one of the most tremendous explosions ever heard or felt in this city.

GEN. JACKSON. This distinguished man has been eulogized by his admirers for almost every excellent quality. Some traits in the General's character not commonly known have been brought to light by his friends.

FOREIGN NEWS. MEXICO. The latest advices from this country look more war-like than any thing preceding them. President Herrera had issued a proclamation, containing a decree and preamble adopted by the Congress of Mexico, and sanctioned by the President, setting forth that the United States have resolved to incorporate Texas into their republic, thereby insulting the dignity of Mexico, trampling on her rights, and threatening her independence; and the United States having violated the principles upon which her treaties of peace and amity with Mexico were founded, and contemplating an unjust spoliation of the Mexican territory, and the Mexican nation having a clear right to use all her resources and powers to the last moment against annexation.

SWEDEN. The following items of intelligence respecting this country, which we cut from the Buffalo Pilot, will be of much interest to every philanthropist: The proceedings of the Diet of Sweden, which has recently closed its session, were fruitful in the best results for the improvement and happiness of the people.

General Intelligence. THE BIG CHINESE LETTER. We find in the Union of Saturday the following translation of the Big Letter from the Emperor of China to the President of the United States, which reached the Department of State on Friday.

DIED. At Commerce, Oakland Co. July 15th, MARY, wife of John Cook, aged 56 years. Sensible that the time had come when she must bid adieu to earth, she called her family around her, gave them her parting advice, and as we humbly hope, and have reason to believe, fell sweetly asleep in Jesus.

Village Property for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale his property in the village of Seneca, situated on the Huron river, two miles below Dexter Village, containing 100 acres of land, of which he has 75 acres improved.

The Cheapest paper ever published in America.
DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR

THE DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR
THE CHEAPEST PAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA.
THE DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR is published weekly, in a volume of 100 pages, for one dollar per annum, in advance.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.

WE have the pleasure to announce that the price of the DEMOCRATIC EXPOSITOR has been reduced to one dollar per annum, in advance, for one year.



816 PAGES,
THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS
WHICH DR. FOLGER'S OLESIANUM, or MILD HEALING BALSA, HAS MET WITH NOT ONLY IN HIS OWN COUNTRY, BUT ALSO IN THE CURES WHICH IT HAS EFFECTED IN PERSONS WHO ARE IN A HOPELESS CONDITION.

HE HAS ON HAND
Ginghams, Lauvins, Calicoes of every color, Ribbons, Shawls, Cravats, Veils, Gloves, Hosiery, Alpaca, Brown Linens, &c.

Import to Farmers.
KAY & WILSON'S Hydraulic Press, for crushing clover, alfalfa, &c., &c.

Removal.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

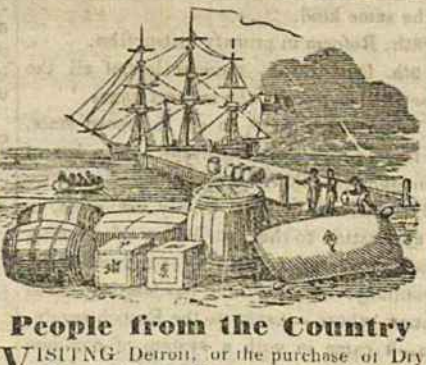
Removal.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Removal.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Removal.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Removal.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Removal.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.



People from the Country
VISITING Detroit, on the purchase of Dry Goods, Paper Hangings, or Feather, while going the rounds to ascertain the various styles or prices of Goods in the city, are requested to call at

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

W. A. Raymond's Store,
No. 145 Jefferson Avenue, being one door above Bates St. and next door to the Manhattan Store.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

DR. SMITH'S UNIVERSITY PILLS.
THESE PILLS ARE PREPARED BY DR. SMITH, late Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the University of Lake Erie, Ohio.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

1845.
J. HOLMES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Dry Groceries, Carpeting, and paper Hangings, No. 63 Woodward Avenue, Larned's Block, Detroit.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE
SUGAR COATED
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
FOR CONSUMPTIONS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA AND FEVERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
THE Subscriber has removed his shop to Main Street opposite H. Beckley & Co.

Wright's Medicated Plaster,
SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

Wright's Medicated Plaster,
SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

Wright's Medicated Plaster,
SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

Wright's Medicated Plaster,
SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

Wright's Medicated Plaster,
SPREAD FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Price only one shilling, in order to place them within the means of all.

FEVER AND AGUE, EFFECTUALLY USED UP.
DR. BANN'S FEVER EXPELLER, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are a Speedy and sure cure for Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Chills Fever, Periodical Headache, &c.

FEVER AND AGUE, EFFECTUALLY USED UP.
DR. BANN'S FEVER EXPELLER, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are a Speedy and sure cure for Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Chills Fever, Periodical Headache, &c.

FEVER AND AGUE, EFFECTUALLY USED UP.
DR. BANN'S FEVER EXPELLER, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are a Speedy and sure cure for Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Chills Fever, Periodical Headache, &c.

FEVER AND AGUE, EFFECTUALLY USED UP.
DR. BANN'S FEVER EXPELLER, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are a Speedy and sure cure for Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Chills Fever, Periodical Headache, &c.

FEVER AND AGUE, EFFECTUALLY USED UP.
DR. BANN'S FEVER EXPELLER, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are a Speedy and sure cure for Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Chills Fever, Periodical Headache, &c.

MARLBORO HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS,
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

MARLBORO HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS,
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

MARLBORO HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS,
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

MARLBORO HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS,
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

MARLBORO HOTEL.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE, NATHANIEL ROGERS,
No. 229, Washington Street, Boston.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

REMOVAL.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK OF BOOKS TO STORE NO. 2, EXCHANGE BLOCK.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.

DELAVAN HOUSE.
ALBANY, NEW YORK.
BY NATHANIEL ROGERS.