### THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY COMMUNICATIONS

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### POETRY.

[The tollowing lines, written by a lady in the West, whose name we have forgotten, will doubtless awaken in many of our readers, the remembrance of former days:] THE GREEN HILLS OF MY FATHER-

LAND. The green hills of my father-land, In dreams still greet my view; I see once more the wave-girt strand-The ocean depth of blue-The sky, the glorious sky outspread Above their calm repose-The river o'er its rocky bed Still singing as it flows-The stillness of the Sabbath hours, When men go up to pray-

The sunlight resting on the flowers-The birds that sing among the bowers, Through all the summer day. Land of my birth!-mine early love! Once more thy airs I breathel

I see thy proud hills tower above-Thy green vales sleep beneath-Thy groves, thy rocks, thy murmuring rills, All rise before mine eyes! The dawn of morning on thy hills, The gorgeous sunset skies-Thy forests, from whose deep recess A thousand streams have birth. Gladdening the lonely wilderness,

With melody and mirth. I wonder it my home would seem As lovely as of yore! I wonder if the mountain's stream Goes singing by the door! And if the flowers still bloom as fair, And if the woodbines climb As when I used to train them there. In the dear olden time! I wonder if the birds still sing Upon the garden tree, As sweetly as in that sweet spring

Whose golden memories gently bring

So many dreams to me!

And filling the green sitentness

I know that there hath been a change, A change o'er hall and earth-Faces and footsteps new and strange, About my place of birth! The heavens above are still as bright As in the days gone by ; But vanished is the beacon light That cheered my morning And hill, and vale, and wooded glen, And rock, and murmuring stream, That-wore such glorious beauty then,

Would seem, should I return again, The record of a dream. I mourn not for my childhood's hours, Since in the far off West-'Neath sunnier skies, in greener bowers, My heart hath found its rest. I mourn not for the hills and streams That chained my steps so long; Yet still I see them in my dreams, And hail them in my song;

And often by the hearth-fire's blaze, When winter eyes shall come. We'll sit and talk of other days. And sing the well remembered lays Of my Green Mountain home.

From the Liberty Standard. WHY SUPPORT THE LIBERTY PARTY. ally reached by political power.

2. Because no other party will undertake

to the anti-slavery cause. 4. Because the people will-and ought to go to the ballot box, and the nature of our government has taught them to go in bodies, or parties; hence it is certain unless a new party is formed, they will generally go with the old, and there sacrifice their anti-slavery character and the rights of the slave together.

5. Because the existing prominent parties cannot be supported without moral wrong.

THE TRUE WORKINGMEN'S PARTY .- The workingmen have long felt the want of a par-ty in politics that should represent their interests, which have been greatly overlooked by the managers of the old parties. They now have such a party. The Liberty party is the real workingmen's party. The object at which it aims is to protect the interests and secure it at the ballot box -Essex Transcript.

We excommunicate and imprison the small thief who steals the value of one day's labor; and fellowship and caress him, who robs a might be vitiated, and the old man reduced visited by a couple of men from Cold Water, what would be the effect of violently abductman of his wife, children, the earnings of his again to bondage. Accordingly he came to Constable Pierson and tavern keeper Foster, ing Northern citizens, to be tried and punished likely. entire life, and often of life itself!

For the Signal of Liberty. SLAVE-HUNTING IN MICHIGAN Union City, (Mich.) Feb. 21st 1843. MESSES EDITORS:

The following chapter on men and things, s prepared with the hope, that the great cause of humanity will be subserved by its publica-

Among a company of slaves, owned by Presley Nelms in Anson county in the southern part of North Caroline, was David Smith,

a son of his master by another slave. Smith was early taught the blacksmiths trade, and continued to follow it under the direction of his master, till his head began to blossom for the grave. He was permitted to marry, and was blessed with several children. He had the confidence and esteem of his master, who manifested his favor toward Smith, by making him a supervisor of his out-door affairs. He toiled at the forge from early in the morning, till late at night, for his task was to keep the implements on the plantation in was presented, besides the supervision he gave to other business. The orders for work were never allowed to lie over a single day. The necessity for this, arose from the fact that the amount of work to be done every day was nearly the same, and consequently. it would not do for a part of one day's business to be thrown into the next. He was uncommonly industrious, and attentive to his work, and seldom passed a single quarter of an hour in idleness. For all this labor, he was compensated with one peck of corn and two pounds of pork per week, and a scanty supply of clothing. The master becoming aged, and having used the man till he was nearly 'used up,' he being 51 years old at this time, doubtless thought that manumission would atone for all the guilt of enslaving God's immage. So he presented Smith free papers, and made him what his Creator designed him to be years before, a freeman .- brothers by the name of Alfred, magnani-Mr. Smith was assured that upon his being mously offered to accompany Andrew on foot prepared in some free state to support and to his father at this place, distant one huntake care of his family, they should also be dred and sixty miles thinking he would be out on his journey, he received intelligence ey. A day or two after their departure, that his old master had died, and by his last Pemberton discovered that he had again misaccordance with his previous pledge. But and when within six miles of our village, over- the British soil, as free as the air of heaven, the pleasure which this information was adap- took Andrew with his travling companions .ted to awaken was but for a moment, for he The whole company came into town together, at the same time learned that the will which and directed their footsteps to the abode of ses, and the heirs of his old master, taking ad- was in beholding him, and in being permitted their villany as interest might dictate. To menced a series of earnest & vigorous efforts, yellow mint drops, being the amount of a children into interminable bondage. the lot of Charles Nelm, fell Mr. Smith's and by argument, persuasion, and threatening, judgement and costs, obtained for board and Again you say, "This notion of universal eeldest son Andrew, who was about twenty one endeavored to convince both father and son horse keeping during his first visit to us. quality is a French notion-a discovery of

This fact emboldened Andrew to persevere, and Pemberton's proffered help was gladly by a return, where the malicious and selfish 1842: accepted. was kindly welcomed into Pemberton's own slave. Although Pemberton pledged his honhouse. Pemberton informed Andrew that he had been much offended by old Nelm, his for- the \$4,000 bond, and upon receiving security mer master, in being denied the hand of his for the immediate payment of the \$2000 daughter which he had sought: and that he which he pretended to have paid on An-1. Because the slave system can be effectu- had resolved to be avenged in the escape of drew's account, he would willingly emancihis slaves. He induced Andrew to believe that he acted mainly under this provocation in S. Because voting for pro-slavery parties is abetting in his escape. Andrew wrote to his futal to anti-slavery integrity, and consquently father in Ohio, and invited him to correspond with Pemberton on the subject. The old man rejoiced in the effort, and by the assistance of his son's use in his northern tour. From the time of Andrew's first escape to the reception of the forged papers, a period of nearly four months elapsed.

had for several years manifested a friendly

disposition towards Mr. Smith and his family.

While Andrew was secreted in the vicinity of his old master's residence, among some of that he was only keeping him away from his master, for the purpose of buying him when speculation out of him. Andrew acted on the rights, of the workingman. Let all who this conviction and fled to Ohio, where his think the laborer is worthy of his hire, show father had been residing. At the time of his master's decease, Mr. Smith had been advised by friends at the South to remove from Ohio, because it was feared his title to himself

this place, and was hired by one our blacksmiths. But to return to the son. He made his way by means of the free papers safely to Ohio, where he found many true friends and acquaintances of his father's. Upon Pemberton's becoming apprised of the flight of Andrew, he set out on horse back in pursuit of him, and after journeying six weeks, found him in Mercer county, Ohio. The first intimation Andrew had of Pemberton's following hun was made by the Sheriff of Mercer county, who seized him as Pemberton's runaway slave. The poor fellow was kept in custody for a day or two, but subsequently was liberated on bail. Owing to some inaccuracy in the proceedings, Pemberton abandoned the suit and paid his own cost. He was asked an explanation of his strange conduct, in his intercourse with Andrew, after professing so much friendship. He stated that he had been detected in siding Andrew by the Post Master, who perceiving the letter from Smith of a larger size than ususl, and from a free State, directed to him, had his suspicions excited and upon opening the package, found it to contain money, forged free papers and advice working order, and do such custom work as from Andrew's father, relative to his escape. The papers were copied by the Post Master, re-sealed and delivered to him, and he had not been apprised of the detection till a process of law was instituted against him, after the slave had left. That he had been compelled to buy Andrew, and pay fifteen hundred dollars, besides nearly five hundred dollars costs of a civil suit. He further stated, that he had been arrested on a criminal process, and barely escaped being sentenced to the penitentiary for two years; but the lenient judge had put him under bonds in the that the warrant deputized some half a dozen distinguished citizens," if lynch law was slaveholder, be suffered to go against us, and sum of five thousand dollars to appear at the fall term of court in 1343, and produce the slave within the boundaries of the county, where the court is to be held. The only proof of the truth of these sentiments, is the declaration of Pemberton.

Upon the suit in Ohio being quashed, two will had manumitted his 'Smith's) family in sed his victim, off he started in the pursuit, seek, and traverse the path that leads towards from him. All the eloquence of four six bar- nor misdirected. the star of liberty. A neighboring planter rel Colt's repeaters and bowie knife, were named Pemberton, became apprised of this brought into requisition, in connexion with feeling in Andrew, and offered him his assist- stirring appeals, and many tears. But all ance and counsel in making his escape. He this did not avail. Further proof seemed requisite to establish the truth of the alledged facts, and the decision was that the personal possession of liberty, must not be hazarded feelings of the slaveholder, might be demon-Young Smith abruptly left his master, and strated in the misery and sorrow of their or that upon being released from paying

who commenced making secret inquiries, rel - in another State, for feeding the hungry, they were after Andrew. The news came on his way, in his own State? Had not the about it, a messenger was posted off at eight | consequences of such operations? o'clock in the evening on the Canada track, to apprise the young man of his danger and ern, men;" and say, "The fact is, we have a hasten his escape beyond the reach of the tal- great party in our midst, who are constantly tective roar of the British Lion. The truth sence of Abolitionism-and if the r preaching soon eked out. The miserable fellow, instead has effect, it must weaken the cause of do-I advise these chivalrous gentlemen to be very and tried, hung, imprisoned, &c. unless they fare slim at Cold Water.

of our fellow citizens who were duly constituted a sort of body guard to the person of the constable, and who were also expected to aid in the capture. I have no doubt that the help in the capture. I have no doubt that the help is not so degraded and barbarous as to must consider whether the matter has or has ties have been useful and highly valuable in the to colour, will be perfectly safe here. In event of an attack. Suffice it to say, no blood fortunate arrival of Andrew at Sandwich, Canada, where the fetters of his spirit were removed and where he felt on sitting his feet on or liberty, would you not want an unprejudiced or the snow flakes that fall thick around him-Thus closes the history of Andrew Smith, but not of Simeon D. Pemberton. A consta-

For the Signal of Liberty. VIRGINIA WHIG DOCTRINES. To the Editor of the Richmond (Virginia)

ed by the Virginian of the mad and mis- ize or christianized Nation, or community. ch evous Fanatics, we entirely concur. There is no step, however extreme and violent, which could be taken to arrest these disturbers

readily adopt." pate him. All this, however, did not appear tians, the most learned and talented scholars, ate emancipation? satisfactory, and Pemberton finding it a hope- the most candid, enlightened and patriotic citless task to labor for Andrew's return with izens of the U. States-men whose principles him, pretended to leave the matter wholly to are deliberately and understandingly fixed; the honorable feelings of Mr. Smith and his and whatever ungenerous and urgentlemanly son, who gave him encouragement to expect epithets the South may heap upon them, will Pemberton prepared a set of free papers for from them any reasonable service which prom- not swerve them from their philanthropic purised him relief, provided they were convinced poses. Those "violent and extreme measof the correctness of his statements. This ures' you endorse must include the "abcompromise, Pemberton acknowledged satis- duction of the negro stealers, recommended home, pledging in the most solemn manner of trying them before your tribunals. Such to use no further effort, to coerce a return .- threats will not in the least frighten Abolitionhis other acquaintances, he had reason to Upon leaving he volunteered some good ad- ists. But it would undoubtedly hasten a believe that Pemberton's friendship was false, vice to his slave, a part of which was to remain "crisis," which you seem to think desirable. here with his friends. Our apprehensions But it might not be soch an one as you dewere not entirely at rest, for we thought it sire. It would be such a crisis as would ranat large for a small sum, and thus making a harely possible that the purchaser of flesh and idly hasten the last expiring struggle of Slablood might yet return. Soon after his de- very in the United States. If, sir, the lynchparture, we thought a change of scenery and ing of American Citizens who have voluntaair might not prove injurious to Andrew, and rily gone among you from the North, berecommended to him Victorias Asylum, to- cause they were suspected of Abolitionism, wards which he started on foot. In about has had a very great tendency to increase two weeks from Pemberton's leaving we were what you are pleased to term and fanatics;"

ative to the slave. It soon leaked out, that clothing the naked, and directing the enquirer like a thunder clap, but without saying much | South better count the cost and consider the

You admit you "cannot re'y on all South-

means to kidnap Andrew while here. A war-rant issued by Henry Warrer, Esq. Post and devise totally different plans, such as will cal sentiments of the Whigs? Then of all the Conventions or public Meetings of Whigs right to the daring constable and his abettor, yourselves. Such as the West India Islands have been called without reference to individwho came "armed to the teeth," with one of now enjoy; and such plans as will restore nal claims to express the Whig preference, the leveling instruments and bowie knife which union between the North and the South, or which, being called for other purposes, have were borrowed of the Southerner. Desperate which now exists but little more than in name, incidentally expressed that preference-what and courageous man, to carry a loaded six and which the North are beginning to feel is Clay? Gen. Harrison by death and Mr. barrel shooter so near his heart. What if it a curse to them, if they must continue to sup- Webster by voluntary position being out of had gone off accidentally, or what if some of port slavery as they have done. Indeed, Sir, the question, what hope can there be of conor some of his friends; I wonder if they praction where the business whitever, without being stynchso as to take dead aim and kill on the first fire? ed," or arrested under the mock form of law, otherwise eem superfluous, have been promptfor if they should by any means disable or hurt science and of speech, and hypocritically precareful how they fire such dangerous things, will tamely surrender the liberty of conthemselves, the southern men-seekers would tend to be in favor of Slavery? You propose in one of your numbers "sending a solemn em-It is hinted that the Justice expressed bassy of ten or twenty of the most dis'irguish- States that several of them, which would vote doubts as to his jurisdiction in the case, but ed citizens of Virginia to the Legislature of for John M'Lean or some other unexceptionathe advice and learning of the Counsellor all the non-slaveholding States." What ble citizen from a Free State, would by the Cos, dispelled his fears. We are informed would be the fate of this "solemn embassy of their otherwise Whig voters to support a

practised as much at the North as at the thus give the election to Calhoun or Van Bussouth? We could have fine game and sport ten. Let us weigh this suggestion.

And first, as the abandonment of Mr. Clay your remarks of Dec. 7th, you go on to say without the aid of custom, prejudice or self and disinterested jury?

Every slaveholder knows, (although he may affect to think differently,) that the African has as much moral right to enslave his had been executed had failed to receive the Mr. Smith. The first intimation that Mr. ble was despatched to Cold Water pistolless master, mark him with the knife or brand and signatures of the requisite number of witnes- S. had of the safety and success of his son, and knifelers, with a warrant tor hum, by means out him under the lash and make him in turn Statesman from all hope or chance of reaching of which he was brought over to take another support him in idleness and luxury, as he has vantage of this circumstance, had proceeded to say, "This my son was dead and is alive farewell look of his old friends, receive their to enslave the African The same right, if they to set the instrument entirely aside, and to again." The meeting was affecting and in- embrace, and leave them a parting momento had the power, to amplgamate with their masmake such disposal of the unhappy victims of terresting. Pemberton immediately com- of his late visit, in the shape of two of his ters wives and daughters, and sell their own pursue such a course for this time only, and

years old. Andrew was a blacksmith, and that Andrew was morally bound to return While here the second time, pains were taken French Philosophers who planted the seeds of doubtful; and the difficulty fearfully augmentwas highly valued for his industrious habits, with him. He pleaded his inability to pay the to indoctronate him a little more deeply in the the French Revolution. It has no Anglo Sax- ed by the timidity which yields to There is too much light and intelligence in cession so persions, so fatal. the Northern States for such sophistical reasoning to have any influence in favor of slavery. Facts are beginning to be looked opon People—their discrimination between the proand treated as such, and are exerting influence per use and the abuse of a power-the fidelity Sin-In the Signal of Liberty of Feb. 6th, accordingly. With the amount of light, rea of the North to the spirit and essence of the is the following from your paper of Dec. 7, son, justice and religion, there is abroad in the earth; involuntary servitude, even in its mildest "In every sentiment of detestation express- forms, cannot much longer exist in any civil

If these are fucts, and the signs of the times and the action of the civilized world seem of the public peace, which we would not plainly to indicate that they are, is there not "The mad and mischievous Fanatics," Sir, in their present course, that a worse crisis may Abolition of Slavery by rigidly, systematically are among the most pious and devoted Chris- eventually come, than they fear from immedi-

> SAXON BLOOD. Livingston Co. Mich. Feb. 1843,

# SELECTIONS.

LOOK ABROAD-AND THINK OF HOME!- The March of Liberty .- The march of civilizaedans. We were informed the other Let no one pervert our position. We do day says the New York Commercial, by a not say that the citizens of the Free States entire extinguishment of human slavery.

TWEEN MEN AND BRUTE CREATURES, and now the noble work is done. We propose to

blush for shame?-Liberty Standard.

Mr. Webster in his Fanueil Hall speech,

From the New York Tribune. THE PRESIDENCY AND SLAVERY.

MR. CLAY CANNOT BE ABANDONED.

We are not of those who believe it treason per se to the Whig party to prefer or oppose the nomination of any individual to any station. We regard no man as more or less a Whig on account of his individual preferences. But in regard to the Whig candidate for the ons of the American Eagle, within the pro- preaching universal equality—the very es- pext Presidency there seems to exist so very general and hearty a concurrence in the choice and support of Mr. Clay by the Whigs that it nes seem to us at once idle and unwise in any of going home, went only to Mercer county mestic slavery, and in the end, totally subvert | Whig to speak of any other man. Of all the Ohio, where as he stated, he had when there before, accidentally left his bill of sale of the slave, which prevented him from taking legal Morth, right, and justice, and GOD against means to kidnap Andrew while here. A warheld within a year past, -we mean all that

> from Massachusets, sustaining demonstrations doued because of the bearing of the slavery question-that such is the deep seated and

which some of these half a dozen gentlemen practice Lynch law or punish men not guilty not two sides. Would not his description tend to could have afforded, would to one of the par- of crime. Southern people, without regard transform our National into a Sectional party? Would it not at once divest us of any symp thy or support from the Slaveholding States? Could the Scuthern Whigs support our alterwas spilt, not even a "bang" was heard from that "the common mind cannot draw those native candidate with any self respect? Could the repeater. In silence, deep but eloquent, nice distinctions, which assert that it is the we decently ask them to do it? In the color the two capturers returned captiveless to refirst law of God and Democracy, that all which certain vital questions of National Policy laws have been made to wear, in the investment take care of his family, they should also be emancipated, and join him. He accordingly went to Ohio, and after the lapse of nearly four months, was about going South to receive his family, consisting of a wife, two sons and two daughters. Just before setting icy have been made to wear, in the inveterate a noble vote to Gen. Harrison; they are preinterest. If you, sir, were to be tried for life. paring, in spite of all superficial seemings, to to give an equally ordent and efficient support to Mr. Clay. They have palpably become far more National and less Sectional than formerv. within the last three years. But if the Whigs of the north recede as they advancef we become Sectional as they become Naional-above all, if we establish a test which virtually excludes their eminent and favorite the highest station in the gift of the American -do we not virtually and voluntarily shiver the bond of our union and cast them off forever? For, let none absurdly say that we vill afterward return to one more generous

Next day the fatal precedent will plead, The crisis will always be imminent, the reand ingenuity. His master being about to remove further south and take him along.

\*\*To and take him along.\*\*

\*\*To another south and take him along.\*\*

\*\*T Andrew took it into his head, that he would broken, were they compelled to be separated ed and will prove not to have been misapplied, it needs none. But to ask how long slavery would be better for the Whig party even to lose the next Presidential Election with the can exist with such arguments for its support? man of their choice than to win it by a con-

> But the question raised by the effort against Mr. Clay has profounder bearings than even this. It involves the moral integrity of the compact from which spring the Federal Con-stitution. All must realise that the Southern States, in conceding to the Northern the power to choose a President for the whole Union did not concede a power to prescribe and ostracise their own citizens simply on account of the domestic institutions which they neither stipulated or pretended to shandon. If the idea had been broached in the Federal Convendanger that if the slaveholding States persist tion of '87 that the Free States could force an excluding Slaveholders from all the places of honor or trust under the new government, would not the plarm have been sounded -the the north profuse of guaranties against such an abuse of accorded power, and the South rigorous in exacting them? What fair mind ever understood that the power to act upon the institution of Slavery for its overthrow was given by that section of the Constitution enables an Electoral Majority (which the Free States steadily and decidedly constitute) to choose a President of the United States?
>
> We were informed the other the New York Company of the Constitute of the United States?

factory, and he left us, as he alledged for in the Lynchburg Virginian, for the purpose gentleman recently from the Burbary States have now no means, no power, no right to home, pledging in the most solemn manner of trying them before your tribunals. Such that the Bey of Tunis has at a blow, by a deat adversely upon Slavery! They have means cisive comprehensive decree, struck off the fetters from every slave in his dominions, shut Constitution, and were not affected by it. up every slave market, and declares the The right to speak and write and labor, as men, against any moral wrong is anterior The Bey announced his determination (might we not say superior?) to all Governsome time since to show the difference be- ment. But the franchises growing out of the Federal Constitution, deriving their very existence from that instrument, have no rightful raise a subscription to send our Clays, our Websters, our Calhouns, our Stuarts, our Fisks—our Caine, over there to school.

existence beyond the objects for which they were instituted—they cannot be used to effect some purpose wholly aside from and adverse Who can think of his country and not to the intention and purpose of their creators without a breach of moral honesty-a flagrant violation of good faith. We can excuse the thorough going Aboli ionist, who declaring and that the fear of was deranged the busi- the Constitution an iniquitous compact, refuses ness of the people one-half as much as war to vote under or exercise any franchise under it; but he who uses the power granted by the Constitution in violation of its essential con-

ditions, is guilty of a deep and moral wrong.

Mr. Clay, then, being the emphatic choice of the great mass of the Whig party in every section for the next President will undoubted. ly be its candidate in the struggle of 1844 .the objection made to him on the ground of Slavery is one which not only cannot properly weigh against him, but which renders it more imperative that he should be supported. To abandon him on such grounds would be a breach of faith to the Whigs of the South and treason to the Constitution.

plying that there is or could be any Whig can- they are to be disregarded. ate for the next President stronger Mr. Clay, or that he cannot be elected. We believe just the contrary. He may be defented; anyother Whig candidate must be: That he will poll in '44, 100,000 more popular votes than any other Whig could, we have not a

> From the Michigan State Gazette. REVOLUTIONARY.

We copy the following from the Report of Executive Committee of the Michigan Anti-slavery Society, published in the Signal of Liberty on the 13th inst.

"The Law by which the free states are required to re-enslave those who have fled from the Southern prison house, is contrary to humanity, to natural justice and to the revealed will of God, and can therefore have no binding force upon our citizens. The indications now are that it will soon meet with the fate it deserves and be entirely disregarded.'

Had we seen such a declaration as this in a religious journal, we should have re garded it only as a moral sentiment, which if believed its author had a right to publish, and we should not have assumed to controvert the principle it would inculcate under such ciramstances. It would then properly be regarded only as an expression of abhorrence of the consequences that result from a civil enactment and a desire that it should speed ly be repealed. But appearing as it does in a polit ical paper, and sanctioned by the names of those who avow that the principles of the Michigan Anti-slavery Society are to be the basis of their political action, it must be regarded as presenting a very different aspect .-We cannot but look upon it as ah open and bold denunciation of the Constitution of the United States, and an appeal to policial partizans to come forward and aid and co-operate in the resistance of the execution of the laws of the land. Such being our views of the matter we feel constrained to direct public attention to the subject.

Though we have never co-operated with the political abolitionists, we have not been among those who have treated them as acting unde any other influences than a desire to promote the best interest of the north, and benefit and improve the condition of the unfortunate slave. We have only been apart from them in our views of the best policy to be used in accomplishing the benevolent and patriotic purposes by which they have been actuated. No one regards with more abhorence, the consequences of slavery upon the social, moral, political, and financial condition of the United States. than we do-and no one would be more assiduous in carrying out to a successful termination, any plan that we should think as equal to their extermination. But while such are our opin\_ ions and feelings, we are not yet convinced that a political organization is the method that should receive our support. We make these remarks with little expectation that they will meet with the approval of the political abolitionists, but we hope they will be regarded as uttered in candor and commend what may follow to be unprejudiced consideration of those with whom we may differ in opinion.

The sentiment inculcated in the above extract, we cannot believe will receive the sanction of those to whom it is addressed. As we have before said, it is revolutionary in its tendency, and entertaining respect & confidence in who are attached to the liberty party, so called, we shall venture to review the doc trine it disseminates in the confident belief that our remarks will not be considered by them as presumptuous or made in the spirit of contention and fault finding. As we understand the purport of their language, it is nothing less than a declaration, though couched in guarded language, that an executive officer away, and that the slave would be justified in ary it would follow that his friends would without blame should they aid him in staymg the hand of his oppressor-or in other words, it is a recommendation to the slave to resist the executive authority of the country. and to his friends to aid him in such resistance as the law is of no binding force. If we are mistaken in the conception of its import of course our remarks will be without point, but assuming that it conveys the meaning we have ascribed to it, let us see how such a

principle would operate.

An analagous case will aptly exhibit the for the regeal of such laws? consequences of its adoption. At this time there are many among us who regard capital punishment as "contrary to humanity, to nattiral justice, and to the revealed will of God.' and perhaps could the majority speak, the law placing the halter in the hands of the executioner, would be so declared. But nevertheless the law of the land vet declares the life of the murderer forfeited, and compels executive officers to exact the penalty. Take the late case of Golt as an example. In that inlate case of Colt as an example. stance it seemed to have been almost the united wish of the community m which he lived, hand of the executive should be stayed by executive clemency, but it was unavailing against the stern integrity of the chief magistrate of the state of New York, and had not self destruction been preferred to the terrors of the gallows, the sheriff would have been required to execute the judgment of the Court and executed Colt. ose the majority of the citizens of New York had regarded capital punishment as contrary to the sanctions, that are said not to sustain the law for re-enslaving a fugitive from a slave state, and in their sympathies for the culprit, had resisted his execution, would the liberty party have sustained them in their acts? Would such a procedure under such circum-

stances have been approved? Unless the civil compact and all political obligation are to be disregarded upon the suggestions of who may chance to think them not based upon the law of God. Such a course of conduct could not receive the sanction of any one. If the private opinion of a portion of our community would justify a mob in staying the hand of the law, there can be no security left for those who happen not to concur with them in

justice and equality of a public law. The Ta- Bankers the riff is regarded by the south as oppressive, un- lanthropi.t.

just, and not in accordance with the principle of equal rights as guaranteed by the Constitu tien and in direct violation of the command "to love thy neighbor as thyself." The north right, this is not the place to decide. But where can the man be found among the abolitionis's, who will sustain the South Carolina nullification doctrine. When we of the north are trespassing as is alledged, upon the rights of the slaveholder, no one is ready to justify them in assuming the position that the laws the Constitution.

of the land have no binding force—no one is of the land have no binding force—no one is willing to sustain them in the doctrine that

And why is it so, that a rule that is approved in one case is not equally applicable in an-other of a similar character? Is it not worthy of consideration, what it is, that operates to make men judge so diffi rently, where the same principle is proposed to be applied to precisely similar cases. Does it not become the liberty party to reflect a moment in view of what we have presented, before they give in their sanction to the doctrine that a minority breven a majority have the right to settle the question in a given case, that human enactments passed by the constituted legislative bodies of our country are without binding force, because they assume them to be contrary "to humani ty, natural justice and the revealed will of

Should such a principle once get a sure foot hold almong us, (and the repeated accounts of mobs in opposition to Anti-slavery meetings, lynchings, ricts and tumults that fill our prints, betoken that it is gaining ground) anarchy and all of its consequent evils, would inevitably soon be upon us. Let it once be understood that the intelligent and christian portion of our people would sanction in any one instance the violation of the laws of the land, and neither property or persons would have any guarantee of safety. Such are our opinions and such we think will be the opinious of all who will not blind their eyes by refusing the light when it militates against what they have claimed to be the paramount interest of the communi-

Let us not be understood as sanctioning slavery or any of the laws that appertain to its continuance or protection, in any thing we have said. We regard them both as evils, and we are anxious and ready to do any thing consistent with the best interests of the slave and his master, to secure the unnihilation of slavery, and repeal the laws which sustain it. We are only in opposition to the principle that public enactments should be disregarded, while they remain upon the Statute Book .-The remedy is repeal, not resistance.

From the N. Y. American. QUESTIONS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. 1. By the adoption of the Federal Constitu-

tion, was there any power over the institution of Slavery, within the several States, delegated to the General Government?

2. Has the General Government any power to legislate for the abolition of Slavery in the States, or for its support therein, except for the recapture of fugitive sinves?

3. Have not the Free States as indisputable right to be entirely exempt from the expense, and from what they deem the guilt and di-grace of Slavery, as the Slave States have to enjoy that institution?

4. Has the Federal Government any Constitutional right to apply the national funds, or to employ the Army or the Navy of the Uni-

ted States in recapturing fugitive slaves? 5. Has the Executive of the United States any Constitutional right to negotiate with foreign governments for the return of fugitive slaves, who had escaped from any States of

6. Has the Executive of the United States any Constitutional right to exert our national influence to prevent or promote the abolition of slavery, or the slave trade in other States or

7. Has the Federal Government the Constitutional right to involve the people of the free States in the expense, or in what they deem the guilt and disgrace of the coastwise slave trade, or to involve them in war with any foreign Government, for the purpose of supporting the traffic in human beings?

8. Has the Federal Government the right to employ the Army or the Navy of the United acting under the positive enactments of the land, is without authority to re-enslave a runerection of fortification, or to establish denosresisting even unto death, an attempt to take him into custody, and as we think, as a corol- for the purpose of protecting the people of those States against their slaves, in case of unticipated rebellion?

9. Is there any Constitutional objection to the repeal of all acts of Congress sustaining Slavery or the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia?

10. Is it not a violation of the Constitutional rights of the people of the free State for Congress to pass laws involving them in what they deem the guilt and disgrace of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and then to refuse to receive any petitions

THE HUNTER PROPELLERS .- Francis Grice, Esq. United States Naval Constructor, distinguished for his ability in his profession, has written a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, on the subject of Lieutenant Hunter's improvement in steam pavigation, as now reduced to practice in the construction of the steamship Union. Mr. G. thus describes a portion of the recent trip from Nor-folk to Washington in the Union:

This vessel, you are aware, is propelled by bmerged wheels, placed within and at the distance of about two feet from the bottom of the vessel. We ran the distance from Nortolk to Old Point (fifteen miles) in an hour and a half, without any advantage from wind or tide, and, as we stood down the bay, out of the usual track of steamboats, to clear the "Horse Shoe," she ran nine miles by log.— Her movement was beautiful, and so unlike the ordinary motion of steamers, that we could scarcely believe we were steaming. Her motion was like that of a well broken horse that raises you not from the saddle. She really moved along like a thing of life, and almost as consciously graceful as a belle of the Avenne.
If the immortal Fulton had seen her at this time, even his genius might have been puzzled at the cause of her locomotion, recognising no other feature of his own creation than a tall smoke pipe .- Baltimore American.

The Bank Question has at last been settled, so far as the vote of the legislature can settle it. Bartley's Senate Bill, containing the individual liability principle, and all those stringent restrictions for which the hard money men lave contended, has at last passed the House by a vote of 37 to 32. It was a party But let us refer to another example where there is a great difference of opinion as to the under such a bill, and the democrats reply, let Bankers then go to hoeing potatoes .- PhiSIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

> THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO. For Governor. JAMES G. BIRNEY,

For Vice Presidents

OF SAGANAW. For Lieutenant Governor, LUTHER F. STEVENS, OF KALAMAZOO.

LIBERTY PARTY MEETING.

The Liberty Party of Ann Arbor are request'd to meet at the Signal Office, in Lower Town on Wednesday Evening, 15th inst at 7 o'clock, to nominate candidates for Town Offices to be supported at the ensuing election.

Last week we mentioned that C. H. Stewart Esq. of Detroit, had subscribed seventytwo dollars at the State Anniversary for the support of the Signal of Liberty. He has since increased his subscription to one hundred dollars, which he has paid.

"REVOLUTIONARY."

In this paper will be found an article from the Jackson Gazette, commenting on a portion of the Report of the Executive Committee at the late anniversary. It is written in a good spirit, and our readers should peruse it attentively.

We shall not follow the writer through his attempts to make it appear that the law inflicting Capital Punishment, and the Tariff, are precisely a alagous to that by which those who have once been slaves are again reduced Whig party. to servitude by the Free States. We think our readers will discover a wide difference in the cases compared. The writer does not at this? Will they never see that the Slavemeet the issue directly, though he travels all holders govern the party, and consequently around it. That our position may be rightly understood, we say again,

slave those who have fled from slavery in the language,) that slaveholding States, is contrary to Humanity, to Natural Justice, and to the Revealed Will of God.

2. That such a Law cannot have any binding force upon the citizens of the Free States. 3. That every good citizen should, therefore, entirely disregard it.

We shall be pleased to have the editor meet these positions distinctly and fully. If that law is not contrary to justice, humanity, and God's commands, let him say so: or if it be, and it is still binding upon us, let him show preference to the commands of God. Let him meet the issue, and say yea or nav.

The writer seems astonished that such a sentiment should have been sanctioned by such a body of men. The Court House was full when the Report was read, and not a voice was heard against it. No intelligent person who has examined the subject carefully will dissent from it. The doctrine that those laws are to be disregarded which contravene natural justice, or the injunctions of Revelation, is not new. It is especially recognized as correct by Blackstone, and was the justification of our Revolutionary fathers.

The writer says he is 'in opposition to the principle that public enactments should be disregarded while they remain upon the Statute ook. The remedy is repeal, not resistance." There was formerly an enactment in the Statute Book of Babylon, that every person should publicly worship an idol. Had the Editor been a Babylonian citizen, what would he have done upon his principles? Would he have wershipped an idol till he could have obtained a repeal of the Statute? On the Statute book of the Medes and Persians was a law that no man should pray for thirty days .-Would he have stopped praying for thirty days? The Jewish rulers made a statute that the disciples should not teach the Christian Religion. Had the Editor been one of them, would he have obeyed the rulers, or the command of his Savior, who had said to him, "Go, teach all nations?"

The Jews were once bondmen in Egypt .-There was a statute that the midwives should murder a part of the children as soon as born. What will our neighbor say to that case?-Should they have perpetrated the murders till the law was repealed? The only difference between that law, and the law of 1793 is, that the midwives were commanded to murder certain persons, while we are commanded to enslave them. Enslaving a man is perhaps as great a crime as murdering him. The laws of the United States punish both offences with

The editor thinks that the tendency of our doctrine is to encourage mobs, lynchings, &c. This does not follow from our position. All we have said was that the law should be disregarded. We have not contended it should be resisted by arms, or mobs, or physical force. The two things are entirely distinct. When the officer attempts to arrest you, walking away from him is a different thing from knocking him down. A considerable portion of the Abolitionists are peace men, and understand the Gospel to prohibit even the defence of human rights by the shedding of human blood, unless in case of persons convicted of crime by due process of law.

But if any one in the sight of God, or in the eye of Reason, has a right to kill in deare great enough. We need not argue with of Mr. Forward, who has resigned,

the Editor of the Gazette that it would be right for the slaves to assert their liberty by arms. He cannot deny it without impeaching the memory of his forefathers, who fought against their own countrymen seven years for the redress of wrongs a thousand times less.

We have inserted our neighbor's article in full. Will he do as much for us?

MR. CLAY AND TREASON.

We publish to day an article from the N. Y. Tribune on "the Presidency and Slavery." We commend it to the attention of our readers. It shows to what miserable shifts even men of sense and knowledge are sometimes reduced in defence of a bad cause. In this article Mr. Greely concedes what Liberty men have always alledged that the entire Whig party is governed by Whig Slaveholders .-On the proposition to drop Mr. Clay, because he is a slaveholder, he asks,

"Would it flot at once d vest us of any sympathy or support from the Slavcholding States?' 'If we establish a test which virtually excludes their eminent and favorite Statesman from all hope or chance of reaching the highest station in the gift of the American people, do we not virtually and voluntarily SHIVER THE BOND OF OUR UN-ION, and cast them off forever?"

We think Mr. Greely has stated the case fairly. The 'Bond of Union' is, that the Northern Whigs shall support a slaveholder for Presidency, and if they refuse, the South ern Whigs will withdraw fall sympathy and support,' and thus break up the Whig party. Mr. G. is apprehensive of this result, as he knows the only hope of his party is from the aid of the slaveholders, and he therefore inculcates on the Northern Whigs the duty of unreserved submission and obedience to their Southern Masters, as the only means of their political salvation. Toput Mr. Clay aside a concession "PRRILOUS" and "FATAL" to the

Will not our friends who are waiting for anti-slavery action from the Whigs, look warp its measures to their will? If the Northern Whigs concede a slaveholding President 1. That the Law of 1793, by which the cit- for this time only, to the Southern Whigs, can izens of the Free States are required to re-en. they not perceive, (to quote Mr. Greely's own

Next day the fatal precedent will plead,' "The crisis will always be imminent, the result of a pending struggle for the Presilency doubtful;" and a whig slaveholder will be nominated at each election, because the Southern Whigs will not support any other. Where then, will anti-slavery action spring from?-As well might you expect figs from thistles, as action favorable to Liberty, from a party governed by DESPOTS!

But the Tribune argues the subject morally, as well as on grounds of expediency. It con that the laws of men ought to be obeyed in tends that to refuse to vote for Mr. Clay, because he is a slaveholder, is "a breach of moral honesty"- 'a flagrant violation of good faith:" it is "to be guilty of a deep and moral wrong," -and finally, it is

OF "TREASON TO THE CONSTITU-TION."\_M

We shall not attempt an argument upon such absurd assertions. We will merely subjoin the following note from the Philanthropist on the constitutional question.

"The constitution never contemplated the extinction of the banking system by a rigid exclusion of bankers from offices. pose the democrat who should make up his m ad to vote against a banker for any office whatever, would be "guilty of a moral wrong;" and it would be absolute "treason to the constitution," to vote against Biddle on the greun! that he had been a banker of the worst description; and so the people would be guilty of "a moral wrong," and "treason to the constitution," if they should combine their votes to keep the duellist out "of office; because, if you please, duellists are not disfranchised in the constitution-on the contrary, they are constitutionally eligible to office-and so are men of every grade of immorality and in-competency; and therefore, every man who refuses to vote for a fornicator, because he is such, and because of the moral influence o such a refusal, is guilty of "a moral wrong"-"treason to the constitution." Mr. Greek would seem to think that the constitution was made for the special benefit of rascals.'

Finally, Mr. Greely contends that Mr. Clay's connection with slavery, not only cannot properly weigh against him, but it "renders it MORE IMPERATIVE that he should be supported!" It is more desirable that the Whig President should be a Slaveholding Despot, than that he should be a Non-Slaveholder! It is a recommendation to him that he robs and defrauds his fellow countrymen, and not a disgrace!

Can Whig servility go farther than this l'enceforth let no man tell us about the Whigs being favorable to liberty, who prefers for the Presidency, as a matter of choice, a Southern Robber and Oppressor to a just and noble minded Statesman and Patriot. Accorcing to this argument, of two Whigs of equal qualifications, the Tribune will prefer a slaveholder, merely because he is such! What "Locofoco" has ever gone further than that?

This open servility of the Northern Whigs amply confirms the remark of Mr. Birney, that there was a difference in the measures of the two political parties in reference to Slavery which was this; that the Democratic party had made an absolute surrender of itself to the slaveholders, while the Whig party had not yet surrendered itself only so far as emergencies had required, but it was prepared to make its own subjection complete and final as soon of the most inveterate of the whole body. as circumstances should demand. It seems by this article in the Tribune that this last step of degradation has been taken.

John C. Spencer has been nominated to the

REV. MR. FRAZEE AND SLAVERY. Our readers will recollect that some weeks

since we published a letter from Rev. Bradford Frazee, a Methodist clergyman, calling for West at the A. S. Anniversary. We are au-TO DENY the truth of the same; Mr. West poor. will then reply like a man, a christian, and a materials to any one to aid in making an alibi odist friends. in condemnation of himself.

Last week we published a narrative of the chopping to pieces of a slave, in Kentucky, or treat them as property, or claiming to hold or treat them as property, is a flagrant violation of the law of God: it is a sin in itself: a work which we would recommend to the pe. sin in the abstract, and in the concrete: a sin rusal of Mr. F. As a specimen of the testimony it contains, we extract the following cases of ear cropping and slitting, giving the names, dates, and residence of the persons in question. We do not see what more Mr. F. can ask for to satisfy his mind that "such acts curse his feel it our imperative duty to use all such country,"

"Was committed to jail a negro man, says his name is Josiah, his back very much scared by the whip, and branded on his thigh and hips in three or four places, thus (J. M.) the rim of a unit in its doctrine and discipline, in its le-his right ear has been bit or cut off." J. L. gislative and judicial departments, and almost Jolley, Sheriff of Clinton co. Mr. in the "Clinton Gazette," July 28, 1886.

"Ranaway from the plantation of James Surgette, the following negroes; Randal, has one car cropped,' &c. F.L. C. Edwards,in the "Southern Telegraph," Sept. 25, 1837.

"Ranaway, Jo? Dennis-has a small notch political salvation. To put Mr. Clay aside in one of his ears." Needham Whitfield, Abbecause he is a slaveholder, would be to make erdeen, Mi. in the "Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirand entire separation of slavery from the er," June 15, 1838.

"Ranaway, negro boy Jack—has a small crop out of his left car." E. Han, Lagrange, Fayette Co. in the Gallatin "Union," June 28,

"Was committed to jail a negro mantwo scars on the forehead, and the top of his from slavery.

Influence city jail, in the "Marylander," Oct.

Whereas, all slaveholdidg, that is, all claim of the right of property in human beings, is

"Stolen, a negro man named Winter-has a notch cut out of the left car, and the mark of ner; therefore, four or fire buck shot on his legs." James Marks, near Natchitoches, La. in the "Natchitoches, La. in the "Na itoches Herald," July 21, 1933.

"Ranaway, a negro man named Jerry-las small piece cut out of the top of each ear."-Li tlejohn Rynes, Hinds Co. Mi. in the "Natchez Courier," August 17, 1857. "Ranaway, a yellowish boy named Tom-

has a notch in the back of one of his ears."John B. Fox. Vicksburgh, Mi. in the 'Register," March 29, 1837. Raraway, a negro boy Kitt. 15 or 16 years

old, has a piece taken out of one of his ears." Geo. Kinblock, in the "Charleston Courier," May 1, 1837.

"Ranaway, Anthony, one of his ears cut off, & his left hand cut with an axe." Stephen M. Jackson, in the "Vicksbugh Register' March 10, 1837.

"Fifity dollars reward for the negro Jim Blake—has a piece cut out of each ear, and the middle finger of the left hand cut off at the second joint." The Editor of the "New Orleans Bee," in that paper, Aug. 27, 1887.

"Ranaway, my man Fountain-has holes in his cars a scar on the right side of his forehead-has been shot in the hind parts of his legs-is marked on the back with the whip." R. Beasley, Macon, Georgia, in the "Milledge-vill Umon," Oct. 2, 1838.

"Brought to jail, John-left ear cropped." Benj. Russell, deputy sheriff, Bibb co Georgia, in the "Macon Telegraph," December 25, 1887.

"Ranaway, the Slave Ellisof one of his ears." Hon. H. Hitchcock, Mobile, judge of the Supreme Court, in the "Commercial Register," Oct. 27, 1837.

"Ranaway, a negro man Moses-has lost part of one of his ears." Mrs. E. L. Catter, Prince William county, Virginia, in the "National Intelligencer," June 10, 1837.

"Committed to juil a negro, named Mike-his left ear off" Wm. K. Ratcliffe, Sheriff, Franklin Co. Mi. in the "Natchez Free Trader," Aug. 23, 1838.

We may also citë Mr. Frazee to a case related in the Emancipator a few weeks sincs, where a slaveholder offered to prove his property in the respondent by an car mark. to be identified by ear marks, like dogs and thy people, and give not thy

Lastly, we will cite him to the testimony of a clergyman of his own denomination, Rev Horace Moulton, of Malborough, Mass. who resided five years in Georgia. Hear him:

"A large proportion of the blacks have their shoulders, backs, and arms all scarred up, and not a few of them have their heads laid with clubs, stones, and brickbats, and with the butt-end of whips and canes-some have had their jaws broken, others their teeth knocked out-while others have had their cars cropped, and the sides of their cheeks gashed

We presume this testimony will be satisfactory as to the cropping of ears. We shall discuss someother topics as soon as we can find

The Detroit Advertiser objects to the anticipated appointment of Major Nonh for Governor of Wisconsin, because "he is a servite tool and lauder of Southern Slaveholders." Surely you are unreasonable in your objection, call on all the members of our church to rewhile you "laud them, and would commit the destines of the nation into the hands of one

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided in appraisal laws in their application to prior mortgages, containing an absolute power of fence of his rights, the slave has. His wrongs | Senate for Secretary of the Treasury, in place | sale, impair the obligation of the contract, and are therefore unconstitutional,

METHODIST ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION

An Anti-Slavery Convention has been recently held in Boston, Mass. composed entireproof of certain assertions made by Rev. Mr. ly of Ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. There were over two hunthorized to say that Mr. West still holds to all dred in attendance. The greatest unanimity he soid at that meeting, and in the way he characterized their proceedings. The resolusaid it, but he conceives that Mr. Frazce has tions which were adopted are of the right not stated in the Signal what Mr. W. stated character-spirited and high toned, calculated nor in the connection he stated it, but when to arouse the dormant energies of thousands he does state what Mr. W. stated, and in its in this church who are yet slumbering over proper cornection, and will take upon himself the wrongs and miseries of God's suffering

We give the resolutions entire because we minister of the Gospel. Until then he begs believe they will do good. We hope they leave to decline spending time in furnishing will be generally read, especially by our Mether

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved that the holding or treating human beings as property, or claiming to hold under all circumstances, and in every person claiming such right; and no apology whatever can be admitted to justify the perpetration.

2. Reso'ved, That as the unanimity and harmony of feeling which should ever characterize the people of God, cannot exist so long as slavery continues in the church, we means as become Christians, in seeking its immediate and entire abolition from the church of which we are members.
3. Resolved, That the M. E. Church, being

one in its executive operations, is, as a body, responsible for the existence of slavery in its pale, but more especially the ministry, with whom the legislative, judicial, and executive duties rest, and who have the power to purge' the church of this shocking abomination.

4. Resolved, That slavery being a sin, and this sin in the M. E Church, and the church Needham Whitfield, Ab- a unit, as above; nothing short of a speedy church can satisfy the consciences of honest and faithful abolitionists; and therefore, reformation or division is the only alternative.

5. Resolved, That we all unitedly and sol-emuly pledge to God and each other, our zerlous and unceasing efforts, while there is hope, to purge the M. E. Church and the land

of the right of property in human beings, is essentially a sin against God; and where's, every slave holder is, per consequence, a sin-

ner; therefore,
6. Resolved, That we do not and will not or holding slaves, as a Christian; nor ought he to be admitted to the pulpit or the communion.

7. Resolved, That while we do all we can in the several relations we sustain to the church, to ex irpate the great sin of slavery from her pale, we do not, by remaining members, either countenance or fellowship the the slaveholder.

3. Resolved, That we deem it the duty of every preacher and member of the M. E. Church, to memoralize the next General Conference to take effectual measures to separate all slavery from the M. E. Church without delay.

9. Resolved, that measures ought to be taken to employ, if possible, an agent forth-with in each conference at the north, between now and the next general conference, to address our people and circulate memorials on this subject, that such a general and earnest appeal may be made to that body, as shall anthorize and induce them to take decisive measures for the extirpation of slaveholding from our church.

10. Resolved, That a faithful and solemn appeal, embodying the sentiments of this con-vention, with facts and arguments, be publishcd, and a copy sent to every M. E. minister and society in the United States and Texas.

11. Resolved, That the M. E. Church being governed by a majority of the General Conference, and as the north have a majority in the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the church, the sin of slavery in the M. E. Church is emphatically a sin of the North, as it exists by their consent, and could be abolished from the church by their votes

12. Resolved, That as our Bishops and Presiding Elders have most authority as judicial and executive officers of the Methodist E. Church, they can do more in the intervals of the General Conference than any other portion of the Church, for the overthrow of slavery in it, and therefore are more responsible in the premises, and are hereby earnestly requested to co-operate with us for its remo

13. Resolved, That the melancholy fact, that there are in the M. E. Church about one hundred travelling ministers holding about a thousand slaves; and nearly three hundred focal preachers holding about three thousand: and about twenty-five thousand members holding over two hundred thousand slaves, Judge Ewing, of Pa. very properly decided worth at their wicked market prices 80 or 100 that it was too late in the day to permit a man and tremble, repent and pray, "O Lord, spare million dollars, should make the nation quake heritage to reproach;" while it shows us the magnitude of our responsibility, and the obstacles and interests with which we have to contend, and that no languid efforts will answer, but the most decided and ardent exertions are necessary for its removal.

14. Resolved, That the passage of the res-

olution at our late General Conference, by which the colored members of the Church in such states as reject their testimony in courts of law, are denied the right of bearing testimony against white persons in church trials, is an alarming and arbitrary exercise of eccle siastical power, subversive of the inalienable right of every member of the church of Christ, contrary to the spirit of the Gospel, and inflicted a blot on the reputationof the Metho-

dist Church that time can never efface.
15. Resolved, That the passage of the colored testimony resolution, at our late General Conference, demands the interference of every. member of the church, and that it is the in perative duty of all who do not wish to be held responsible for its continuance to protest a-gainst it in a decided and earnest memorial to the next General Conference: and we hereby cord their disapprobation of the above resolution, and require in terms that cannot be misunderstood its immediate repeal.

16. Resolved, That the neglect of the last Gen. Conference, to disapprove of the Georgia Conference resolution, declaring slavery the case of Arthur Bronson, that two thirds not to be a moral evil, while they passed the resolution of I. A. Few, against colored tes-

timony, brought a reproach upon themselves, and an irreparable injury upon the church.
Whereas, The Discipline of the M. E. Church, (p. 176,) provides, in substance, that

no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in the church, where the laws of the State in which he lives will admit of emancipation and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom therein; & whereas, it appears that one of the Bishors of said church did, in the month of May, 1840, set apart and ordain in the holy office of elder of said church, a man who was a slaveholder, and lived at the time in a State where laws did

17. Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request the New England Conference of said church, at its next session, to was amended by substituting the original bill. ser that this legislature is well stocked with address the next General Conference on this On its return to the house for concurrence, wits. Among these are Messrs. Lacey and subject, and to instruct their delegates to that body, to take such means as shall bring the inatter fully before said General Conference, for full examination and adjudication.

13. Resolved, That, whareas, in the sight of the most high God, it is not the color of the skin, but the state of the heart which is regarded, it is inconsistent with our christian profession and character to despise or slight, or make any difference among men on accoun of their color, but especially in the house of God, and at the communion; and that all legislative enactments, based on this fact, are founded in mjustice, contrary to every princi- tunity of voting for slavery without the knowl- powers. We have not seen his reasons. ple of humanity, and the government of God, who unequivocally declares that he is not a

DETROIT ELECTION.

The following is an extract of a letter from Detroit which we have just received.

Our charter election has just ended.' The Liberty party, as usual made nominations for every ward. As it is a mere local affair, affecting city interests only, men are generally legislate for the benefit of such beings. He This exception was in July, when in order to more regarded than party, and political differ | contended that the persors called slaves were ences are much lost sight of, in the more pressing questions, of taxes, schools, and internal ocean. He asked how Northern members, he allayed by gargling his throat with cold arrangements. Our City election turned very the Constitutions of whose states know nothmuch upon the number and locality of public ing of slavery, could ascertain the value of a markets. Our Liberty vote is not yet known human being? The bill passed, yeas 140 Heretofore it has averaged but about 40, and mays 38. it will doubtless maintain this average still though 10 of last fall voters have left the Louisians, who is remarkable for being a bully,

"God made the country, man the cities," and who, last winter, threatened Mr. Arnold, of it seems as if the Creator's great principles can Tenn, that he would cut his throat from ear the Mexican Government. Explanations take root and vegetate amid his own noble to ear. On a late occasion, in passing thro' works alone. You find this remark justified the aisle of the House, he purposely pushed by the histroy of every City. Vice flourishes Mr. Giddings, who was standing there in conthere, while virtue puts forth a sickly, stunted versation with a member. Mr. G. inquired if growth. The Liberty cause has eve r found this was meant for an insult. Dawson put his the other hand, 5,000 Indians are said to have small support in cities; there are the politi- hand into his bosom for his bowie knife, and gone to the assistance of the Yucatecos. cians, the lawyers-the merchants-the great replied it was. Mr. G. took no further nomen, and nabobs, all bowing to the nations tice of it, except to submit to the House what "Golden Calf"-Slavery; but when we seek might be proper for its own dignity. He did not counteracting moral elements, we must look wish any thing done on his account. Dawto the country. Detroit, in her minature son was absent at this time, and some converway, has ever initated New York-aped her sation ensued in which Wise and others of vices-choked down moral effort, and given the same genus said that Dawson was a very free course to political excitement.

fortunately for them it proves too much. To thus, it would have ended differently. Leaconvert a minority of some 200 last year into vitt well remarks that the effect of this inac a majority of over 500 now, is a "smart" po- tion of the House opens the door for future litical miracle. If you would seek its elucida- violence. A gentle push, even when designtion, you will find it in the Irish proceedings, ed for insult, does not hurt any; neither does published in the Advertiser, by which they it hurt to spit in the face; it does not hurt tions of christianity and patriotism, "God forbolted for the present from democracy, and "supported the whole ticket," in order to re- knock down and drag out affair cannot be re- eration should live in any other than a commusent illusage. Then 300 voters taken from garded as serious while no limbs are broken! the democrats and added to the whigs easily In refusing to protect the members from inexplains their passing gleam of success.

Yours,

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Liberty Party in this State have stood their ground through another struggle, and lier than 12'o'clock, generally adjourned early, One hearing the other groun, asked her sister's we apprehend the other parties will become and have not everaged five days session per convinced that this party is not the ephemeral creature they have supposed; but, whether founded on "one idea" or many, it has the elements of stability and power; the Emancipator says:

The Liberty Party has cause for congratu-lation in the result of the recent elections .--They have prevented the choice of the proslavery candidates in five districts-have maintained their ground, or nearly so, in all the districts; while the aggregate vote of their opponents have decreased about 12,000 since the November contest—and they have srtisfied themselves and their antagonists, that by due diligence and uncompromising integrity, none Navy. but Liberty men can represent those five districts in the next Congress, unless the Whig and Democratic parties unite their strength to defeat them, or one or the other abandons the field and leave the Liberty Party to contend Standing appropriations and interest single-handed against one division of the on public debt, "dough-faces."

It appears by the papers that 'Matty Van Buren' is to be called hereafter "the sage of Lindenwood," that being the name with which his residence has been baptised, instead of Kinderhook, which is associated in the public mind with the idea of Dutchman and cabbages.

in consequence of the severity of the winter, prove the most popula; act of his adminisand the general scarcity of hay and provender tration. oc casioned by the excessive cold of last summer. We are informed that in some places cattle have died of actual starvation. There has been abundance of snow during this winter, and the sleighing is yet good.

elected their candidates for Mayor and two that it be acted upon. Laying out roads, na-Justices of the Peace. This is quite encouraging to the Whigs. The Advertiser says tate in certain cases, or the building of dams, that such a victory has not been achieved in that city in many a long year.

The whig members of Congress, in caucus have decided to call a convention to meet in Baltimore, May 4th, 1844, to nominate their candidates.

Mr. Wise of Virginia, has been nominated by the President to the Senate, as Minister to France.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

the Treasurer, in his individual capacity, to bill was read a third time and passed. it for the purpose of avoiding an issue on that come a law. on the table. On this the yeas and navs flew out of the House like frightened doves. edge of their constituents, until Mr. Giddings moved a reconsideration of the vote, and spoke for an hour in favor of it. He was lis tened to by a full House with much attention. He showed how fraudulently this money was obtained of the British Government-that the bill would be legislating for the slave tradea crime for which, in certain cares, we hang to the use of drink. With one exception, he free the, moment they were taken on the

In the House there is a Gen. Dawson, of drinking brandy, and carrying bowie knives Moral questions never thrive in a City. and pistols. This is the same gentleman (!) fine fellow, & as no damage had been done, it It will be seen that the whigs have an ap- was best to drop it. Thus the matter ended. parent victory of stupendous amount, but un- Had a Northern man insult ed a slaveholder much to tweak a man by the nose; and a bid that my descendants to the remotest gensult, the House leaves each one to protect himself by brute violence, which must of course produce a disgraceful row, or the person insulted must pocket the indignity.

The Senate is said to have been "a dry body" this winter. They have not met ear-out, they described their situation and feelings. and have not everaged five days session per week; and when in session, the business has week; and when in session, the business has been of little consequence. The Oregon question has been the only exception, and many long winded speeches have been made

In a recent report of Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, we find the following detailed statement of the pro-

laneous objects, not including the Post Office Department, Army, Pensions, army and navy, Indian department, treaties, &c 37,142 04 Private bills, Senate,

\$18,175,289 37 The House bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law

have been absent when the bill was taken. We learn from different parts of the State
that much distress exists among the fardiers dent will veto it. Should he do so, it will able gentleman sat behind his petition "as colm

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

Our readers will doubtless excuse us for not giving the doings of this body more in detail. Only a small part of the business before them At a recent election in Detroit, the Whigs is of general interest, although it is necessary ming towns, authorizing the sale of real esalteration of the names of certain persons, repairing the capitol, &c. &c. are all matters deserving attention from the Legislature.

A Bill has passed the Sonate repealing that part of the revised statutes prohibiting other than regular physicians from collecting pay for medical services, and making all persons who practice liable for mal-practice.

Mr. Greenly, from the Committee on Judiciary reported a bill to amend the Rivised and registered, or it can not be sold.

Statutes relative to usury. [This bill provides that there shall be no penalty for making Last week we mertioned that the House a usurious contract, but that the lender shall had passed the bill "for the relief of the Treas | be able to sue and recover on such contract, urer of the United States," which authorized merely simple interest at 7 per cent.] The

pay some \$8000 to the owners of the slaves The bill to provide for the ironing of the lost in the Comet. The design of this was of the Central Rail Road to Marshall and the ever. allow of emencipation, and did permit the to prevent the action of Government in pay- grubbing and grading of the same to Kalamaemancipated person to enjoy freedom therein: | ing for slaves, and the abolitionists agreed to | zoo has been passed by our legislature and be

case. The bill went to the Senate, where it | 11 appears from the reports of the Advertiwas amended by substituting the original bill. ser that this legislature is well stocked with Stanley, of North Carolina, said he supposed Goodwin. On a late occcasion, Mr. Lacey nobody would object except Mr. Giddings, said that Mr. Goodwin strongly resembled a and to save time, he called for the Previous buffalo, only the hair was on the inside. Mr. Question. On the main question of concur- G. retorted by likening his friend to a merino ring, Mr. G. demanded the yeas and nays, buck. Whereupon, both gentlemen took their which were refused, only 25 sustaining the scats, with an air which seemed to say, "I call. Mr. Calhoun, of Mass. moved to lay it have put it to you, Sir;" and a dozen ladies

were also refused. The main question was Gov. Barry has vetoed the bill granting to now put, and the House enj yed this oppor- the Michigan Insurance Company banking

### Ceneval Intelligence.

LIVING WITHOUT DRINK .- The last Medical Journal contains a communication from Dr. W. A. Alcott, in which he states that he drank nothing during the whole of the year 1842; and in fact that he has not yet returned men, and he was unwilling to sit there and suffered less than formerly from thirst .make a fair experiment, he worked hard at haying. The first day or two, it being very hot weather, he felt a return of thirst, which water, and eating bread crummed in water .-After two days he felt no more thirst, though he worked hard. The object of the experiment was to prove, for the benefit of the friends of temperance, that if our food is simple and plain, we need but very little drink .-His diet was bread, fruits and succulent vegetables .- Boston Recorder.

> MEXICO. - An arrival at New Orleans reports that the most amicable relations existed between our Minister Gen. Thompson, and have been made and accepted concerning the capture of Monterey. The reported cession of the Califonias, was universally regarded as without foundation. Soo men have been dispatched from Vera Cruz to Campeachy; on

> The Texas papers anticipate a Mexican invasion on a large scale in the Spring. The organ of President Houston says "every wind that blows bears us confirmation of this intelligence, and we now emphatically say to the people of Texas, prepare and be ready for

Mr. McDuffie, formerly the Gov. and now the Senator elect of South Carolina, says Domestic Slavery, therefore, instead of b a political evil, is the corner stone of our Remates our privileges, will tolerate the idea of emancipation at any period however remote, on any condition of pecuniary advantage however favorable. So deep is my conviction on this subject, that if I were doomed to die immediately after recording these sentiments. I should say in all sincerity, and under all the sancnity having the institution of Domestic Slave-

A Trying Situation .- Mrs. Susan Gardner and her sister, Maria Deniker, were buried by the avalanche in the same room and with. m a few feet of each other. But wonderful to tell, by some fortunate falling of the timbers of the crushed dwellings, they were neiwould be found in time to save their lives .-

An association, on the style of Fourier, has been determined upon in New York.—
The capital is to be \$200,000 with which a thousand acres of land, between New York. and Philadelphia will be purchased, and the per anun'n on the amount of their stock, at on the first Wednesday in June next, at nine their option; the balance to be paid the la-borers. It is intended to prosecute agriculture.

JOHN WELLS, 19,303 29 borers. It is intended to prosecute agriculture, 2,450,042 49 mannfactures and arts, to provide for the 953,300 95 To Moss. & Maine, under the treaty 300,000 00 and intellectual cultivation of the members.

AN IMMENSE ABOLITION PETITION .-- In the House of Congress, on Monday, Mr. Adams The House bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law presented his mammoth petition, which is a passed the Senate on the 25th, by a vote of half a mile long, and signed by fifty one thou-82 to 15. Eleven friends of the bill must sand eight hundred and sixty-three persons of South Massachusetts, asking Congress to The bill protects all who have filed their ments to the Constitution of the U.S., as may petitions previous to its becoming a law .- forever separate the people of Massachusetts

The House of delegates of Virginia have resolved, by a vote of 67 to 62, not to receive that State's quota of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. Her share exceeds \$57,-000 which is lying to her credit in the Treasury at Washington.

MASSACHUSETTS .- The bill to abolish the office of Attorney General of Massachusetts; has passed the State Senate, 26 to 10. The resolution to amend the Constitution, in relation to borrowing money on the credit of the State, was also passed-yeas 32, nays 4.

Congressional Apportionment.-The state of Alabama has passed an apportionment bill based on the white population only. This is right. But it is a curious thing for a slave State to do. We believe it is the first example of the slaves States neglecting slaves in there local districting .- Cin. Chron.

Secret remedies are entirely prohibited, by law, in France. The nature of every remedy must be made known to the public authorities, and registered, or it can not be sold.

March 6, 1843.

N. B. I would here say to those indebted to ne, or to the Estate of my deceased Father, that if they do not pay up soon I shall have to wait longer, under the laws of this State.

D. W. E.

Times in Virginia .- The Alexandria Gacette, Jan. S1, savs:

"We regret to state that our information from various parts of the State of Virginia, is to the effect, that a constant pressure and depression is going on—that pecuniary em-barrassment weighs more and more heavily that hard times are felt with more rigor con-stantly-and relief seems farther off than Suits, sales, sheriffs, and suspension, are the order of the day."

dressing machine has been introduced into Scotland, driven by a steam engine, which will dress the hardest rock or stiffest free stone used for the finer fronts of public buildings .-The stones pass through the machine on a long train of carriages, each carriage having one stone fixed to it. The cutting is perform-ed by revolving wheels having tools fastened to them. The stone enters at one end of the machine and comes out at the other, hewn and polished, and but straight and square down the

Pins.—The factory for the manufacture of pins at Stafford, Conn. takes the wire, cuts off the right length, puts on the head, point, &c., and is completely finished before it leaves the machine. One machine makes about 36,-000 a day. There is a machine also connected with it for sticking them into papers .-The pins are put into a hopper, that drops them down to the paper, which is at a hitch and makes about fifty hitches a minute. It was invented by Mr. 11. Waters of Stafford, formerly of Millbury.

A Good IDEA .- The millers out west who send their flour down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, pack it in casks containing just two barrels, thereby saving the expense of one barrel and freight. This is considered to be a great saving to bakers, tavern keepers, and

The Advocate of Peace says that the demand for "Bowieknives, pistols. Kentucky knives, and Arkansas toothpicks," has very much diminished within three years past: a proof of advancing civilization.

### MARRIED.

In Plymouth, on the 2nd inst. by the Rev. S. Bebens, Mr. B. Coy, of Ann Arbor, and Miss L. E. Breens, of Plymouth. On the 18th day of Feb. 1-41, by L. Stillson, Esq. Mr. Benjamin Frieder, to Miss Marga.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house aving been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on

the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

'Those who may honor him with themcountenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-

S. D. WOODWORTH.

GROUND PLASTER. PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of

Ground Plaster,

in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti

and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the S neca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiori-ELDRED & CO. 46-6m. January 12, 1843.

### JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW.

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN:

G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw)

late of said county, deceased, which estate i represented to be insolvent, and six months are 2,721,927 18
6.191,472 33
necessay buildings erected. Persons may become stockholders without being members and prove their claims before said commissioners who will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office 521,500 00 ter of the income of the association is to be of E. Mondy in the village of Ann Arbor, on the 499,415 00 paid to the stockholders or eight per cent last Tuesday and Wednesday in April next, and

> E. MUNDY, T. FOSTER. Commissioners. Ann Arbor, Marci. 6, 1843.

## NO FICTION

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block. Lower Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready pay. As he believes the money of the same quality every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Oratory can swerve him from that course. Persons
can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves.

In connexion with the store is a Grist and
FLOURING MILL, where he will constantly pay

### Cash for Wheat

t the highest market price. Farmers and, Wheat buyers can have them Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his

manner of doing business.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-46.

### Ann Arbor Iron Store.

(LOWER TOWN.) THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a good assertment of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. &c. which he is selling very low for Cash.

DAN W. KELLOGG.

March 6, 1843.

Painting.

T. LAMBERT.

THE sixth regular term of 12 weeks will com-mence on Monday, February 6, 1843. BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Vilage, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which HOUSE, SIGN, and

Ornamental Painting,

GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, in imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times nd his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particu-

larly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1848.

MONEY TO BE MADE. THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neigh-

### boring counties, that he has an Oil Mill

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil.) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.— ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one:

two crops instead of one:

MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State.

[45—tf.]

JOEL R. HIDDEN.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

TO PRINTERS—BOSTON PRINTING
1NK, warranted, it kegs of 25 to 50 pounds
each—30 cents per pound for news, and 40 cents
for Book Ink, 5 per cent discount for cash. M.
J. P. Clark, the manufacturer, has lately made
some capital discoveries, which have given to
his Ink a decided improvement. It is now pronounced by the Bay State Democrat, the Boston
Daily Mail, and by several printers iff New York,
who have used it, a first article, and equal if not who have used it, a first article, and equal if no

who have used it, a first article, and equal if not superior to any in the country.

Printers of newspapers, who insert this advertisement, including this notice, to the amount of \$1, and forward a paper containing the same, will be allowed that sum in their next purchase of 1nk, at the Michigan Book Store, Jefferson

### ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY (NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.)

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have erected and put in operation a Fnundry, and are now prepared to furnish to order most kinds of Castings for Mills, or other Machinery. Sugar and Cauldron Kettles, Potash Coolers, most kinds of Hollow Ware, Sleigh Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wag-on and Buggy Boxes, Ploughs and Plough Cast-ings of the various klinds used in this State, and the most approved patterns used in Ohio, all of which they respectfully invite the Public to ex-amine. They are prepared to furnish Farmers and others with PLOUGHS as early in the season as they may be wanted for use, and which will be intranted good. All Castings made by them will be sold CHEAP, and for READY

PAY only.

JOB WORK, IRON TURNING AND FINISHING done to order, and on short notice at the Machine Shop of H. & R. PART RIDGES & CO., next door to the Paper Mill.

## First Arrival IN 1843.

In connection with the Foundry and Machine Shop, HARRIS. PARTRIDGES & CO. have

NEW GOODS!!

stich as Broad Cloths, Merinos, Muslin de Lains Satinetis. Shirtings, Beaver Cloths, Shawls, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels,

Boots & Shoes, Call Skins SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

H. P. & Co. will take in exchange for Goods, Hides, Pork. Lard, Butter, Flax Seed, Tim shy Seed, Tallow, 42.

on as favorable terms as any Store here or else-Any quantity of WHEAT waited, and the highest price paid.

ighest price paid. Lower Town, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1843. 42-3m

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL: THE proprietor of this establishment is now

prepared to invite to it the attention of the usiness community.

His Mill has been recently fitted up by the addition of improved, and very expensive machine-ry, equal if not superior, to any in the Western He flatters himself that he can now manufacture paper to the entire satisfaction of his customers, both as to quality and price. Providel alto us that he gets satisfactory returns in the way of pay acut; which he has become satisfied is a very essential point in the paper making busi-

His paper is of a kind that will work easy upon types set to almost any cretd or principle, repu-diation doctrines always excepted. The great expense and trouble, to which he has been subject to get up a respectable paper manufactory within this State: is an argument that applies itself strongly to the sincerity, patriotism and generosity, of the protessed friends of "Home Industry" and "Domestic Manufactures," as well as to all who are disposed to encourage manufac

turing enterprise within our infant State. He asks for the patronage of the pring portion of the community, but upon no other principle than that of equal rights, and reciprocal advantage.

C. N. ORMSTY. vantage. ( Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1843.

### NEW GOODS!!

F. DENISON, is now receiving as usually a well selected assortment of fall and winter GOODS, which will be sold cheap for each or

N. B. As cheap as any in town. September 24, 1812.

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—
THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson Avenue, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinett Warps, from the New York mills. These Warps are considered superior to any other in the country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small advance.

12-Sw

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH." THE Subscribers will pay two cents per pound in Goods or Paper for an quantity of good clean SWINGLE TOW, delivered at the Ann

Arbor Paper Mill.

TUITION: For common English branches, 300 For highest English branches, 400 For Latin and Greek, 500 Board, including Room, Furnitare, and

Board, including Room, Furnitire; and Washing, at \$1.25.
Tuition to be paid in advance.
Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be required to present a certificate of good moral character; and by a standing rule of the Seminary, no scholar who persists in the use of "profane or obscene language," is allowed to continue his connection with us. This rule, with a number of others, have been adopted by a vote of the school.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM.

The English text books that are adopted are generally such as are iff the in the best Academies and High Schools. The Classical books are such as are required for admission to Col-

Considerable has been done to furnish manual Considerable has been done to turnish manual labor for these who wish, in this way, to pay for a part or all of their bodrd. Students can enter at any time during the term, though it is much to their advantage to enter at the beginning.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor.

MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptors.

Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843.

41-tf.

ESTA : E of Charles Tozef, late of Webster, in the Cotinty of Washtenaw, deceased.— The undersigned have lieen duly appointed by the Hon. Geo. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate of the county aforesaid, Con missioners, to receive; examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months are allowed by said solvent, and six months are allowed by said judge, to said creditors to present and prove their judge, to said creditors to present and prove their claims, before said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the Inn kept by John Waldo, in the village of Dexter, on the first Mondays of March and April, and at the dwelling house of Stephen Cogswell in said Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each day respectively.

MUNNIS KENNY,

JOHN ALLEY,

JAMES BALL, Jr.

Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

### HOLMAN'S BONE OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which nature is heir too, viz:—RHEUMATISM both Chronic and inflamitory—Gout—Sprains—Bruses and contracted TENDONS of long stand-

ing.
It discusses all tumours-renders stiff joints It discusses all tumours—renders stiff joints imber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages paids in Boils and Ancesers.—Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasis in Females, if applied in early stage, prevents supperation or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoc's and Limments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted; to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physcians of eminence have used this ointment and extols its merits.

and extols its merits.

The above olittment is for sale wholesale and retail by L. BECKLEY.
Ann Arbor. (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

### YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

AND TEACHERS SEMINARY.

THE tenth term of this Institution will com-mence on Monday, Feb. 27, and continue Having procured the assistance of two compe-

tent and successful Teachers, the principal is pre-pared to give a thorough English and Classical education. He will devote his whole attention to the English department as heretofore. From 20 to 3) minutes is dally occupied by the principal in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus and minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical ap-

Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical ap-paratus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical sol-

dis, &c. to the amount of \$300; also; a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$5).

Taitim in the English branches, from \$2.50 to \$5,00 per term; Latin and Greek, \$3,00; French, \$3,00; English and Classical studies united, \$6,00 only; Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting. Theorem painting; \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffin.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made;

be received for less than five and a half weeks: Board, including room and washing, for \$1,50 per week. For further particulars enquire of the principal.

H. II; GRIFFIN, Principal. CHAS. WOODRUFF. Teacher of Latin, Greek and French. Miss CAROLINE A. HAMMOND,

Ypsilanti, Jan. 26, 1843.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. THE subscriber has cri hand and offers for

as at low rates, a large and general as, sortment of Drugs and Medicanes, Paints, Oils-Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to fall at PIERRE TELLER'S, Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

"Be taps of trinking Wine fored."

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths. Br. J. T. WILSON

East end of Main Street; Juckson, Mich.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the filteenth day of October last, has cones, one is a pale red, rather brownish around the head; the other is a brown, with a star in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove prop-

erty, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN FRYER.
Salem, Feb. 8, 18:3.

### GRAVE STONES,

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c. THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STORES MONUNEURS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand. No. 90, Woodward Avenue, De-

Persons wishiffg to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please:

WM. E. PETERS. Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or

barrels, for sole at the lowest prices by F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

Sept. 24, 1849.

d Staten Island 45
de Staten Island 45
de State bk of N York
E Buffalo 75
par St Lawrence Stocks 70

do U S Bk of at Buffalo 27 do Ulster County par

Herkimer county do Z nesville, Bank of do Highland par INDIANA.

State bk of Ind. & Br. 5

do Urbana banking Co 75

All other banks un-

State bk of Illinois 6)

Gore Bank do Far. Joint Stock & bk'g

Montreal, Bk of 5 Niag. Suspension Bridge Company

line Insurance Co. 6

co	RI	RECTED FROM	-	the part of		FICES.
not found here may i	oe c	onsidered worthless.	me	ntioned may be foun	d in	this Table. Bills of Bank
MAINE. Agricultural b'k no	sale	Greenfield Hamilton	d	Jewett City Viechin cs'	d.	Mohawk Mohawk Valley
Androscoggin Augusta Bangor Commercial	di	Hampden Hampshire Manufac. Haverhill	di	Merchants'	de	Monroe Bank of Common Montgomery county of New York State Newburgh Lank of page 1
Bangor, Bank of Belfast Brunswick	do	Higham Housatonic Ipswich	d	Middletown	do	Newburgh tank of po Ogdensburgh Olean bank of
Calais Canal	6	Lancaster Leicester	d.	New Haven county New London	do	Oneida Onondaga
Casco Central City, Portland	d	Lowell Lynn Mechanics' Lee	de	Norwich Phonix b'k of Harti Quanelang	dda	Ontario Orange county bk of Orleans
Commercial Cumberland, B'k of	do	Man. & Mechanics' Manufacturers'	do	Stamford	do	Oswego
Eenstern Ellsworth Exchange	do	Market Marine	do	E-E-All and I-To	2011	Otsego county Owego bank of Phænix Pine Plains
Franklin Freemen's Frontier	do	Massachusetts Mechanics', New'port Mechanics', N. Bed.	A.S	Limina	Cation	Donat beautiful
Gardiner Granite	do	Mechanics', S. Bost. Mercantile	do	NEW-YORK CI	TY	Rochester City of
Kenduskeng Lafayette Lime Rock	6	Mer. N. Bedford	do	America bank of Americacan Ex Bank of Commerce	di	Salina,
Lincoln Manufacturers' Manufac. & Traders'	do	Morehants', New port Merrimac	do de	Bank of the State of N York	d d	Schenectady d
Machias	do	Naum Keng Neponset	du	Chemical City	d. do	State bk of N York
Mariners' Medomac Medgunticoo	do	New England N. Bank of Boston Northumpton	de	Clinton	par	Buffalo 7 St Lawrence Stocks 7
Merchants' Mercantile	do 6	Nortalk Ocean	2 d	Jry Dock	par	Steuben County Syracuse bank of
Neguenkeag Northern People's	di	Old Colony Ox ord Pacific	de	Lafavette	DIL	Tompkins county Tonawanda bank of 4
Portland Bagadahock	do	Pawtucket People's	do	Manhatten Company Mechanics' b'ng Ass	o do	Proy bank of -
South Berwick St. Croix	do	Powow River	8	Merchants'	do	U S Bk of at Buffalo 2 Ulster County pr Union 2
Thomaston Ticonic Vassalborough	do	Quinsignmend Quinay Stone	do do	Merch'ts' Exchange National bank	di d	Utica Bank of
Waldo Westbrook	6	Randolph - Salem	do	N Y Banking Co. N Y St'e St'k Seco	6. u•	Waterford bank of Waterville bank of
York NEW HAMPSHIR Ashuelot	E.	South R' k of Roston	do	North River	do	Watervilt Wayne county Westchester county po
Cheshire Claremont	do	Shawmut Springfield	do	Tenth Ward	10	Western N Y bk of 3 Whitehall bank of
Connecticut River	0	Taunton	da da	Union Bank of N Y	do 50	Whitestown bank of Yates county NEW JERSEY.
Dover	do	Traders' Tremont	do	Agricultural bank	ATE	West Jer. bks. Belvedere bk
Grafton	do	Union b'k of Weymou and Braintee Union, Boston	do	Albany Allegany county	do 52	Commercial Cumberland of N. J.
Lancaster	do	Village Waltham	do	Atlantic, Brooklyn	par	Farmers' of N. J. d. Far. & Mech. d. Far. & Mer.
Manufacturers' Mechanic'	do	Warren, Boston Warren, Danvers Washington	do do	America "Attica	2.	Mech of Burlington de Mech. Newark de Mech. & Man. of T. de
Nashua New Hampshire	do	Winaismmet	do	Auburn "Commerce "	21	Morris Co. Bank of de
N. Hampshire Union Pemigewasset	do	Wor'ter, Wrentham	do	Ballston Spa Binghamaton	255.5	Newark bk'g In. Co. par N. H. & Del. B. Co 20 Orange bk. par
Portsmouth Rochester	do	RHODE ISLAND. American Bank Arcade	ng lo	Buffalo bank of Brockport bank of Brooklyn	1 650	Princeton  Coople's  Salem Bk'g Co.  Salem Bk'g Co.  State, Canden  State, Elizabethtown par  State Bk at Morris  State, Newark  State, N. Brunswick de  States X.  Frenton Bk'g co.  de
Rockingham Strafford Winnispisiogee	do	Bristol, Bank of C Blackstone Canal C	lo	Broome County Canal Albany,	T CHAPTER	State, Canden do
VERMONT. Bennington	88	Centreville Citizens' Union	lo	Cattaraugus county Cattskill	27 pa	State, Newark do
Brattleboro, B k of	dol	Com Providence	do do	Cayuga County Cent'l Cherry Valley "N Y bank of	y d	Frenton Bk'g co. de Union de
Burlington, Bank of	do	Cranston Cumberland	lo	Chantauque county Chenango bank of	do	OHIO Belmont St Clairsville
Farmers' Far & Mechanics'	do	Eagle, Providence	io i	Clinton county Commercial Troy	4	Chillicothe bank of Chillicothe Bank of pay at Philadel
do do new Middlebury, Bk of old	do	Exeter Fall River Union	io	· Albany	25	Circleville bank of 70
Newbury "	do	Freeman's Globe	lo lo	Corning Bank of	41	Columbiana of N.
		Hope	do.	Dansville "Delaware Dutchess county	3	Commercial di " of Sciota d " of Lake Erie 4
Vergennes "	dol	Landholders' Manufacturers'	do	Essex county	42	Dayton Ex & Savings Ins -
Woodstock " MASSACHUSETT	di S.	Mechanics' Mechan. & Man. Merchants', Prov.	do do	Ex of Genesce Farmers' of Troy	do par	Farm & Mechanics - Franklin " of Columbus
Adams Bank Agricultural American	do	Mechanics' Mechan. & Man. Merchants', Prov. Morchants', Newport Mount Hope Mount Vernon Narragansett	do	" Amsterdam " Warwick Form & Mech Rock	24114	Geauga bank of Granville Alexan- drian Soc. 8
Amherst Andover	de	Narragansett National	do	Farmers & Drovers Farm of Geneva	par 3	Hamilton bank of Lancaster
Atlantic Atlas	d. de	National N. Eng. Commer. N. Eng. Pacific, Prov. N. E. Pac., Smithfi'd	do do	Far & Mech of Gen Farmers', Malone	- CONCOVE	Marietta Massillon bank of
Attienorough	de	N A Rank of	do	Far of Seneca coun	ty 30	Muskingum bk of
Blackstone	di	Newport Exchange North Providence	do	keepsie Farmers, Hudson	par	Uhio Life Ins & Trust Co.
Brighton Bristol Co	de		10	Genesee Bank of Genesee county	de	Sandusky bank of Urbana banking Co Western Reserve bk
Bunker Hill	d	Phonix, Westerly Phonix, Providence	do	Geneva bank of Hamilton	d	Weester bank of Xenia Bank of
Charles River Charlestown	do	R I Agricultural	de	Herkimer county Highland Howard Trust & I	45.44	Z nesville, Bank of INDIANA. State bk of Ind. & Br.
		Rhode Island Centra Rhode Island Union "Bank of			p	All other banks u
City, Boston Cohannet Columbian	do	Roger Williams's Smithfield Exchange	de	James Jefferson county		Carro, bk of
Commercial Boston	do	" Union Traders' Newport	di	Kingston Langsingburg bank	The state of	WISCONSIN. Wiskonsan Fire & M
Concord Danvers Dedham	de	Union	di	Lewis county, Livings on county Lodi b'k of—Real		l tine Insurance Co.
Dorchester & Milton	de	Warren	di	" -" Stock	2	MICHIGAN. Bank of St. Clair Farm & Mech. bk
East Bridgwater	1	Washington Weybosset Woonsocket Falls	Cli	Long Island	pa	Payable at St. Jo.
Enchange Fair Haven Falmouth	do	Wakefield CONNECTICUT	de	Lyons bank of Madison county	4	Bank of Brit. N. A.
Fall River Fitchburg	do	Bridgeport City b'k of N Haven Connecticut	a	Mech & Farm Mech. Buffalo	4	Dity Bank Com, bk of U. C.
Framhingham Freeman's General Increst	do	Conn Riv b'ng Co. East Haddam	d	Merchants & Farm		Gore Bank
Globe Goucester	do	Fairfield Co Farmers' & Mech's'	de	Mercantile of Sche	-	Montreal, Bk of Ning. Suspension Bridg
Grand Granite	do	Hartford Housatonic R R com	25	Middletown Millers of N York		I Company
GREAT BARGAINS.—R. Banks respect—  TO CLOTHIERS.						

GREAT BARGAINS. -R. Banks respect-Totally informs the farmers and others visiting Detroit, that he still continues at his old stand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.

R. B. has just received from the East an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings, which will be made up to order in fashionable style at short notice.

R. BANKS.

R. BANKS.

Detroit, Sent. 5, 1842, 20-6m

NEW GOODS!!

These goods (coming as they do direct from irst hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he stock of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very clothing business, to the examination of his stock cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Designations and prices will be given at the Store.

These goods (coming as they do direct from irst hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell lower than any other house west of New York, he therefore solicits the attention of firms in the clothing business, to the examination of his stock who have cash to pay for services of this kind are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture House Powers and Threshino Machines, two and a half mil es from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the pub-# Mohawk do Mohawk Valley lic, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a comdo Monroe Bank of do Montgomery county do New York State do Newburgh tank of non waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or do Ogdensburgh do Olean bank of get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with free horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast from, and addi-Norwich do Ontario Piœ ux b'k of Hartf ddo Orange county bk of tional weight and strength applied wherever it do Otsego county

had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially dif-ferent from those made and sold by the sub-scribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, thas been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

Threshing Machines.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dexter village; and one at Manris Willson's storehruse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of

The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stave or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations. S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS. This is to certify that we have used one of S W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has ewned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as fiec will with any other power with which we are acquainted. H. CASE,

S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and peneve it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a numer of months, and believe it is the best power 27 State, Newark do pa State, N. Brunswick do in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is asily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power.— The plan and the working of this power have de Belmont St Clairsville 5 been universally approved of by furmers forwhom I have thrashed.

Scio. April 11, 1842. E. S. SMITH.

### SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150. as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. Seio, April, 18, 1842.

### Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woollen manufactory for manufacturtherefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home industry. Wool may be left

at Scio village.
S. W. FOSTER & Co.
Scio, April 18, 1842.

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY

MERCHANTS. HE subscriber invites the attention of

Physicians and Country Merchants, to his present stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnish, Brushes, &c. &c. comprising one of the largest and fullest assortments brought to the country. In his present stock will be found: 100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French

and English

20 oz. Salph. Morphia, 10 oz. Acct. do

50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,

1 Chet Rhubarb Root, 1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,

50 lbs. Calomel, S casks Epsom Salts, 15 casks Fall and Winter strained Sperm

40 boxes Sperm Candles, 2000 ibs. White Lead, dry and ground, 4 casks Linseed Oil,

Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Pla Wtinaare, Porcelain Teeth. A general a sortment of Pat-ent Medicines, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
PIERRE TELLER.

139 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt March 13. Mortar, Detroit.

TAILORING BUSINESS!

A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform cinity, that he has opened a shop in the Low-er Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is pre-pared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable mon-

### AEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE!!!

HE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and best selected as sortment of DRY GODDS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into the market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable him to sell for cash, as cheap as any establishment west of Burrano. As we do bu siness on the READY PAY SYSTEM we will as establishment west of Beffit. As we do business on the Ready Pay System we will not be undersold by any one in this market, which will be for the interest of the purchaser and dealer. We would say to the farmers that we selfgoods in proportion to the price of wheat-a bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now is the time for people to buy goods if they want to buy them cheap. The assortment consist in part of the following articles:

BRUADCLOTHS, PILOT 60. BEAVER do SATINET and CASSIMERE, KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, KENTUCKY JEANS, FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL (of all kinds.)
SHEEP'S GREYS, UMBRELLAS, SILKS, MUSLIN DE LANES.
ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE, CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do. VICTORIA do. CARLISE do. ROB ROY and BROCHEA, da. BRASS CLOCK, SHEETINGS, HOSE, SHIBTINGS, TICKINGS, CRAVATS, TWILLED JEANS, COTTON YARN, CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, COTTON BATTING, HDKF'S.
DIAPER and Table Cloths, MITTENS, CALICOES, (of all kinds.)
LADIES DRESS HD'KFS, LADIES DRESS HD'KFS, GLOVES. (of all kinds,) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

A choice assortment of Groceries, such as Teas, Sugars, Molasses, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail. Pedlars can be supplied at this establishment

for themselves.

D. D. WATERMAN. Ann Arbor, Sept. 29, 1842.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable, A safe, speedy. and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female

with perfect safety.

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2. and accompanied with

full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procu red in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from with Peters Pills for they cause the blood to course the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9
L. BECKLEY

### RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful iver whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. This eligible site has been selected for its quiet seclusion, the fertility and elevation of its soil, its pure and healthful atmosphere, and pleas-

Rooms .- There are now on the premises suitdents; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks, \$4.01

Board "with 4 hours work each week, 7,57

Room Rent, Incidental Section 19 and 19 a

There will be an additional charge of one dol-

ation a woollen manufactory for manufacturing woollen cloth by power looms, two and a losophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad where he with the railroad where he will be railroad the rai road, where he wish to manufacture wool in o cloth on shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be wall alone of the work will be wall alone of the confident that wark will be wall alone of the confident that work will be wall alone of the confident that work will be wall alone of the confident that work will be wall alone of the confident that work will be wall alone of the confident that washing—none will be reafter board them Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complaxion or condition.

### ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

DURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Pro-L bate, for the county of Washtenaw, made on the twenty third inst., authorizing the sale of real estate of Ellen Wilmot, deceased. I shall sell at auction the real estate, hereinafter described at the dwelling house formerly occupied by the said de-ceased, in the village of Saline, on Thursday, the sixteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, to wit: commencing on the south of Henery street three chains and twelve links east of the north corner, of the Baptist meeting house lot, and running south five chains at right angles of said street, thence east parallel with said street one chain, thence north towards Henery street, parallel with said first line five chains, thence west one chain, to the rlace of beginning; containing one half acre of land, g the same premises on which the said Ellen Willmot lived previous to her decease.

ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Administrator. Dated Saline, August 29th, 1842. 39-4w.

## TEMPERANCE HOTEL. HOBERT & TERHUNE.

CORNER OF MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON AVENUES

DETROIT.) THE above House is pleasantly situated near the Central Railroad Depot, and is now undergoing thorough repairs. The rooms are pleasant, the Beds and Bedding all new, and the Table will be supplied with the choicest of the market, and the proprietors assure those who will favor them with their custom, that all pains shall be taken to make their terms with the receivable of the statement of the s ken to make their stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very low, and accommodation good.-

Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of expense.

Detroit, April 27, 1842. UMBER constantly on hand and for sale F. DENISON. June 10, 1842.

## Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them, LL mankind throughout their wide and im-A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science what distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their account, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—
The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
Peters' Pills are veget, bears if diseases if timely the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.— Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious lever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumausm, enlargement of the spleen, piles, col.c, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi ent diarrhea, flatulence, habitual constiveness loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we re-

peat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever atten ded their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to pos terity with the improvements of the age in med ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectl wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, The subscriber deems it useless to go into further detail, but asks them to call and EXAMINE

With Call the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of the coming and the comi witnesses can now be herd for ihem - resistles -do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calome

and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

Certificates.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Fills, and to hinder would be to ston the rushing wind and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in del icate situations always admit their power and in-nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the haz ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utin is importance. Pimples; a young lady sent h r love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate with Peters Pills for they cause the blood to cours as limpid and gentle through the veins as a moun thin rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

Quite astonished Old Plato came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,) To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe; I have come to deliver them all up to yo

Sir, my calling is over-my business is through I have been for three years in a terrible stew, And I really don't know what on earth I'am to

do:Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain.
But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by

name; The diseases my side, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while,

As though his soul was tur ed to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills.
These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter.
And leaves the blood as Now Peters makes, I've heard him say,

Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all: For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all mhotry continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Magnard. & Co.. G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Limiter bills settled, and their rooms prepared, before the first day of the Term. Any further information can be obtained at the Institution, by addressing, post paid, J. S. Dixox, Principal, Raisin, Lenawe Co. Mich.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Limia, J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Snith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher. Michigan Centre: Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Szline; Snow & Keys, Clinton: J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Moviouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movi-us & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842. 27-1v

Oct. 19, 1842

J. R WALKER respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that has recently commenced business, in the tailor ing line, one door east of Bower's dry goods store where he is prepared to execute orders in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Garments will be made to order, in strict conformity with the present prevailing fashion and taste of the day, and warranted to fit or ne

Ladies' Riding Habits made in the latest New York or Philadephia fashions. Friends, or Quakers' garments will be made in the neatest and plainest style.

Cutting done at shortest notice.
All kinds of Milnary Uniform and undrescoats and pantaloons, made agreeable to the present military or regimental order.

J. R. WALKER.

Ann Arbor, July 25th. 1842. n14—3m.

Wool Carding and Cloth

### Dressing. THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the

L citizens Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the shortest no tice. Having good machinery, experienced work-men, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction. J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.-THEO. H. EATON & Co., 138, Jefferson avenue, arethe sole agents of these very celebrated machines.

### TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remeadies may be found at the village drug stores, and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstales on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them at 71 Maiden-lane, the next time he visits New York, or to write for them, No family should be a week without these remedies.

### BALDNESS

BALM OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE HAIR. which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.-

Find the name of Comstochstee on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian VEGETABLE ELIXIR AND NERVE AND BONE LINIMENTbut never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

# PILES &c

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALLSORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roors' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Rooms Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve .-- The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

# BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore I It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes,

and no failure. It will cure the PLES LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was

made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of, the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels,

and the general health. Octor O esinv [See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:]

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy.

DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH for the certain prevention of The State or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to

the surface. GOLDS COUCHS

pains in the bones, hourseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.



SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COM-POUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

### DDERO ELENDOS CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailings-all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm; -so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once.-Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Br. Bartholemew's

COUCHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Reme ber the name, and get Comstock's.

### KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adulu

with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity

almost incredible, by Comstock & Co., New York. TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most

n spectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. 03- Re sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto-and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock 60 Wholesale Druggists,

"I Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents. Win. S. & J W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbot