THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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WESIGNAL OF LIBERTY: Ann Arbo:, Mich. CD

POETRY.

TEMPERANCE EXHORTATION. Ye friends of moderation, who think a reforma-

"tion, Or moral renovation, would benefit our nation; Who deem intoxication, with all its dissipation. In every rank and station, the cause of degrada-

tion, Of which your observation gives daily demonstration;

Who see the ruination, distress and desolation,-The open violation of moral obligation,-The wretched habitation without accommodation,

Or any regulation, for common sustenation, A scene of deprivation, unequalled in creation:-The frequent desecration of Sabbath ordination-The crime and degradation, defying legislation-The awful profanation of common conversation-The mental aberration, and dire infatuation.

With every sad gradation to maniae desperation. Ye who, with consternation, behold this devastation,

And utter condemnation, on all inebriation; Why sanction its duration? or show disapprobation

Of any combination for its extermination? We deem a declaration, that offers no tempta-

By any pulliation of this abomination, The only sure foundation, for its utter extirpa-

And under this persuasion, hold no communica With noxious emanation of brewer's fermenta-

tion: Or poisonous preparation of spirit distillation; Nor any vain libation, producing stimulation.

To this determination, we call consideration, And without hesitation invite co-operation, Not doubting imitation will raise your estimation; And by continuation afford you consolation; For in particuation with this association, You may, by meditation, insure the preservation Of a future generation from all contamination. And may each indication of such regeneration,

Be the theme of exultation, till its final consummation.

THE SLAVE SINGING AT MIDNIGHT.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW

Loud he sung the psalm of David; He, a Negro, and enslaved, Sang of Zion, bright and free.

In that hour, when night is calmest, Sung he from the Hebrew Psalmist, In a voice so sweet and clear That I could not choose but hear.

Songs of triumph, and ascriptions, Such as reached the swart Ecvotians. Wnen upon the Red Sea coast Perished Parraoh and his host.

And the voice of his devotion Filled my soul with strange emotion; For its tones by turns were glad, Sweetly solemn, wildly sad.

Paul and Silas, in their prison, Sang of Christ the Lord arisen. And an earthquake's arm of might Broke their dungeon-gates at night.

But, alas! what holy angel Brings the slave this glad evangel? And what earthquike's arm of might Breaks his dungeon-gates at night?

MISCELLANY

EFFECT OF FROST IN RUSSIA:

The sledges with oxen; calves, and goats. have the most extraordinary appearance .-These animals are brought to market perfect ly frozen. Of course they are suffered to freeze in an extended posture, because in this state they are most manageable. There stand the tall figures of the the oxen, like blood-stained ghosts, lifting up their long horns around the sides of the sledge; while the goats looking exactly as if they were slive, only with fain', glazed and frozen eyes, stand threaten-ingly opposite to one another. Every part is hard as stone. The carcasses are cut up like trunks of trees, with axe and saw. The Rossians are particularly fond of the sucking pig; and whole trains of sledges, laden with infant swine, come to market. The little starvelings, strung together like thrushes, are sold by the dozen; and the long-legged mothers keep watch over them around the sledge.

The anatomy of the Russian butcher is a very simple science; for as every part, flesh and bone, is alike hard, they have no occasion to pay regard to the natural divisions of the the French has cost the nation one hundred

wood; and the little beggar wenches are very busy picking up the animal's saw dust out of the snow. You do not ask for a steak, a chop, a joint, but for a slice, a block, a lump, a splin-

The same is the case with fish. They, too, Messus. Epirons: are as if cut out of marble and wood. Those Will you permit of the diminutive species, like the snitki, are brought in sacks; and they are put into scales with shovels. The large pike, salmon, and sturgeon, every inch of which was once To protect them from warmth, in they lie cool enough. It is not uncommon for the whole cargo to be frozen into one mass, so that crowbars and pincers are required to

owing to the severe frosts.

the far West, who have lately visited the cap-

bold of the fire-waters, and have often occaication, for the acts perpetrated while under the influence of the maddening draught. It always accompany such a party as this .-These women can do whatever they please to keep the peace, for an Indian would scorn to lift his hand against a woman; and we have seen some twenty stalwart Sacs, Foxes, and burning like little fire balls, when they were beginning to get a little too much whiskey, submit with all good nature and docility to lie down at the bidding of a couple of squaws, and have all their legs tied, that it might be impossible for them to ge into a fight during the night. Blessed be the women of all col-

GREAT RESULTS FROM SMALL

CAUSES.
The following is from the Providence American, an Administration paper, 1839, in which is proved that General Jackson's election to the Presidency was in consequence of a hog's breaking into mischief in Cranston, Rhode Island, a number of years ago. The proof runs thus: General Jackson owes his election to the victory of New Orleans; that victory de-pended on the War; that War was declared n the National Senate, by a majority of one. Hed his competitor, James Burrill, occupied his seat, he would have voted against the war. Mr. Howell was elected by the casting vote of the presiding officer of the Rhode Island Legislature. The tie was occasioned by the sence of a member belonging to the politiindividual at variance with Burrill on account their particular condition. of a law suit respecting the depredations of a hog, in which suit Mr. Burrill was the prosecuting attorney. Had it not been for the hog there would have been no quarrel. Had there been no quarrel Mr. Burrill would have been been no quarrel Mr. Burrill would have been elected; the war would not have been declared, that to establish a system like that would be.

has cost the United States five hundred millions of dollars. This is going the WHOLE Hog!

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY .- A correspondent in alluding to the subject of "colting" on board of U. S. vessels, says-"I have served three years on board of a man of-war, and I undertake to say that the colting, as it is allowed, is cruelty. I have seen old men with grebairs tied up by order of an upstart of a mid shipman, and receive twelve lashes with the colt merely for getting an extra lot of greg.— And this is not all. I have seen eight men flogged with a dozen lashes each, because one of them answered "hallo!" instead of "sir," when spoken to. This was done on board of the Ohio. Sir, I have seen the blood run from the backs of those who have merely received the "gentle slaps," as some would have it. I say cruelty of the worst kind is practised on board of the ships of war after they leave home, not withstanding some of their officers may wear the cloak of religion. [Bost. Post.

Hard Language.-Liberty men are trying to remove a very great evil, in the face of the

and was running through the streets, destroy- ces as I now have. ing men, women and children; would you whisper, There's a pussy in the street, there's a pussy in the street!-Albany Putriot.

which some people are terribly afflicted; and a it. Thirdly, when the North unite on this all hint on this subject may be useful. Dr Burdell of New York in a letter to Dr Alcott says, -Not a case of the sick head ache has ever occured within my knowledge, except with the drinkers of tea and coffee, and hot a case church. Fourthly, if we leave the general has ever failed of being cured on the entire renunciation of them.

during the twelve years of its occupation by With the saw they cut up hogs into and twenty millions of dollars, and upwards the number of steake, an inch or two irches of twenty thousand lives.

For the Signal. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH AND SLAVERY.

Will you permit me to make a few remarks on one part of the Constitution of the Methodist Protestant Church with which I stand connected. The clause to which I refer is on so lithe and supple, are now stiffened as if by the 29th page of the Discipline, and which makes a distinction between the white and case of a sudden thaw—for thawing would makes a distinction between the white and essentially deteriorate their flavor—they are colored members of the church. It reads as covered with snow and lumps of ice, in which follows: "Every minister and preacher and every white lay male member in full communion and fellowship, having attained to the age get an individual fish .- Kohld's Russia and of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote in all cases," &c. The objector says "that There are no solid rocks in the artic regions, the Constitution of this church, so far from securing the rights of all (as it professes) does INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in speaking of a small band of Indians from And such Constitutional restrictions against We take this constitutional restrictions. positively deprive the colored members of all And such Constitutional restrictions against the far West, who have lately visited the capital, states the following facts:

"In all these journeying of the Indians, they to be found in any other church inthis country."

Is this really so or has this church secured to conservators of the peace. Especially in cases where chiefs of different tribes are in company not over friendly at home. They are aware of their infirmity whenever they can get to be found in any other church inthis country. It is true that white the primitive state, rising place. According to previous notice, a few will be found in their primitive state, rising of the friends, that we are not altogether age in the will be found in their primitive state, rising of the friends, that we are not altogether age in the will be found in their primitive state, rising of the friends, that we are not altogether age in the will be found in their primitive state, rising of the friends, that we are not altogether age in the will be found in their primitive state, rising of the friends, that we are not altogether age in the will be found in their primitive state, rising of the friends, that we are not altogether age in the plac sion to moorn, on awaking from a fit of intex and forever secures these inalienable rights of the white, it leaves (not denies) the rights with the county committee. is to guard against these and other out breaks of the colored members to be provided for by of passion, that two or three of their women each Annual Conference according to their peculiar condition and circumstances. And hence on page 21, 3d item, it says, "Each annual conference shall have exclusive power to make its own rules and regulations for the Obijbbeways, armed to the teeth, with eyes admission and government of the colored members within its district, and to make for them the removal of that vilest of systems, the poissuch terms of suffrage as the Conferences respectively may deem proper." Is this depriving the colored members of their rights by granting to each Annual Conference full legislative authority in their case? But why this manifest distinction in the two classes?-We admit that their would be no necessity of making this or any other distinction if the church is to be governed by an absolute monarchy, or by a combination of monarchy and aristocracy. But in a church with a republican form of government extending North and South, it is the only safe way. A church thus extended is under the necessity of legislating for two distinct classes of people, the white and colored. This necessity originates in their civil inequalities which no church laws can possibly remove. If these inequalities are ever removed it must be by civil enactments. And a church so situated must legislate for their white constituents universally, and for cal party of Burrill. He was prevailed upon to absent himself through the influence of an colored members sectionally, or according to

But what evils would naturally arise by granting and securing the right of suffrage to that to establish a system like that would be, soon as an infidel master or slaveholder could of Michigan, asking the legislature to take the States during the late war of 1312. get enough of his slaves into the church to of this State by expanging from the second form a majority of the church or society, said article thereof, the word "white," and thus ish Isles. church or society must be given over to be secure to all the citizens of the State, irrecontrolled by said infidel master. And where spective of color, equal political rights—beg is the minister or lay-man who would like or under consideration, and have come to the even dare to connect himself with such a society? I think every one must see that it is for the dark and right; and they would therefore recommend the adoption of a joint the safety of the church, under existing circumstances, to make such a distinction between the whites and colored members. A man to vote in civil or religious affairs should befree. And every free citizen should be entitled to vote in church as well as in State

then I will close for this time. If you are so decidedly Anti-Slavery in your views, why do you not come off and leave the general compact, and at once break your connection with the monster Slavery? But what connection? Why once in four years you have it General Conference where you meet with the hostility of many, and the apathy of others, who ought to be their warm coadjutors.—
They are olliged, sometimes, to speak to "evil beasts and Islow bellies;" and they obey the apostolic injunction to "rebuke them sharply." Many worthy people are much grieved at their severity of language. An apt reply to this was given by a Methodist clergyman, in the late Methodist Convention in Roston. way so sure and direct of presenting my views his fellow man. Suppose, said he, a lion had broken loose and arguments upon their hearts and conscien-

Secondly, we have not, as abolitionists, done our duty to our Southern Brethren, and this we must do before we close the door, or SICK HEAD ACHE.-This is a disease with deprive ourselves of the opportunity of doing important question, which we think they will do at our next General Conference, they can give the monster his death wound in the as they have no other foundation. compact it will weaken the Abolition force in the church, and consequently strengthen the It is stated that the territory of Algeria, slavery party. But do you not fellowship the sin and the slaveholder by being thus connec-

thick, as we do a rump of beef. The flesh COMMUNICATIONS. between holding a connection with southern splits and shivers during the operation like COMMUNICATIONS. between holding a connection with southern conferences, and fellowshipping their particular is a principle which every where asserts the conferences, and fellowshipping their particular sins. It is often the case that a church cannot fellowship an unruly member, and still she retains her connection with him, until all proper efforts are made to reclaim the transressor, and a regular trial is had and the indi vidual proved guilty, and then his connection with the church ceases. And this is all we Do all its citizens enjoy the right of self-govask for before we sever our connection with the Southern Conferences. We have as a Conference, as well as our Eastern Conferences, withdrawn our fellowship from the upholders of slavery, as well as from slaveholders, presented? and when the proper time arrives, if we cannot cure we will break the connection. Yours &c.

JAMES GAY. Jackson, March 9th, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty. ANTI_SLAVERY IN BRIDGWATER.

We take this opportunity to inform our pointed a Town Committee to correspond

The following resolutions were adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the more we become acquainted with the evils of Slavery in our country, the greater is the demand for our exertions to check its influence.

Resolved, That we would rejoice in every step that has been or would be taken towards on of which so universally overspreads and governs our country, yet we think that a Slavery party, such as the Locofoco, or a Proslavery party, such as the Whig, will not ac-Slaveholders.

Therefore Resolved, That while our brethren in the cause of emancipation have declared themselves absolved from the two political parties of the day, and have established a separate organization, the best adapted to the advancement of the Anti Slavery cause, we feel it our duty to go with them.

Resolved, That we cannot be turned aside

by the frowns of the one, or the smiles of the ther to aid in any action that shall not be subservient to our cause.

Resolved, That we will pursue every lawful means in our power to remove from our country every vestige of the polluting stain of

slavery and oppression.

Resolved, That as the friends of Liberty and equal rights, we feel it our duty to hold up, disseminate and advance the above principles by keeping up a town organization. L. JUNE, President.

J. Capr, Sec'y. Bridgewater, March 8th, 1848.

SELECTIONS.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the House of Represen tatives on expanging the word "white"

necessary action for amending the constitution leave to report that they have had the matter resolution to that effect.

In arriving at this conclusion, your committee have endeavoied to free themselves from all unreasonable projudices and prepossessed opinions, and to consider the question, as it is, divested of every thing of a party or social character. They have not been un-mindful of the fact that a different view of this A thought or two on another question and matter is entertained by some, and for that reason they would mention some of the argu-guments which seem to support the conclusion at which they have arrived. Your committee do not by any means propose going into a labored argument to prove what is to them a self evident proposition, but will simply throw out a few general hints, and leave the matter for the consideration of the House.

We are of the number of those who believe that republican institutions, based upon the principles of government, the entire freedom f man-and a perfect equality of political and personal rights, is the only true system of hu-

exact rule of political right. It metes out a- ed people. qual and exact justice to all men. All stand ted with the Southern Conferences? Ans.—
tween the learned and the unlearned—the visitors on New Years without intoxicating high and the low—the rich and the poor—the drinks of any kind.

right of every man of the human race to govern himself.

It follows, then, that every infringement upon, or right withheld from any portion of the citizens of a state, is an invasion upon the natural and inherent rights of man, and strikes at the very root of democratic institutions.

How stands the case in our own State!ileges? Does every man who is governed by the laws, and who assists in maintaining them have a voice in deciding who shall enact them?
Are any of our citizens taxed who are not re-

These questions, (except the last,) must be answered in the negative. A portion of the people of this State do not enjoy the right of self-government, equal political privileges are denied them, they are compelled to be ruled by laws which they have had no voice in enacting. And they are taxed, but they are not

represented.
We must all admit that these distinctions in the political rights of our citizens are not warranted by, or in any manner based upon, the principles of republicanism; we must seek in a different field and on another foundation, the rights of colored people we believe are not friends, that we are not altogether idle in this for the origin of these distinctions. They

committee, and they are unable to see any reason why the red man or the black man, who becomes a citizen of our State and who comes under the operation of its laws, and assists in maintaining their supremacy, should be denied the right of suffrage.

Some may, perhaps, imagine that the right of suffrage ought not to be extended to the colored man, because sl very is maintained in some of the states of the Union. Such persons seem to have a kind of confused and indefinite notion that there must be some con-nexion between free suffrage in the free state of Michigan and domestic slavery in the sov-ereign states of the South. How or in what way this connexion exists, or why the free and enlightened people of Michigan should oppress a portion of their citizens and withold from them their most sacred rights, for no better reason than that some other's ates do so by their citizens, we cannot conceive. It is a barbarity and an injustice which the de-mocracy of Michigan oright to disdain to ex-ercise upon an inoffensive and powerless pro-

With the question of slavery, we consider that we have nothing to do, and in considering this matter, we are not bound to know that it exists on the face of the earth.

There is not and cannot be any meessary connexion between the two questions, and even if there was it would look rather out of place for the people of Michigan to volunteer to perpetuate opression until the slave states; at least by their united example, invite us to

We presume it to be known to this House, that in the slave state of North Carolina, suf-frage, though not free, is equal so far us regards color. In that state the rich white man and the rich black man enjoy the right of voting, while the poor of every color are ex-

Again it is argued by some that the red man, though he becomes a citizen of our State and atknowledges allegiance to its laws, and performs all the duties of a citizen, yet that he should not be allowed to participate in the

The same argument would prevent the exfension of that right to any native of the Bri:-

This argument, (if it may be called an ar gument) like the last, is purely imaginary .-It has no foundation either in reason, xi edien cy or right, and is advanced, probably, in the entire absence of anything better.

In conclusion, the committee would express the hope that this question may be examined carefully, candidly and freely by all, and that a decision will be had, which will not be unworthy of the free democracy of Michigan .-This is not a party question, but one of principle, and lies at the very root of our institutions. Let us lay aside party prejudices and inconsistent and contradictory theories, and let us act upon this matter like men of principle, who knowing the principles of democracy dare to maintain them, leaving aristocracy of every shade, to be supported by those who every shade, to imbibe its principles. G. CARPENTER,

Chairman of the Select Committee.

SLAVERY AND THE WORKING MAN. Let the honest, democratic working man who is claimed as the ally of the Slaveholder, look at the following picture, drawn by the Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette

"Let the industrious mechanic of Pittsburg, man government—that all political distinc- who has forged the useful machinery by which tions tending to exalt or depress any portion we are rowed up the swift current of our rivof the human family are wrong and marifest- ers, dress himself in decent comfortable attire, y unjust, and that every man should in his and come here and ask adminission at a boardpolitical rights, stand upon a perfect level with ing house occupied by those dignitaries, whose his fellow man.

They believe further, that every man, let his condition or complexion be what it may, who is governed by the laws, and assists in ic? Have you just thrown off a rusty apron. main aming their supremacy in any commu and come here expecting to mess with gentle-nity, should have a voice in deciding what men of high life, and rank and fortune?" which will not be disputed by any friend of laborers are taken. Let the hard handed republican freedom. They are in fact the farmer, accidentally drop in among these effefoundation on which all republican institutions minute parasitical gentry, who live upon the are based. If this position cannot be main-tained, then republican justitutions must fail, dolence rather than industry, is made the badge Republicanism or democracy recognises no of respectability, & thus superinduced, is as depolitical distinctions between man and man, it trimental to the social happiness of the white, neither builds up nor pulls down. It is an as it is oppressive and degrading to the color

Gov. Seward, Gov. Bouck, and Lieut. Gov-

A VIRGINIAN'S IDEA OF BOSTON: The following article, doubtless from the pen of a slaveholder, will be read with interest. Southerners do not believe the "dying

Correspondence of the Richmond While:

Boston, January 28, 1848.

Mr. Eprron:—During the few months of my stay in Boston, I have been witness to scenes calculated to sicken the heart of every friend of the Constitution and the country.—From this tentre all radical and disorganizing influences go forth. It is the great cauldron where a there is continually section. cauldron where n there is continually seething the strange food that is to feed the morbid ap-petites of hundreds of thousands of exciteable and half demented Yankee levellers. It is the place where the great Miller temple stands or is to stand—where Ahmal Magnetism— Religious and Political "contenuterism"—Lat-imer indignation Meetings and mobs—trans-cendentalism—and all sorts of Political and Religious chicanery grow and flourish like the rank weeds of the dunghill. Here, save with a few, there is no respect for the past—for the time honored; no fegard for well-tried and salutary usages and institutions, and no dispersion to both windows of the history of position to learn wisdom from the history of those agrarian outrages that have disgraced and cursed other lands and other ages. form and Progress' are the watchwords of Society—the first meaning overturn, and the second, success in overturning; and as I look upon the fact, no longer to be concealed, that these evils are every day spreading, and multiplying their friends, I tremble for the Constitution and the country.

When I state a few facts you will not won-When I state a few facts you will not wonder at these remarks. This week the Anti-Slavery Society has held its Annual meeting in this City—not in a stable as they once did—not with demonstrations of popular indignation on every side as when once the female fanatics held their Meeting in Washington street—but in Fanuei! Hall with the exception of one evening and that evening the Hall of the House of Representatives, granted their againnessly, he and unon a suspense ted them unanimously, by add upon a suspen-sion of the rules for that purpose; Could you have heard the funation speech-

es of Garrison & Co., and read the Resolu-tions denouncing the Constitution as a "cov-enant with death and an agreement with hell that ought to be, at once, broken up," and could you have heard the shouts that rocked old Fanueil Hall when these horrible propositions were adopted by acclamation, you would lave felt and seen the danger. True, these Garrisonites are on the whole the most harmless of the fanatics, for as they titterly eschew all political action they have no means of applying the steam they generate to any practical purpose, and it is, of course, lost in air. But we have little comfort on that score; for, as hearly as I can learn; a large majority of the Abolitionists of this State belong to the third party, and some of the most active, intelligent and indefatigable citizens of Muss intelligent and indelatigable citizens of massschusetts are among them. They are to have
a Great State Convention here in February,
and then, I suppose, Faintell Hall and the State
House will ring with fanaticism again.
These men have overturned the government of the State this year—they hold the

House of Representatives by their balance of power, and nothing they ask is refused by the Legislature. Already the Senate have passed the bill to repeal the law orbidding litter-mar-ringes between blacks and whites, so I suppose the milk and molasses color will hereaf-ter be fashiouable in the Bay State. The Sen-ate have also passed the bill to oblige the have been known to one quarter of the people over whom he was chosen to preside!!!

According to James Hamilton's letter to John C. Calhoun, the victory of New Orleans Gov. Davis, honest enough at heart, but in fear of this Abelition police-gong, has followed in the wake of the Boston Authorities in the Latimer case, and refused to surrender the hurglar to justice in Virginia, and there is every reason to believe that Morton, who is in fact an Abolitionist, as any one can see from his inessage, and who owes his elevation to the votes of these fanatics, will take the same course and trample down the rights of Virgin-

> Another item-A Mr. Treadwell from Brooklye, N. Y., a regular Tammany Hall subterother to abolish SLAVERY throughout the States and ought to do it at once. This Treadwell is here giving lectures on the Constitution, and by unanimous consent the State House was granted him for the introductory lecture of his treasonable course, and I am sorry to say that his frothy ebullitions were listened to with aftention by some of the first lawyers of the city, and many members of the Legislature!

Sir, since I left Virginia, I have been every day more and more impressed with the neces-sity of instant and general action on the part of the South. It is in vain to deny that we are in danger, and we have only to determine whether we will submit to the loss of all our rights or make early preparation to defend them; some may say that I speak gloomly, but I speak from observation and reflection, and I believe I speak truly. It is time I repeat it to ACT. Let us have our rights or let us

A FRIEND OF THE COUNTRY.

THE LIBERTY PARTY. It is the only political party, that recognizes the claims of God, and presses the duty of

moral ob igation in all political action.

In this collightened land all decent men will allow that there is a God, who ruleth over men, and that nations, as well as individuals, are dependent on his care, It would then seem a dictate of common sense, that we should acknowledge him in all our ways, and ask coun-sel of him. And our Puritan fathers acted on this principle, and were careful by prayer to ask wisdom and direction of Him, who would exalt or overturn nations as he pleased. God is now excluded from our party politics, prayer discarded, and all regard to moral ob-ligations driven from the Ballot Box. New upon even ground, and are measured by the same standards. It knows no difference be-ernors Dickinson and Bradish received their ory Pole, Log Cabin, and Hard Cider, and all the uplearned—the visitors on New Years without intoxicating the people are called to fall down and worship divinities have been brought in, named Hickthem. And even the professed disciples of

inve in gential been so far carried away thenism, that they have thought to leave what hitle religion they me for safe-keeping. is statement, let him attend one electerial niceting, when the old parties come in Editact, and he will be satisfied; that both parties are well agreed in excluding the God of neaven from their assembly, and in disregarding all his claims. The fool hath said in his heart thereisno God. And having excluded God, they cry out all is fitte in politics, and set themselves to do cyl carnestly with both hands.—
Is it strange, that God should frown on such men minels. men, mingle among them a perverse spirit, and turn his hand against them?

The Liberty party have been few in number, have felt their weakness, and have called spon God. In their conventions, they have recognized his being, acknowledged their de-pendence, have asked counsel of him, and aserted his rightful claims over all his creatures and their obligations to acknowledge him in all their ways. And they have dared to maintain the old fashione! doctrine, that men are as accountable to God for their politics, and political actions, as for any other actions; that politics are a branch of morality; and that men are as much bound by the law of God to give their votes at the ballot box for his glory, they are to worship him in the sanctuary. So long as they do thus, and publickly honor God, fie will honor them, but if they grow ent in their own strength, and turn away from God, he will reject them as well as the ather corrupt parties: "when Ephraim spake trembling, he exalted hunself in Israel; But when he offended in Baal, he died."- Voice

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

LAN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

For Governor. TAMES G. BIRNEY.

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

OF KALAMAZOO.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. The friends of Liberty in Congressional District No. 2 in Michigan, embracing the Counties, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, Barry, Allegan, Ottawa, Kent, Oceana, will assemble in Convention at Union City on Wednesday the nineteenth day of April, at 1 o'clock P. M. to make a suitable nomination for Congress, to be supported by the friends of Liberty at the ensuing election. The convention is not designed to make a nomination merely, but to rally together as many of the friends of Liberty as possible, and our fellow citizens generally, in a great mass meeting to be held two days and two evenings, in order to give ample time for a full and free expression of views from each and every one who loves Liberty and hates Tyranny. The undersigned believe that such meetings are more satisfactory generally to those who attend them, and far more beneficial in giving our cause a favorable impulse, than where a few set speeches only are made. Let each and every one therefore simultaneously rally, should it rain or be bad travelling to this free will gathering of the friends of Liberty to pour out his full heart in behalf of suffering hu manity, and his long dishonored, degraded,

slavery and party ridden country. Farmers! Ye, bone and muscle of the land, will you not gird on your armour and rally for such an object, harness up your teams and bring along with you as many of your friends and neighbors, men and women, as you can induce to come. To whom shall the imploring bondman and our sinking country, in this their time of great extremity, look for aid, if not to you? Shall periled liberty and humanity ever make this appeal to you in vain? Never! no, never! we doubt not that every person who shall attend this gat hering of free hearts will be most amply repaid for his small sacrifice of time and means. Come, then, one and all, come to strengthen the hands and cheer the

tiny is one. C. S. Youngs, A. Saunders, W. P. Hurd. D. Buell, J. Zimmerman, J. W. Clark. A. Waters, Bela Brown, J. B. Buell. S. J. Hammond. L. Hawley, J. S. Fitch, N. Thomas. S. B. Treadwell. E. Hussey, L. Stevens,

hearts of one another, to move forward the

great, the good, the indispensable cause, to

redeem the slave and our country, whose des-

C. Gurney, J. N. Stickney. P. S. The people of Union City have assured us that they will joyfully receive and entertain all the friends from abroad who come to their place to attend the convention. of both sexes left entirely naked till they were state, rising upon the BASIS OF ARISTOCRACY,

TO LIBERTY MEN.

The Publishers of this paper have purchased an excellent Printing Establishment, and set up an office from which the Signal of Liberty is now issued. We ask the patronage of our friends. Other political papers receive the support of their respective parties, and we ask our friends to afford us encouragement and aid.

slaves. It is not very strange, that in a fami-Those who wish to advertise will find the Signal a valuable medium both for the County ly who might not have been very particular, and the State, as it is not known that any paper out of Detroit has as large a circulation as the Signal.

Books, Pomphlets, Handbills, Tickets, and all kinds of work in the Printing Department will be done in the best manner and on the lowest terms. Will our friends remember TOWN ELECTIONS.

able preparative for the Fall election.

ticket this Spring, and again in the Fall.

away, and have nothing to do with it.

If the Liberty organization is worth sus-

REV. MR. FRAZEE AND SLAVERY.

In a communication in this paper some

weeks since, Mr. Frazee called for proof that

a certain boy in Kentucky, fifteen years old,

was sent into the parlor naked to fan a visitor.

We cannot vouch for that particular fact, but

he who relates it has offered to prove it, if de-

nied. In the meantime, we will give some

testimony concerning the nakedness of slaves.

and show that they usually run about noked

at the South until ten or twelve years of age.

Rev. Horace Moulton, a Methodist clergy-

nan who lived five years in Georgia, says of

"When at work in warm weather, they

nothing on but a short petticoat, with some

kind of covering for their breasts. Many chil-

dren may be seen in the summer months as na-

John Parish, of Philadelphia, a minister of

R.v. Phincas Smith, Presbyterian minister

resided four years at the South. He says:-

"I have been on many plantations where chil-

dren of eight and ten years old were in a state

Lemuel Sapington, of Lancaster, Pa. for-

merly a Slave trader, says: "I have frequent-

ly seen those who had not attained the age of

Philemon Bliss, a lawyer of Elyria, Ohio,

who formerly resided in Florida, says: "The

perfect nudity of the younger Slaves is so fa-

miljar to the whites of both sexes that they seem

W. C. Gildersleeve, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

native of Georgie, says: "It is an eve y day

sight to see women as well as men, with no

other covering than a few filthy rags fastened

above the hips, reaching midway to the an-

cles." Children of both sexes, from infancy

plantations, in a state of perfect nudity. This

Congregational church of Rochester, N. Y.

go in a state of disgusting nudity. I have often seen them with their tow shirt (their

only article of summer clothing; which, to all

arms, leaving the principal part of the chest, as well as the limbs, entirely uncovered."

of slaves. The children of both sexes belong

they have nothing more than a shirt."

Joseph Ide, Esq. Sheffield, Vt. formerly

Postmaster, says: "I have seen from forty

to sixty, male and female, at work in a field,

naked-who did not exhibit signs of shame

The statements of the preceding witnesses

Luke Wh'tmore, of Pittsfield, in this Coun-

ty, says in a late communication in the Sig-

tion of a little clething in the colder months;

We have adduced witnesses enough to

prove that children of twelve years and under

ommonly go maked, and sometimes adult

a boy two or three years older should have

Next week we intend to adduce facts to

It is now the 20th day of March, and the

show that Slaves are often brunded with the

followed the custom of his companions.

initials of the owner's name.

weather is yet extremely cold.

has the following graphic description:

tions extending a very little way

entirely destitute of clothing."

more than cattle."

out the country."

icate beheld them unmoved."

to witness it with perfect indifference."

ked as they came into the reorld."

age of ten or twelve years."

of perfect nudity."

twelve years, go naked."

the female Slaves:

THE WHIG CONGRESS. Two weeks from to day the annual town The Whig Congress has ended its sessions. The Liber y State Convention was atten-

elections occur. Have nominations been made In reviewing its doings, we find much to con- ded by about five hundred delegates. The by the Liberty friends? Has provision been demn and little to praise. How have the bright Emancipator says that in numbers, in characmade for tickets, and their distribution? How anticipations of 1340 been realized? What ter, and in the lofty tone and cuthusiastic is it in your town? Let every thing be done have abolitionists gained by joining hand in spirit of its proceedings, it was the best Liberin season, and efficiently, and send the result hand with Hard Cider Whigs? Have their ty convention ever held in the state. About to the Signal immediately after the election. rights been respected? Has any thing been \$1500 were raised, more than half of which Let us know how many towns will elect their done for the slave for which he ought to be was paid on the spot. The candidates of last tickets. A large vote in the Spring is a favorthankfull?

We regret to find that our friends in some of the Whigs by which the country was to be tenant Governor. towns are inclined o listen to whig suggest ons redeemed, what do we find? We shall pass that it is better to elect the best men for town no judgement of our own upon these points, and House, to whom was referred the petition but merely quote the following from the lead- of George Latimer and sixty five thousand officers, &c. Where the whigs are in a minority, this is a ready device to mislead Lib. ing Whig paper of New York-the Courier others, have made a report. The petitioners erty men, and get them to vote the Whig

Congress.—This body disperse to night; and after two years, leave the country just where they found it. Who can look back taining at all, it should be sustained in all upon the glorious anticipations of the whole elections, Town, County, State, and National. country two years ago to-day, and then reflect But if it be not worthy of support, throw it upon how little has been accomplished since But if it be not worthy of support, throw it that period, without experiencing a deep conviction that the people and their best interests have been betrayed by the very men appointed to guard and protect them.

What has the present Congress accomplish ed? Nothing, literally nothing. The great leading measures for which the Whigs con-tended and which secured the triump of 1840 were the establishment of a National Bank, the distribution of the proceeds from the sale of public lands, and a General Bankrupt Law. The first of these great measures of relief, was second and third were both passed and became the Law of the land, but have since been burtered away by the very menwho passed them, in defiance to the mandate of the people .-The Land Distribution bill was abandoned for a hastily conceived and ill digested tariff; and the Bankrupt Law—that measure which more than all others caused the Whig triumph of 1840-has been repealed by the very usually strip off the loose gown, and have men who passed it, in defiance of public opin ion, and at the very moment that its beneficial influences were being felt and admitted in every section of the country. This Congress will forever be pointed a: as the least entitled to respect of any that has ever assembled unthe Society of Friends, travelled at the South king them as a body, are vulgarity, selfishness, in 1804, and says: "They suffer them, both treachery, and a disgraceful inconsistency male and female, to go without clothing at the which has called forth the contempt of their constituents. The termination therefore, of its constitutional existence, will be hailed We with pleasure and satisfaction by the people of port. at Cettreville, Allegany county, New York all parties.

First, we have the treachery of John Tyler; next a portion of those who were deemed honest and honorable men and true Whigs, such as Wise, Cushing, &c. &c., followed in his wake; and finally, a majority of Congress have grossly neglected their duty, and after two years return to their constituents without having redeemed practically, a solitary pledge upon which they were elected. Not a soli-tary measure for which the Whigs contended

in 1840, has been secured to the country.

Again we enquire—what have the Whigs in Congress accomplished for the country?— Of the three great measures for which the people fought and triumphed in 1840, they obtained two during the Extra Secsion; and strange to say, both of them have been abandoned by the very same men whose votes secured their enactment eighteen months since!

If, then, the Whigs with a large majortty in both Houses of Congress, and a President to ten years, are seen, in companies on the done nothing for the public, but have disgraced was so common that the most refined and delson have the people to trust them at all?-George A. Avery, an elder in the Fourth On what account can they claim public "The slave children, very commonly of both What do you expect to gain by longer supsexes, up to the ages of eight and ten years. and I think in some instances beyond this age. porting the Whig party?

The assumption of the State Debts,as proposed by W. C. Johnson, is fast gaining on the public attention. J. Q. Adams, Webhuman appearance, has not been taken off from the time it was first put on, worn off from the bottom upwards, shred by shred, until nothparties are now mentioned as its advocates .ing remained but the straps which passed over their shoulders, and the less exposed porthe States in the Supreme Court, and if they below the Sumuel Ellison, of Marlborough, Stark coun-Stales it would not pay half the debts. 'The y, Ohio, formerly of Virginia, says: "I knew foreign creditors, then, must apply to their governments. Foreign powers cannot treat a Methodist who was the owner of a number with the States of this Union, but must apply directly to the general government. Coning to him, under twelve years of age, were sequently, when called on, the National government must pay the debts of these States, Rev. Francis Hawley, Baptist c.ergyman or go to war. Before we believe all these of Colebrook, Conn. says: "On many plantations the children under ten or twelve years positions, however, it will be well to scrutinold, go entirely naked-or if clothed at all, ize them closely.

Po not neglect to read the Legislative Report on the first page. It contains GENU-INE DEMOCRACY. The committee who brought in the report are deserving of great credit for many of both sexes with their bodies entire'y daring to break through the dictation of party leaders, and let their professed principles have full scope. We believe that there is a considerable portion of the Democratic party may be found at length in "SLAVERY AS whose views accord with this committee, but they cannot be carried out, because the leaders have sworn fealty to the SLAVE POWER .-The committee say that "the political distincnal: "I have repeatedly seen negro children tions of color will be found in their primitive eleven or twelve years of age, with the excepside by side, and drawing their support from the same source with property qualifications, and this too in the houses of wealthy plant- hereditary privileges, and the divine right of ers; and I have seen this not confined to one kings." Why then, will not our Democratic slavery notions was a misdemeanor, punishafamily or neighborhood, but general throughcitizens "act upon this matter like men of principle, who, knowing the principles of Democracy, dare to maintain them, leaving aristocracy of corry shade to be supported by those who unbibe its principles."

> Connection .- In our Detroit corresponds ent's letter of last week, for "our city election turned very much upon the number" &c. of markets, read "one city election."

> On our first page will be found a con munication from Rev. Mr. Gay, of the Methodist Protestant Church. Certain parts of his letter appears to us to be pro-slavery in their character. and lame in argument.

MASSACHUSETTS.

If we look at the great political measures for Governor, and William Jackson for Lieu-

The joint special committee of the Senate asked that a law should be passed forbidding all persons who hold office in Massachusetts, from aiding or abetting in the arrest of any

a son of the Ex-President. It occupies seven four days only. solid columns. Its tone and spirit throughout are strongly anti-slavery.

eported a bill forbidding any judges or jusjailers to imprison any person in any juli is. We dare say that he will make a good officer. the State under the act of 1793, on pain of imprisonment not more than one year, or a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

On the last point, in dissolving the connection of Massachusetts with Slavery, the committee reported in favor of expunging the three office which is about to be established at Marfifth provision from the Constitution, and ap- shall, and in the meantime the Auditor Generpointing representatives and direct taxes ac- al or State Treasurer is to have the supervicording to the number of free persons. The sion of them. The salary is to be hereafter committee conceived, that this was the main \$500 per annum. The duties will be exclusupport of the Slave power, and this being sively literary, and the Superindentent will of tary of the Treasury, the first vote stood 19 removed, the rest would soon cease to operate. course have ample time to devote himself to to 27 against it. Upon his second nomina-We think of publishing this part of the Re- the improvement of the schools and to the tion, the vote stood 10 year and 27 nays .-

A third trial for Representatives to Congress from districts two, three, five, six, and at his hands .- Det. Adv. seven is to come on April 3. It seems by the either elect their own candidates, or compel the other parties to unite, and thus there will be only two parties. A few more trials will show what the settled policy of the parties

METHODISM AND SLAVERY. BISHOP WAUGH, of the Methodist Episcopal of elder in said church, a slaveholder who re- pired term of George Goodman, resigned. sided at the time in Kentucky, where the laws ted slave to enjoy freedom.

of their own choice, in two years, according Massachusetts, who was in Baltimore at the Eastman, whose term of office has expired. to the confession of their own papers, have time, to assist in the ordination services. Mr. Merrill declined the assistance on the ground themselves, what reason have we to expect that the man was a slaveho'der. Other asthey will do any better in future? What rea- sistance, however, was attained, and the slaveholder was ordained.

We have been called on for names and dates support and confidence? To each of our in this case since our recent reply to Mr. Whig friends we would propose the inquiry— Scotfard, and above they are given. Bishop S. Standard says that many questions were only?] Waugh, we contend, violated the discipline of usked, some in anger, some in ridicule, to The House went into Committee of the Ans. 1, Page 138.

peal of the Bankrupt Law. This law was an electerizing machine.' What is that great mittee some two hours to settle. It seemed that only secured after repeated efforts for many thing? said a North Carolina member to Mr. two members of the House had supplied them-It is said the foreign creditors cannot sue there is no reasonable prospect that another what? For the abolition of slavery.' Where while the other members had been furnished will be enacted for a long period to come.can, how shall an execution be served; and But is it not singular that the whig Congress if all the State property be taken, in many which enacted this law should be in such eager baste to repeal it? The Albany Patriot remarks: "So the only remaining monument to the whig victory of 1840 (except the home squadron, and the other measures to protect slavery FB has been destroyed, and that by Whig hands."

up-the assault of Dawson upon Giddings, be- Boardman of Connecticut, who, you may recause he was drunk! This was intimated by member, was insulted, and beaten, at the last one of Dawson's colleagues, who rose to apol- session, by Campbell of Tennessee, gave an orise for him, and was confirmed by Mr. Wa- example on the present occasion. I found terson, of Tenn. who got him out of the him in high glee, 'telling a merry toy' to a House as soon as possible, and when Water- slaveholder. 'Somebody inquired,' he said, son came back, he assured those about him whether that thing was an electro-magnetic that Dawson was so drunk he did not know telegraph.' 'No', said another, it is a smut "let it drop, let it drop, he was drunk," and it ted during the day. He said it was a homet's that Dawson intended to have a regular affray willing to receive the petition of the poorest in its favor. with Giddings.

The Legislative Hall was granted to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society for their Annual Meeting by a ununimous vote of the House of Representatives.

How long is it since a Governor of Massachusetts thought the promulgation of antible at common law?

op McCoskry and Rev. Mr. Harrison were ap- on this state of facts. A southern member ernor. pointed Chaplairs to the Senate. The Senate paid these gentlemen in full for their services twenty-five dollars in scrip!

In our list of contributors at the Anniversary, the name of Dr. J. C. Gallup of Fen tonville, was accidentally omitted. Dr. G.

A great loss of lives and property has occurred in Texas, from the overflowing of the riv-

the expiration of Mr. Platt's term.

provements has been reappointed, by the Gov- Quakers.'

The Governor and Senate have made the year were re-nominated viz. S. E. Sewall following appointments to the beach of the Supreme Court of this State:

Hon. Epaphroditas Ransom, of Kalamazoo. Chief Justice, and Judge of the 3d Circuit. Hon. Alphens Felch, of Monroe, Associate Justice, and Judge of 2d Circuit.

Daniel Goodwin, Esq. of Detroit, Associate Justice, and Judge of the 1st Circuit.

Slavery, and forbidding the use of the Jails Tuesday, the Legislature abolished Judge ion. and other public property as places for con- Chipman's Court, and established another of a the Constitution should be proposed to the Witherell. On Wednesday, Gov. Barry nom- passed. other states as will forever separate the peo- inated him to be Judge of this new Court, ple of Massachusetts f. om all connection with which had been erected on the ruins of the other; and on Thursday, the Senate confirm-The report was presented by C. F. Adams, ed the nomination. All this was the work of

The Rev. Oliver C. Comstock, D. D. of Ann Arbor, was on Wednesday last, appointed To meet the first points, the committee Superintendent of Public Instruction for two years. Dr. Comstock was formerly the pastices from acting in any way whatever under tor of the Baptist church and society in this the law of 1793, and forbidding sheriffs and city, and was highly esteemed by our citizens.

> The duties of the Superintendent have been inatied, and again rejected. very much modified and diminished during the present session of the Legislature. The entire charge of the University and School lands a close vote it is said. No other nomination has been devolved upon the new State land of Minister to France appears to have been general cause of education. Under such cir- Upon his third nomination the vote stood 2 cumstances, important results will be expected yeas, 29 mays.

previous results, that the Liberty party can be Regents of the University of Michigan for Upon his second nomination, the vote stood the legal term.

William A. Fletcher to be Regent of the the vote stood 2 yeas, 29 nays. University of Michigan, until the 9th day of The nomination of Mr. Spencer, as Secre-March, 1846, that being the residue of the tary of the Treasury, was confirmed by a maunexpired term of Randolph Manning, resign- jority of 2.

Dewitt C. Walker, to be Regent of the U-Church resides in the city of Baltimore. In niversity of Michigan, until the 5th day of A-1840 he ordained and set apart for the office pril 1845, that being the residue of the unex-

Marvin Allen, of Lennwee, to be Regent of admit of emancipation, and permit the libera- the University of Michigan, for the legal term. Lewis Bascom, to be inspector of the State He called on the Rev. J. A. Merrill, of Prison for the legal term in place of Sherman

CONGRESSIONAL.

come here to have it abolished? 'Yes, when It was finally decided in the affirmative.] the travelling is good.' There is a contempt ble and humilitating practice of some northbehind the curtain, and tell the slaveholders and slave breeders that they despise abolition as much as any body; and join in all the rib-If appears that the House did not take aldry that is indulged on the subject. Mr. and humblest citizen, but he would be b-d if answer of Mr. Adams to a Virginian, who came to his seat and asked who George Lati. State to contract loans. mer was. He is the son of a very respectable gentleman of Norfolk, in Virginia, a member of one of the most respectable and distincame to a recess where Mr. Giddings, Mr. The stockholders their heirs and executors, Gates and myself were in conversation. He are liable for all the debts of the Institution, was evidently fall of wrath, though he put a and its insurance powers are taken away. strong curb upon himself. 'You will destroy He has no business on this floor. I will give sand dollars a year. you [raising his fist high] fifty dollars, if you | The Legislature adjourned on the 10th inst. will be worth that to have him civilize you, 'A large share of its time has been spent in

Appointments by the Govrenor,-Honora rejoined Mr. G. 'We,' he continued, 'are the ble Elon Farnsworth lateChancellor, has been most quiet, peaceable, law abiding people in appoin ed Attorney General of the State, after the world; it's a Quaker district. I represent a thousand regular, staid Quakers; but let Thomas W. Wells, Esq. of Marshall, the them get him, and he'll bring no more petipresent Acting Commissioner of Internal Im- tions.' Then you have even corrupted the

In the House various matters were acted upen, "too numerous to mention." Mr. Johnson made a favorable report from the Select Committee on the project for issuing 200,000,-000 of stock for the relief of the States. Mr. Adams as one of the same Committee proposed a substitute to the effect that the repudiation of a State debt is a violation of the Constitution, because it impairs the obligation of contracts; that Congress have no power to On Monday last, the people of Detroit re- involve the people of the other States in a jected Gen. Witherell for Mayor of this City, war, in case of repudiation, and that such person who may be claimed as a fugitive from by a majority of over three hundred. On State should cease to be a member of the Un-

The bill for the reduction of postage was fining them, and also that such amendments to similar character. to provide a place for Gen. then taken up, debated at length and finally

> The bill to carry into effect the Treaty of Washington was then taken up, debated and passed. Mr. Benton commenced a speech in opposition. which he is to fill up when he writes it out.

The Retrenchment Bill did not pass Con'-

The nomination of Mr. Wise as Minister to France, was rejected-24 to 12. The nomination of Mr. Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury, was also rejected-27 to 19. They were again in the course of the night, re-nom-

Mr. Spencer was then nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, and was confirmed by sent to the Senate.

Mr. Everett, the present Minister to England, was then nominated and confirmed for the new mission to China.

Upon Mr. Cushing's nomination as Secre-

Upon the nominaton of Mr. Wise, as Min-Johnathan Kearsley and Isaac E. Crary, to lister to France, the vote was 12 yeas, 24 nays. yeas 8, nays 26. Upon his third nomination,

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the House, Mr. McLeod offered a joint esolution declaring it to be the opinion of this Legislature that the word "white," in the constitution should not be so construed as to deprive half breeds of Indian descent, from exercising the rights of the elective franchise.

The rule was suspended, and the resolution dopted-ayes 23, nays 9.

[We should like to inquire of the learned nembers who voted for this resolution, why it The Latimer petition to Congress, which should not extend to "half breeds" of African was rolled on a cylinder, and was as large as cescent, agreeably to the recent decision in a common flour barrel, excited much attention Ohio? Upon what principle is this exposition in the House. The correspondent of the A. of the word "white" applied to the Indians

the church in the above act. See Section 10, which answers either grave or gay, as sui'ed Whole, on the General appropriation bill, Mr. the case, were returned; such as-it's a bat- Livermore in the Chair. [A difficult and im-Mr. Tyler has signed the bill for the Re- tery, 'fit's a bomb, fit's a hornet's nest, 'fit's portant question arose which it took the Com-Galhoun, of Mass. 'It's a potition.' 'For selves with 20 shilling knives, at Mr. Bagg's, is it from? 'Massachusetts.' 'Have you with cast-iron ones, at five shillings. The slavery there? 'Yes.' 'Do your petitioners question was, shall Bagg be paid for the knives?

> Mr. Hagaman called up the resolution for expunging the word "white" from the Conern Whigs, who vote right on questions re- stitution. Mr. Lattlejohn called for the prelating to petitions and slavery, and then go vious question. Mr. Moore opposed the resolution, and it was lost by the following vote:

Yeas-Messrs. Cady, Carpenter, Hagaman, Hixon, Howe, King, Lamb, Lothrop, Law-rence, Livermore, McLeod, Patterson, Pratt, Seely, Smith, Vaughn, Videto, Waldron, Speaker-19.

Nays-Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Axford, Barnard, Beach, J. L. Gage, Win. Gage, Good-ell, Lacy, Lee, Littlejohn, McCamley, Moore, Mottram, Murray, Olds, Poppleton, Provost, Rice, Snell, Snow, Weld-22.

In the Senate, the House joint resolution re ative to an amendment of the constitution what he said or did. The cry went round, machine. Mr. Botts of Va. was greatly exci- of this state relative to the word "white," came up, and the question being on suspendwas dropped. There is good reason to believe nest, full of 50,000 young hornets. He was ing the rule, it was lost, two thirds not voting

> Mr. Cust moved to take up for considera-George Latimer was a citizen of the United tion the Joint Resolution passed at the last States.' The best thing that I heard, was the session, relative to amending the constitution, so as to require a vote of the people, for the

The resolution was taken up and passed.

A second bill, obviating the objections of the Governor to the first bill to convert the enished families in that State, and a citizen of Michigan Insurance Company into a banking the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.' The institution, finally passed both Houses before Our readers will remember that Bish- Virginian retired without any observation up- the adjournment, and was signed by the Gov-

The act e-tablishing a general Land Office this government,' said he. We smiled quiet- at Marshall was passed. It commits all the ly, and then he added, 'And you mean to .- lands belonging to the State, including the Who brought that petition here? 'Mr. University and school lands, into the hands of and another gentleman pledged twelve dol- Pierce,' Mr. Giddings replied. 'Where is he? a Commissioner, who is to receive one thou-

will induce him to go into my district.' 'It after a session of two months and ten days .-

debates which have amounted to nothing .-It was doubtless necessary that the Legislature should meet to make the annual appropriations, and look after the public agents; but beyond that, the good it has accomplished must be small.

MESSRS, BECKLEY AND FOSTER:

DEAR BRETHREN:-Will you allow a very small space in your paper just to to contain the following

EXTRACTS.

At the last meeting of Marshall Presbytery, it was unanimously resolved, that this Presbytery appoint delegates to adjacent sister Presbyteries and Conferences, with instructions to solicit a reciprocation of like friendly intercourse.

DELEGATES.

of Albion, and Elder A. Southerland of Ho-

To Jackson Conference, Rev. W. Page of Jonesville, and Elder J. M. Reed of Concord. To Kalamazoo Presbytery, Rev. R. B. Bement of Battle Creek, and Elder D. N. Bushne'l of Leroy.

To Washtenaw Presbytery, Rev. E. J. Boyd and Elder G. Chapman both of Brook-

To St. Joseph Presbytery, Rev. J. P. provide a substitute.

Will the Clerks of the respective bodies place of next meeting.

J. P. CLEAVELAND, Clerk Marsh. Pres'ty.

THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

At a Convention of delegates from different portions of this district, for the purpose of nomnating a Candidate for Representative from the Third congressional district, holden at the village of Flint, in the Genessee connty, Erastus Ingersoll Esq. of Novi, was called to the chair, and J. C. Gallup, of Fentonville, appointed Secretary. The Throne of Grace was then addressed by Rev. J. Gamble of sell the State Bords of this Bank. Grand Blanc. The call for the convention was then read. Nathan Power, John Pract, and J. W. King were appointed a committee on credentials. And Rev. Samuel Jones, J. C. Gallup and Nathan Power appointed a committee of Business. The convention on cre-

E. Ingersoll, G. Tibbits, Nathan Power. Luman Beach, D. Andrews, A. C. Packard, J. P. Kellogg, P. Atherton, J. Gamble, P. York. So the gold received for the State Skinner, Miles Gazley, Samuel Jones, J. Burk | Bonds, was sadly reduced before it reached ham, A. Atherton, W. Kittredge, B. Audrews, E. Galpin, John Pratt, Wm. Chamberlain, in specie in the vaul's of the Mother Bank, J. C. Gallup, J. W. King, A. Dickinson, S. and its assets almost valueless. So much for Atherton, N. Curtis, J. N. Robison, J. M. appointing political partizans to attend to fi-Skinner, John Brown, B. F. Robinson, James King, Ira Chase, C. G. Curtis, A. B. Pratt, Truman Scraum.

The convention then proceded to an infor- cerning the boundary adjustment: mal Ballot for candidate for Member of Congrees, which resulted in William Canfield of Pratt, of Genessee, -4 votes.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Prayer by the Rev. P. S. Van Nest, of Flint.

Whereupon Gen. William Canfield, of Macomb, was unanimously nominated.

The Business committee then reported the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That those who profess to be Abolitionists, but still adhere to either of the old Political parties, can no longer rank with the true friends of the Slave.

2. Resolved, That the influence of the sys-

its removal.

S. Resolved, That the fundamental principle of Slavery and the fundamental principles of a nations perpetuity are antagonistical in York Commercial Advertiser, gives the folltheir very natures. The existence of the one must eventually work the destruction of the

4. Resolved, That the corresponding committee appointed by the State convention in the several counties in this district, constitute the committee for carrying out the objects & principles of this convention, perfecting local organizations, & preparing tickets for election.

On the motion to adopt the first Resolution, a spirited and interesting discussion was held. The resolution was supported by Rev. Samuel Jones, Nathan Power, John Pratt, J. C. Gallup and others, and opposed by the Rev. P. S. Van Nest, & Mr. James King. After the adoption of the resolution, James Birdsall Esq. of Kent, made an eloquent speech in favor of the to be restored, and the honorable member His description of the blighting, withering in- the grave. fluence of slavery upon the South was thrilling. The report of the committee was then of January 14th, says: adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

of slavery upon the morals and financial char- weapons used were pistols, and the place of acter of our nation, by Rev. Samuel James, J. C. Gal-lup

It was then voted the proceedings of the convention be p epared for publication in the the Secretary.

ERASTUS INGERSOLL, Chairman.

J. C. GALLUP, Secretary. Fentonville, March 5th, 1843.

a building which was on fire.

Geneval Intelligence.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

A late number of the New Orleans Repub cruelty committed upon female slaves. It is something, however, that these outrages are this town, Phillipsburg, Ne herland Division, exposed and condemned on the spot; and fur-ther we have no doubt that such instances of barbarian cruelty are comparatively of unfre- home, scarcely able to keep their balance, quent occurrence. Still they serve to show how unnatural is the relation between masters and slaves, and how liable are the latter to fail into the hands of monsters in human shape. Jour. of Com.

From the New Orleans Republican. Torture. A living, breathing, two legged being, disguised as a mon, who for ought we know had a heard and in other outward respects, was a fair imitation of humanity, has been sent to the Criminal Court by Recorder Bertus, for maltreating a female slave in this

To Marshall Conference, Rev. E. Child wise. He had made an tron mask, studded on the inside with sharp points, which he made her wear every night and some part of the day during two weeks! In this species of torture sleep or rest was a marter not to be though of, and it is wondered that she survived it. to be hoped that for the sake of humanity the rascal will be severely punished, and will not hold the perpetrator of such barbarity in

utter abhorrence and detestation. Shameful. Night before last, a negro female child aged ten years, was picked up by the watchman of the Third Municipality, on a oor-step, and conveyed to a guard-house .-To St. Joseph Presbytery, Rev. J. P. The child presents a most shocking spectacle. Cleaveland, of Marshall, and Elder L. Russell She has been cut and beaten in such a manner. of Jonesville. Each delegate has power to that deep and putrifying sores, each larger that an ordinary sized tea-cup, have formed on her back and the lower part of her body, which, having been filled with vinegar and gunpowplease inform the delegations of the time and der, together form a spectacle of corruption such as no foul cur about the streets ever presented. Chastisement to bad and ill-disposed servants is one thing, and is frequently called for; but heathenish barbarity is quite another affair, and deserves just what similar usage once received from this community, and may again, and that is, universal and unequivocal indignation and rebuke.

> Arkansas Real Estate Bank .- A committee of the Legislature of Arkansas, have reported the facts connected with the managenent of this institution, and ascrrylpicture fraud do they present on the part of men high

> in office, and hitherto in character. Senator A. H. Sevier and Gen. T. T. Williamsor, were the commissioners appointed to They sold \$500,000 to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, at par, receiving therefor, the proceeds of the Smithsonian bequest!! They paid 55,000 to a broker in Washington, for for their own services.

This half million so received, they invested in Southern and South western funds, pockdentials then reported the following names as eting the difference of exchange: in addition, Sevier appropriated \$14.300, and Williamson, \$14,094, for expenses incurred and services rendered; and for consideration not stated, loaned \$7,000 to certain individuals in New the Bank, and still more red ced before it got there. The committee found only \$15,000 nancial matters .- Cincinnati Gazette.

> The Ashburton Treaty .- In the debate in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham said con-

"As to the terms of that settlementthe territory which is affected by the line of Macomb co. receiving 20 votes and John boundary that we have heard so much talked of to-night, and so much more and no less wisely talked of out of doors-I profess myself to be of this opinion, (a heresy, I doubt not, that will be questioned by some, perhaps, of my noble friends behind me)-1 so infinitely overvalue, perhaps, the importance, the vital The convention voted to proceed to a formal importance, to the interests of this country and Ballot for candidate for Member of Congress. if mankind at large, of a good understanding, William Canfield received 28 votes and Uri of a cordial friendly footing, being restored between this country and our kinsmen of Americs, that I care not how this line of boundary is drawn. I am utterly indifferent what direction that line takes; let it go a few miles or leagues to the right hand or to the left, even let it affect Cape Rous, let it affect the navigation of the St. John's river—welcome! take it all! Give it up! Give me peace between America and England.

His Lordship went on to say, however, that he was not left to that in defending the treaty. He considered the settlement fair and just, and tem of Slavery upon the morals and happiness of our common country, calls loudly for the aid of every Christian and Philanthropist for happy success of this negotiation. happy success of this negotiation.

owing interesting anecdote:

The prediction of the Louisville Journal, as to the degree to which Mr. Sprigg, of Kentucky, would reflect honor upon the constituency that returned him to this Congres, seems to have been realized. Toward the close of the last session, he signalized himself at the eating house, under the House of Representatives, and received a severe wound in his hand, from collision with broken glass; and last night, at an cating house in Pennsylvania Avenue, he got into a fight with a person named Drudge, a miller, a cart driver, which terminated in his opponent, biting the largest portion of his ear off! Dr. Sewall did his st to repair the mischief, but the fragment of Mr. Spriggs ear, (which is now in the pledging system & respecting Henry Clay. will, of course carry the mark of his scuffle to

A Fatal Durl .- The New Orleans Tropic

"On Thursday last, a duel was fought EVENING SESSION.

Prayer and an able address upon the effects

Carlos Moro, lawyer, both of this city. The meeting, we are informed, was Algeirs. Mr. which, with the fines, will pay for a respectable Fernandez received the ball of his antagonist, of Grand Blanc. Some remarks were made by through the ancle, and Mr. Moro was shot through the stomach. The latter gen leman's wound is said to be mortal."

The Fredericksburg (Va) Arena, speak-Signal of Liberty and the Genessee Herald by ing of the Presidential candidate of the Whigs

"The watchword at the South should be-'give us Clay, or give us political death.' As a Southern man, as an American, we repeat, give us Clay, or give us political death."

Some twelve or more persons were Inall probability, the Arena's cravings will be mended by each Superintendent of lublic Inlately killed in Cincinnati, by the explosion of more than satisfied. We presume he will get struction of this State. both Clay and political death .- Emancipator. IJ It is to be hoped that the School Inspectors

West Indies.

"ST Marten, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1848. About 10 o clock, P. M. to-day, this island experie ced an alarming Earthquake. lican records the following acts of outrageous It lasted from three to four minutes; during exhibited a distressing scene. The heads of families, out on business, were seen linstening owing to the agitated movements of the earth; some of them finding their wives, children, relatives and servants in the yards, others in the streets: those that remain'd in their houses in many cases, clasped together, imploring the Omnipotent hand, ruling all events for pardon and mercy, expecting every moment to be their last. The noise and jar of furto be their last. The noise and jar of fur-niture moving about the breaking of glass &c. &c., added to the creaking of the houses, and the awful roar of an earthquake, filled the boldest heart with fear and consternation. Many wall houses are much injured. Most of the old walls lay at this time in heaps in different sections of the town. The sand or earth, forming the shores of our town, is opened and raised in an extraordinary manner, plainly showing the escape of confined air. Many families were auxious and some preparing to leave their dwellings to seek safety in board of vessels in port, even after the shock, fearing the danger was not over."

Earthquake in the West Indies .- The following letter from Puerto Rico appears in the Baltimore papers:

St. Johns, P. R., February 15, 1843. We yesterday received advices from the windward. The effects of the Earthquake of the 3th instant, have been awful indeed. The town of Point Petre, Guadaloupe, is entirely destroyed, and ten thousand persons are sup posed to have been killed. The loss of property is immense. At Antigua there has also been a great loss of property, though but few lives were destroyed. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and the great-er part of the crops will be lost. Novis, Montserat, Barbadoes. &c. are all said to have suffered much, but to what extent is not known

A pound of crude iron, costing an English half-penny, converted into steel, and wrought into watch springs of which it will furnish 70, 000, sells for 35,000 guines, nearly \$165,000! To such industry Great Britain owes her

Fatal Duel .- A meeting took place at New Orleans, on the 23d January, between Mr. Victor Decaux and Mr. Rataille, which resulted in the death of the former. The weapons used were pistols, at the distance of ten paces. Mr. Decaux received his adversary's ball in negotiating the sale, and charged a like sum his right side, and Mr. Bataille was hit in the under lip, inflicting a slight wound.

wealth.

A Ducl .- The Camden (S. C.) Journal, of Thursday last, says: A duel was fought near the North Carolina line, Monday last, by Messrs. J. F. Mittag, and Mr. Mussey, both of Lancaster, in which the former was ded in the thigh .- Webb was wounded in the calf. The leg seems to be the honored depository of chivalrous cold lead.

A rencontre took place in a public street in Lonisville, on the 26th ult., between a Mr. J. E. Smith, and a Mr. Frierson, of Tennessee, which resulted in a discharge of pistols, and the drawing of bowie knives. Fortunately, neither was materially injured, and both were allowed to escape.

Rapid Growth .- In 1840 the population of Southport Wisconsm Terr. was 587; now it is 1,132. They have five churches, fourteen stores and two newspapers and export agricultural products to the yearly amount of \$45,-

The woman who fosters the military spirit by her smiles, votes in favor of subjecting her sex to the grossest brutality and the lowest degradation. Everything levely & pure, every give information generally to persons interested thing dear in the thought of home is destroyed in this part of the country, or desirous of becomby the foul demon of war.

The members of the Legislature of Arkansas recently passed a bill to pay themselves in specie, but Governor Yell put the one man power in force. The members of the Legislature, on the return of the bill, notwithstanding the yell, passed it by the constitutional

Cincinnati Pork Trade -- More than 200,-000 hogs, a number exceeding that of any former year, have been packed in Cincinnati and its vicinity this year. Pork packers say that about 70,000 have been run into lard entirely, with the exception of the hams.

Ice Navigation .- The quantity of ice in the Lake is large, and the indications now are that navigation will open late this spring, probably not before May. A friend at San-dusky City writes that the ice between Cunningham's Island and Light House is 20 inches thick, and in the Bay 27 inches. - Cleveland

Judge Betts, of New York, has decided that a man who contracts large debts in Germany, and comes to this country, and obtains residence, is entitled to the benefit of the Bankruot Law against the suit of the foreign cred-

TO THE PUBLIC.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

FINES! FINES!! FINES!!!

Let the School Inspectors in each town in the State call on the several County Treasurers, forthwith, for their share of the fines that have accrued since the adoption of our State Consti-

Much of the money that has been collected, has been kept by Justices' of the Peace, Constables, Sheriffs, and County Trensurers.

The new school law requires each township to to raise \$25, designed for a Town Library, Library.

All that is necessary, is to take a vote at the township meeting to apply the \$25 as above mentioned.

All those towns that wish for the MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL LIBRARY, will please direct their school Inspectors to forward a communication to me to that effect. I intend to keep enough on hand to supply the

The above mentioned Library has been recom-

EARTHQARE.—Extract of a letter from the will exert themselves to bunt up the fines in all their respective counties and write me the amount when respective counties and write me the amount their respective counties.

After the first of August, libraries may be had | t my store for drafts on the township trensurers in the eastern part of the State.

Editors throughout the State that will inserthe above communication in their papers shall each have an elegant copy of Buel's Farmer's Comp nion, or a book of equel value.

The maps already promised will soon be forth coming. They failed to come in consequence of the sudden closing up of navigation. 4,000 are struck off, and 20 or 30,000 will be received by

JONATHAN LAMB. Ann Arbor, March 20, 1842.

Mr. L. intends to visit most of the State the Mr. L. intends to visit most of the State the consuling season, and lecture on educational mat-

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorised to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at ir cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at par, or their equivalent in cash or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if destred, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber.

The Washtenaw lands consist of 118 acres in

the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and upper lands, good timber, running wa-ter, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good toads and nills. About 30 acres have been under cultiva-

CHA'S H. STEWART, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having 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 their counenance, may be assured that no expense or at tention in his power, will he 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, n Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mi'l.

on the River Road, half way between Ypsilant and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the S neca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiori-

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)
County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and

Estate of Ira Burrin.

ioners to receive, examine, adjust and allow the claims of the creditors to the estate of fra Durrin late of said county, deceased, which estate is represented to be insolvent, and six months are allowed by said judge to said creditors, to presen and prove their claims before said commis who will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of E. Mundy in the village of Ann Arbor, on th last Tuesday and Wednesday in April next, and on the first Wednesday in June next, at nine o'clock, A. M. on each day respectively.

JOHN WELLS,
E. MUNDY.

Commissioners.

E. MUNDY, T. FOSTER. AnniArbor, March 6, 1843.

NO FICTION

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Toton. 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 of every person, is of the same value, he will so to all for the same price, and no amount of Ora-tory can swerve him from that course. Person can make just as good bargains by sending an a gont, as to come themselves.

In connexion with the store is a Grest and Flouring Mill, where he will constantly pay Cash for Wheat

at the highest market price. Farmers and Wheat buyers can have the

Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to most reasonable terms. These who wish t purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would d well to call and enquire his prices, and into hi manner of doing business.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-4.

Ann Arbor Iron Store.

(LOWER TOWN.)

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Iron, Steel, Nails, &c. &c. &c. which he is selling revy low for Cash.

DAN W. KELLOGG.

March 6, 1843.

N. B. I would here say to those indebted to me, 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.

45—3w

D. W. K.

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

JONES & ORMSBY.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

T. LAMBERT,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ant Arbor, and the surrounding country, the having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of HOUSE, SIGN, and

Ornamental Painting,

GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, i imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. 10spectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be lew to conform to the times and 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, 1843.

45.—1y.

MONEY TO BE MADE.

oring counties, that he has an

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 same quantity.

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their numer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of Sminner fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.

Meacharts 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.

Blanks: Blanks:

DLANK DFEDS. MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just
inted and for sale at the

EPSIGNAL OFFICE. IN

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

ORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STACE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to he public, that he is now the proprietor of

TO PRINTERS—BOSTON PRINTING
INK, warrented, in kegs of 25 to 50 pounds
each—30 cents per pound for news, and 40 cents
for Book link, 5 per cent discount for cash. M
J. P. Clark, the manufacturor, has lately made
some capital discoveries, which have given to
inis link a decided improvement. It is now pronounced by the Bay State Democrat, the Boston
Daily Mail, and by several printers in New York,
who have used it, a first article, and equal if not
succeive to any in the country.

Printers of newspapers, who insert this advertiesment, including this notice, to the amount
of \$1, and forward a paper containing the same,
will be allowed that sum in their next purchase TO PRINTERS-BOSTON PRINTING

ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY

(NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.) DARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have erected and put in operation a Foundry, and are now prepared to furnish to order most kinds of Castings for Mills, or other Machinery. Sagar and Cauldron Kettles, Potush Coolers, most kinds of Hollow Ware, Sleigh Shoes, Five Dogs, Wag-on and Buggy Boxes. Ploughs and Plough Cast-ings of the various kinds used in this State, and e most approved patterns used in Ohio, all c which they respectfully invite the Public to ex-unine. They are prepared to furnish Farmers and others with PLOUGHS as early in the sea-

and others with PLOUGHS as early in the season as they may be wanted for use, and whitewill be to trranted 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 noise, 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!!

such as Broad Cloths, Merinos, Muslin de Lains Satinetts, Beaver Cloths, Shirtings, Camlets, Shawls, Kentucky Jeans, Finnnels,

Alapaca. Boots & Shoes, Calt Skins, SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER.

A good assortment of Hardware and Groceries, all of which will be sold as low for Cash, as

Hides, Park, Land, Butter, Flux Seed, T.m. h.j Sood, Tallore, &c. on as favorable terms as any Store here or else-

Any quantity of WHEAT wanted, and the Lower Town, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1843.

ANN ARBOR PAPER MILL. Tile 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 country. He flatters himself that he can now manufacture paper to the entire satisfaction of his customers, both as to quality and price. Provided always that he gets satisfactory returns in the way of pay nent; which he has become satisfied of 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 creed 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 paging por-tion of the community, but upon no other principle than that of equal rights, and reciprocal a vantage, C. N. ORMSBY. Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1843.

GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

The subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, saitable for Grave Stones, Monuments, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, De-

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, at they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please. Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. WM. E. PETERS. 29-1v

NEW GOODS!!

DENISON, is now receiving as usualty a well selected assortment of fall and winter GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash or N. B. As cheap as any in town. September 24, 1812.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM.

THE sixth regular term of 12 weeks will of mence on Monday, February 6, 1843.

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

Board, including Room, Ferniture, and Washing, at \$1.25.
Tuition to be paid in advance.
Ladies and gentlemen from abroad will be respired to present a certificate of good moral character; and by a standing rille 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.

the school.

The English text books that are adopted are generally such as are in use 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 labor for those who wish, in this way, to pay for a part or all of their board. Students can enter

at any time during the term, thought, their advantage to enter at the beginning.

GFO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor.

MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptors.

1843.

41-41.

ESTATE of Charles Tozer, late of Webster, in the County of Washtenaw, deceased.—The undersigned have been duly appointed by the Hon. Geo. Sedgwick, Judge of Probate of the county aforestid, Commissioners, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the clarms of the creditors to said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months are allowed by said induce, to said creditors to recent and prove their solvent, and six months are allowed by said judge, to said caeditors 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 Corswell in said Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each day respentively.

MUNNIS KENNY,

JOHN ALLEY,

JAMES BAIL, Jr.

Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

HOLWAN'S BOND OLVENENT

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

It discusses all tamours-renders suff joints limber by producing a healthy muscular setion. Indier by producing a healthy muscular setton.

It assuages pains in Boils and Ancesses.—
Nothing equals it in swelled and inflamed Breasts 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 self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the public with the self-sentence had been accounted to the sentence had been accounted to the sentence had been accounted to the self-sentence had been accounted to the sentence had b

full assurance that it far excels the Opodeldoc's and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted, to give it the decided preference to every thing class. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extols its merits.

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by

Ann Arbor. (lower town) June 15th, 1842 9

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHERS SEMINARY. THE tenth term of this Institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 27, and continue

Having procured the assistance of two compe-Having procured the assistance of two competent and successful Teachers, the principal is prepared to give a thorough English and Classical aducation. He will devote his whole attention to the English department as heretofore. From 20 to 30 minutes is daily 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 apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solutes, &c. to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Tation in the English branches, from \$2.50 to

Taition 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, \$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, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks.

eived for less than hive and a half weeks Board, including room and washing, for \$1,50 per week. For further particulars enquire of the H. H. GRIFFIN, Principal. CHAS. WOODRUFF. Tencher of Latin, Greek and French. Miss CAROLINE A. HAMMOND.

Ypsilanti, Jan. 26, 1843.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY. The subscriber has on hand and offers for a sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oila-Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., with every article in the Drug and Paunt line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at PIERRE TELLER'S, Wickessle and Parail Druggist 139, Jefferson.

Wholesale and Retail Draggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit. "Be rays of brinking Edine forget."

JACKSON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

BOTANIC MEDICAL STORE, With Hot and Cold Baths. Dr. J. T. WILSON East end of Main Street, Jackson, Mich.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the fifteenth day of October last, two cours, one is a pale red, rather brownish around the head; the other is a brown, with a star in the forchead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN FRYER.
Salem, Feb. 8, 1842.

SATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS. 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 coentry, and will be sold; for cash, at a small advance.

SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sole at the lowest prices by F. DENISON.
Sopt. 24, 1842.

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES.— THEO. H. EATON & Co. 138, Jofferson avenue, are the sole agents of these very celebrated machines.

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES. 17 All the good Banks of the States here mentioned may be found in this Table. Bills of Banks						
MAINE. Greenfield do Jewett City & Mohawk						
MAINE. Agricultural b'k no sa Androscoggin	le	Hamilton	do	Jewett City Mechanics Merchanis	do	Mohawk Valley 4 Amonroc Bank of do
Augusta Bangor Commercial	lo	Hampshire Manufac,	do	Meriden Middlesex	do	Montgomery county do New York State
Bangor, Bank of	8	Higham	do	Middletown Mystic	do	Newburgh lank of pail
	102	Ipswich	do	New Haven county	do	Olean bank of 30
Canal	3	Leicester	do	New London Norwich	do	Oneida Onondaga Ontario do
Central	lo	Lynn Mechanics'	do	Phonix b'k of Hartf's	ido	Orange county bk of
Commercial	1	Man. & Mechanics'	do	Stamford Stonington	do	Oswego do Otsego county do
Eenstern		Marblehead	do	Thames Thompson	do	Owego bank of do Phœnix 30
Exchange Franklin	3	Marine Massachusetts	do	Tolland Co. Union	do	Pine Plains 1
Frontier	lo	Mechanics', New'port Mechanics', N. Bed.	do	Whaling Windham	do	Powell do Rochester bank of 4
Gardiner Granite	la		do	Wildham County NEW-YORK CIT	do,	Rochester City do Rome bank of do
Lafayette	6	Mer. N. Bedford	do	Americaean Ex	par de:	Sackett's Harbor do Salina, do
Lincoln	do	Merchants', New port	do		-	Stratoga county &
Manufac. & Traders'	do	Millbury		N York Buchers & drovers		Seneca county Silver Creek bank of
Machias	do	Neponset	de,	Chemical City		Staten Island 45 State bk of N York
Medomac	do	N. Bank of Boston	di		pai	St Lawrence Stocks 70
Merchants	dυ	Nortalk	2	Del & Hud canal co	1	" Real Estate 52 Steuben County 3
Mercontile Neguenkeag	8	Old Colony	di di	Fulton bank of N Y Greenwich	do	Syracuse bank of do Tanners par
People's	do	Pacific -	do	Leather Manuf't'rs		Tompkins county 2 Tonawanda bank of 40
Sagadahock	do	People's Phœnix, Charlestown	do	Manhatten Company Mechanics' b'ng Aso Mechanics' bank	do	
South Berwick	do	Plymouth	8	Merchants' Mechanics & Traders	do	Ulster County par
Thomaston Ticonic	do	Quinsigamond Quinay Stone	do	Merch'ts' Exchange National bank	di di	Utica Bank of 3
Vassalborough	do	Railroad Randolph	do	N. York bank of N Y Banking Co.	di 6	
Westbrook York	0 1	Salem Shoe & Lea'r Dea'rs	do do	N Y St'e St'k Secu-	par	Waterville bank of \$\frac{3}{40}
NEW HAMPSHIR	2	South Bridge South B'k of Boston	do	North River Phœnix	do	Wayne county \$ Westchester county par
Cheshire Claremont	do de	Shawmut Springfield	do	Seventh Ward Tenth Ward	10	Western N Y bk of 30 Whitehall bank of 3
Concord	6	Suffolk	do	Union Bank of N Y	do	Whitestown hank of 3
Connecticut River Derry	GO	Traders'	de	Washington NEW-YORK STA	TE	NEW JERSEY. West Jer. bks.
Exeter	do	Union b'k of Weymou	ith	Agricultural bank Albany city	10-10	Belvedere bk Burlington Co. Go
Grafton	do	Union, Boston	do	Albany Allegany county	52	Cumberland of N. J.
Lancaster	do	Waltham	do	Atlantic, Brooklyn Albany bank of	8	Farmers' of N. J. do Far. & Mech. do.
Manufacturers	do	Warren, Danvers	do	Albion, "America "	2	Far. & Mer. Mech of Burlington do
Merrimac	do	Wareham	do	Auburn "Commerce "	27	Mech. Newark do Mech. & Man. of T. do Morris Co. Bank of do
New Hampshire N. Hampshire Union	do	Wintrop	di	Watertown "	1	Newark bk'g In. Co. par
Pemigewasset	da do	Wrentham	do	Binghampton Buffalo bank of	3	N. H. & Del. B. Co 20 Orange bk. par Princeton
Portsmouth	do	American Bank	1	Brocklyn	2	Princeton People's do Salem Bk'g Co. do
Rockingham	do	Bristol, Bank of	do	Broome County Canal Albany,	3	State, Canden do State, Elizabethtown par
Winnispisiogee VERMONT.	do	Bristol Union Centreville	do	Canal b'k of Lockpor Cattarangus county	13	State Bk at Morris do State, Newark do
Bellows Falls	88	Citizens' Union City	do	Cattakill Cayuga County	pa 3	State, N. Brunswick do Sussex
Brattleboro, B'k of	do	Commercial, Bristol Com. Providence		Cent'l Cherry Valley	de	Trenton Bk'g co. do Union do
Burlington, Bank of Caledonia, Bank of	do	Cranston Cumberland	do	Chautauque county Chenango bank of		OHIO Belmont St Clairsville 5
Farmers'	-	Eagle, Providence	do	Chemung canal Clinton county	4	Chillicothe bank of 15 Chillicothe Bank of
Montpelier, Bk of old	do	Exeter	do	Commercial Troy Albany		pay at Philadel. — Circleville bank of 5
Middlebury, Bk of	da	Franklin .	do	" Rochester	4	Cleveland Bank of 70 Clinton 5
Newbury "	do	Freeman's Globe		Corning Bank of	41 d	Columbiana of N. Lisbon do
Orange Co "	do	High Street Hope Kent	do	Dansville "Delaware Dutchess county	par par	Commercial do " of Sciota do " of Lake Erie 45
St. Albans " Vergennes "	du	Landholders' Manufacturers'	do	Erie county	42	Dayton 5
Windsor "	di	Mechanics' Mechan. & Man.	do	Exchange Rochester Ex of Genesce		Franklin 5
MASSACHUSETT Adams Bank		Merchants', Prov.	do t do	Farmers' of Troy "Amsterdam	par	" of Columbus 5 Geauga bank of 5
Agricultural American	de	Mount Hope Mount Vernon	do	Farm & Mech Roch	d	Granville Alexan- drian Soc. 88
Amherst Andever	d		do	Farmers & Drovers	par	Hamilton bank of 5) Lancaster 5)
Atlantic	d	N. Eng. Commer. N. Eng. Pacific, Prov N. E. Pac., Smithfi	. de	Farm of Orleans Far & Mech of Gen Farmers' Malone	The same	Lancaster 5, Lafayerte 5 Marietta 6 Massillon bank of 5
Attleborough Barnstable	d	Newport N. A. Bank of	de	Far of Seneca count	y ac	Mt Pleasant, bk of do Muskingum bk of do
Bedford Commercial Beverly	d	North Kingston	de	Farmrs & Man Po-		Norwalk Ba of 5
Blackstone Boston	d	North Providence Pacific	de	Farmers, Hudson Fort Plain	de	Trust Co. 5 Sandusky bank of do
Brighton Bristol Co	d	Pascong Pawtuxet	10	Genesee Bank of Genesee county	de	Urbana banking Co 75 Western Reserve bk 5
Bunker Hill Cambridge	d	Phænix, Westerly Phænix, Providence	de de	Geneva bank of Hamilton	di	Wooster bank of 5 Xenia Bank of 5
Charles River	d	Providence Providence Co	de	Herkimer county	pa	
Chickopee Chickopee Nantucket	d	R I Agricultural Rhode Island Centre Rhode Island Union	nl i	Howard Trust & B		IF All other banks un-
Citizens', Worces'er	d	o Roger Williams's	de	Ithaca bank of James		Carro, bk of
Cohannet Columbian	d	Smithfield Exchang	e de			State bk of Illinois 6)
Commercial Boston Commercial, Salem	d	" Union Traders' Newport	de	Kingston	U	WISCONSIN. Wiskonsan Fire & Ma-
Concord Danvers	d	O "Providence Union	di	Lewis county, Livings on county		l tine Insurance Co. 6
Dedham Dorchester & Milton	d d	o Village Warren	d	Lodi b'k of-Real	Es 2	5 3 All uncertain.
Duxbury Eagle	d	Warwick Washington	de	Lockport "Bk & Trust C	0	Bank of St. Clair 7 Farm & Mech. bk 7
East Bridgwater Essex, N. Andover	d	Weybosset Woonsocket Falls	de	Long Island Lowville bank of	pa	Payable at St. Jo. 10 CANADA.
Exchange Fair Haven	d	o Wakefield CONNECTICUT	r.de	Lyons bank of Madison county	4	Bank of Brit. N. A. 5 Banque du Peuple do
Falmouth Fall River	d	o Bridgeport o City b'k of N Haver	d d		d	B'k U. C. Toronto 5
Fitchburg Framhingham	d	Connecticut Conn Riv b'ng Co.	de	Mech. Buffalo Merchants & Farm		Com. bk of U. C. 6 Gore Bank do
Freemun's General Increst Globe	d	East Haddam Exchange Fairfield Co	d	" & Mechanics Merch Ex of Buffal Mercantile of Sche-	0 3	
Goucester Grand	d	Farmers' & Mech's'	de	nectady Middletown	1	Montreal, Bk of 5 Niag. Suspension Bridge
Granite		Housatonic R R com	1 2	Millers of N York	8al	Company —

GREAT BARGAINS. -R. Banks respect-TO CLOTHIERS.

The subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting the properties of the subscriber is just in receipt of a further supply of Clothier's stock, consisting of MACHINE CARDS of every description; CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT TINET. Which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cherpest for Cash.

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

R. BANKS.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.

NEW GOODS !!

These goods (coming as they do direct from first hands) the subscriber is enabled to sell low-The DENISON has just received a complete of than any other house west of New York, he garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices for money or most kinds of produce. Destand prices before going east or purchasing elseriptions and prices will be given at the store.

PIERRE TELLER,

Faritoular attention will be paid to cutting garments. Produce will be taken at the usual prices, for work done at hisshop. These who have cash to pay for services of this kind are particularly invited to call.

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1842.

TO CLOTHIERS.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture House Powers and Threshing Machines, two and rowens and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles 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 public, 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 carried together with the Thresher, in a carried together with the Thresher. carried together with the Thresher, in a com-mon waggon box, and drawn with case by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or 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 firs horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it 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 vidiage 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 detruments to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfac tory 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, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

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 Manthese 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

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 8300 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as fine will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE. S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842. Tais is to inform the public that I have pur-Has 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 believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am accurated.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.
This is to info 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 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 been universally approved of by furmers for whom I have thrashed.

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

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$50. 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 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woollen munifactory for manufactur-ing woollen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the rai road, where he wish to manufacture wool in a cloth on shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public parronage, especially from those who are in faor 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. Sulph. Morphia,

10 oz. Acct. do 50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract

Bark, 1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb, I 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 Plu Wtinaare, Porce-

lain Teeth. A general assortment of Patent 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 the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vieinity, 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 romptness, and in a neat and durable man-

Particular attention will be paid to cutting

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

NEW YORK CHEAP STORE!!!

stablishment west of Buiffalo. 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 sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—n bushel of wheat will purchase as many goods at the present low prices as it did last fall. Now the time for result to the present low prices. 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 do. BEAVER do SATINET and CASSIMERE, KENTUCKYJEANS. FULL'D CLOTHS, FLANNELL. (of all kinds,) SHEEL'S GREYS. UMBRELLAS, SILKS. MUSLIN DE LANES. ALAPINES, MERINO TAGLIONE, CASSIMERE SHAWLS, VICTORIA do. VICTORIA do. CARLISE do. ROBROY and BROCHEA. do. RRASS CLOCK SHEEL'LOSE HOSE. BRASS CLOCK, SHEFTINGS. HOSE. SHIRTINGS, 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, GLOVES, (of all kinds,) LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, 1842.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vezetaklı, A safe, speedy. and sure remedy tor 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 offer-

ed to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and pe feetly 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 procured 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 re-tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
- Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 20th 1842. L. BECKLEY

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution is located in the town of Raisin, near the north bank of the beautiful river 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 ant scenery.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suit-

ble rooms for the accommodation of forty stu-dents; 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, with 4 hours work each week, Room Rent, 50

Total.

12.95

There will be an additional charge of one dol-lar for those pursaing the higher branches as Phi-losophy, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, &c. For Chemistry, Latin, or Greek an addition of two dollars will be made. Scholars are expected to provide themselves with what furniture they will need in their rooms, also, with lights, fuel, and washing—none will hereafter board them Bills to be settled in advance.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complex-

m or condition.

If The second term of this summer will com-

It is very desirable that all who design to attend the school, should be on the ground—have their 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, Princial, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich. Raisin, May 19th, 1842.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Judge of Probate, for the county of Washtennew, 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 parallel with said street one chain, thence north towards Henery street, parallel with said first line five chains, thence west one chain, to the place of beginning; containing one half acre of land, being the same premises on which the said Ellen Willmot lived previous to her decease.
ISRAEL WILLIAMS, Administrator.

Dated Saline, August 29th, 1842. 3)-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 B. ds 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 stay with them agreeable.

FARE, very low, and accommodation good.—
Carriages to convey passengers to and from the Hotel force of expresses.

Hotel free of expense. Detroit, April 27, 1842.

T UMBER constantly on hand and for sale F. DENISON. June 10, 1842,

Peters Pills.

Tis fun they say to get well with them, 1.L mankind throughout their wide and im-THE subscriber has just returned from New York with the largest and beest selected as sortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, BOOTS & SHOES, AND YANKEE NOTIONS, ever brought into this market, purchased previous to the tariff which will enable him to sell for cash, as cheap as any stablishment west of Bufflow As we do but 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 sell goods in proportion to the price of wheat—a breach of forther interest of wheat—a praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unattered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.— Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely

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 triumphent 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 me ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply dem mds, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has CHOVES. (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 so low as to astonish them.

The subscriber deems it useless to go into further detail, but asks them to call and EXAMINE for themselves.

D. D. WATERMAN.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 20, 1842.

Originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working.

The perfect, and its process imparts to the pill 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, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihem—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from

witnesses can now be herd for ihom—resistless
—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 calomel
and knives are getting partially into disease we
are only mistaken.

Centificates.—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' Pills,
and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind
Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless
to with a people will have Peters' Pills,
and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind
Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless
them does not perfect the people will have Peters' Pills,
and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind
Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless
them does not peters' Pills, and if calomel
and knives are getting partially into disuse we
are only mistaken.

Centificates:

The resistless
for only mistaken.

The resistless
are only mistaken.

The resistless
for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resistless for only mistaken.

The resist without in the slightest degree incurring the haz ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmas importance. Pimples; a young lady sent hove to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate ul to him for the restoration of her beauty that if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to cours is limpid and gentle through the veins as a moun tain 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 Pluto 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 you—

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

Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by The diseases my pide, in this war of mankind,

Are subdued by this Peters, what help can w find! I would yield him N. York, sir, if there h

would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for hi sway.

While musing in cogneil what course to pursue
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 pure as water. 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 mho try continue to buy them.

For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel. 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, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Suith-Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Szime; Snow hert, Manchester; D. S. Haywend, Szine; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & 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 27-1y

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

Garments will be made to order, in strict con-ormity with the present prevailing fashion and aste of the day, and warranted to fit or no

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

Cutting done at shortest notice.
All kinds of Military Uniform and undresats 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 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 dusiness, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give complete satisfaction.

J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, April, 25, 1842.

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

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

The following indispensable family remedies 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

Comstafes 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 Comstocksto 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

come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALLSORES

and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out. ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin. Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and

Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor Salve .- The most extraordinary

Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs'

remedy ever invented for all new or old BURNS & SCALDS

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

and no failure. It will cure the 21.55 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. Goetor O CYiw nature, 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 FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUGHS

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

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure

bair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM-POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara-

tion 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. BDEC BIENOS

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.

Dr. Bartholemew's

will prevent or cure all incipient consumpti

taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE **** eradicate all WORMS in children or adula

with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock of Co., New York.

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Compteels 4-Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and sillage, papers may be had free, showing the most a spectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

By 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.

Comstocksto Wholesale Druggists, I Maiden Lane, New York, and of our agents.

Wir. S. & J W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbot