

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

The inviolability of individual rights, is the only security of Public Liberty.

T. Foster,
G. Beckley, } Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE BOY AND HIS ANGEL.

BY MRS. C. M. SAWYER.

"Oh, mother, I've been with an angel to-day! I was out, all alone, in the forest at play. Chasing after the butterflies, watching the bees, And hearing the woodpecker tapping the trees; So I played, and I played, till, so weary I grew, I sat down to rest in the shade of a yew, While the birds sang so sweetly high upon its top! I held my breath, mother, for fear they would stop! Thus I lay while I sat, looking up to the sky, And watching the clouds that went hurrying by. When I heard a voice calling just over my head, That sounded as if 'come, oh brother!' it said, And there, right over the top of the tree, Oh mother, an angel was beck'ning to me!"

"And, 'brother!' once more, 'come, oh brother!' he cried, And flew on light pinions close down by my side! And, mother, oh, never was being so bright, As the one which then beamed on my wondering sight!"

His face was as fair as the delicate shell, His hair down his shoulders in ringlets fell, With eyes resting on me, so melting with love, Were as soft and as mild as the eyes of a dove! And somehow, dear mother, I felt not afraid, As his hand on my brow he caressingly laid, And whispering so softly and gently to me, "Come, brother, the angels are waiting for thee!" "And then on my forehead he tenderly pressed Such kisses—oh, mother, they thrilled through my breast,

As swiftly as lightning leaps down from on high, When the chariot of God rolls along the black sky! While his breath, flowing round me, was soft as the breeze,

That played in my tresses, and rustled the trees: At last on my head a deep blessing he poured, Then plucked his bright pinions and upward he soared!

And up, up he went, through the blue sky, so far, He seemed to float there like a glittering star, Yet still my eyes followed his radiant light, Till, lost in the azure, he passed from my sight! Then, oh, how I feared, as I caught the last gleam Of his vanishing form, it was only a dream! When soft voices whispered once more from the tree,

"Come, brother, the angels are waiting for thee!" Oh, pale grew that mother, and heavy her heart, For she knew her fair boy from this world must depart!

That his bright locks must fade in the dust of the tomb, Ere the autumn winds withered the summer's rich bloom!

Oh, how his young footsteps she watched, day by day, As his delicate form waned slowly away, Till the soft light of heaven seemed shed o'er his face,

And he crept up to die in her lovely embrace! "Oh, clasp me, dear mother, close, close to your breast, On that gentle pillow again let me rest! Let me gaze up once more to that dear, loving eye, And then, oh, me, think, I can willingly die! Now kiss me, dear mother! oh, quickly! for see, The bright, blessed angels are waiting for me!"

Oh, wild was the anguish that swept through her breast, As the long, frantic kiss on his pale lips she pressed, And felt the vain search of his soft pleading eye, As it strove to meet hers ere the fair boy could die. "I see you not, mother, for darkness and night, Are hiding you dear, loving face from my sight—But I hear your low sobbings—dear mother good-bye!"

The angels are ready to bear me on high! I will wait for you there—but oh, tarry not long, Lest grief at your absence should sadden my song! He ceased, and his hands meekly clasped on his breast,

While his sweet face sank down on the pillow of rest! Then, closing his eyes, now all rayless and dim, We sat up with the angels that waited for him!

Political sins are generally winked at; but they are more detrimental to the interests of men than many others. For example: Here is a man who casts his vote for an unprincipled, corrupt man, for a public office. While in this office, this man advocates and votes for laws which are dishonoring to God and injurious to men. He is dishonest in his public acts and immoral in his life, and thus exerts a more extensive influence for evil, than he could have done in a private capacity. Is not the voter who assisted in elevating him to that place, with a knowledge of his character and sentiments, an abettor in his crimes?

MISCELLANY.

IT'S ONLY A DOLLAR.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

(Concluded.)

"You look a little pale, Mr. Jones," said a horse dealer to him one day, about a month after his second ordeal. "I am afraid you confine yourself to much."

"Perhaps I do,"

"You should take a good deal of exercise, Mr. Jones."

"I know that. And I do walk for an hour every morning."

"That is no kind of exercise! You ought to ride on horseback, Mr. Jones. There is nothing like it for men who are so closely confined in banks and stores."

"I have no doubt but that I should feel greatly the benefit of riding for an hour or two each day."

"That you would, Mr. Jones! It would make you feel like a new man; and would certainly add ten years to your life."

"I believe I must try it at least," Mr. Jones said musingly. "I felt that I need healthful exercise in the open air very much."

"I have a very spirited animal, that I think would just suit you," remarked the horse dealer. "Suppose you come round in the morning and give him a trial. I am sure you will be delighted with him."

"Perhaps I will," Mr. Jones said. In the morning, before breakfast, sure enough, he was at the stables of the horse dealer, and was soon mounted upon a really noble animal. He was so delighted with his ride, & pleased with his horse, that a desire to possess him at once sprung up in his mind.

"What do you ask for this horse?" he said on dismounting at the stables.

"Only a hundred and fifty dollars,"

"Is he certainly worth that sum?"

"That he is. Why, it's almost giving him away."

"If I felt able, I should really be tempted to buy him."

"Able! I know fifty men, who, if they were as able as you, would each own his horse before night. There is Gardner, whose salary is only one thousand dollars a year. He keeps a horse, and a beautiful creature it is, too. Don't talk about being able, Mr. Jones! And then just think what a benefit it would be to your health."

The tempter prevailed, and the weak young man resorted to the bank funds again. His memorandum was changed from five hundred dollars due cash—to six hundred and fifty dollars.

"I have bought me a horse, Julia," he said, after he had completed the purchase.

"Have you? Well, do you know what must come next?"

"No."

"Well, I can tell you then."

"Speak out."

"You will have to buy me a horse, too. I have no idea of your riding out alone every morning, and, perhaps, every evening."

"I am sure I should like your company very much, Julia. I didn't know you were fond of riding."

"But I am—passionately fond of it."

Seventy-five dollars were paid for a horse for Mrs. Jones. And now, every morning, and almost every evening, this thoughtless and imprudent couple might be seen dashing out into the country on their own horses.

But time passed steadily onward, and soon brought around the next examination day. As it drew near, Mr. Jones began to feel a nervous dread of its approach, for the ticket in the drawer bore the ominous words—*Due driver \$1000.*

It now became necessary to enter upon some regular system of borrowing; and have it so arranged as to prevent the possibility of a failure.

"Will you have two hundred dollars to spare day after tomorrow?" he asked of his friend Martin.

"Yes, and double the amount, if you want it."

"Thank you. But I don't care about more than two hundred. And you can have it again in a day or two."

Two other friends were called upon, in like manner, and from each a like amount was promised; all of which he received in due time, and placed among the funds of the bank, to make his amount good.

But it is needless to trace the course of Henry Jones step by step. For full five years he continued this system, unsuspected by any one. At the end of this time, the memorandum, which to prevent accident, was carried in his pocket book read thus: *Due cash, \$5850.* And yet, during all this time, the cash of the institution was regularly counted every three months; and on each occasion, the deficiency was borrowed from at least twenty different persons, not one of whom harbored the least suspicion of the affable and light hearted teller.

But Henry Jones was far from being happy. He felt that the sword hung over his head, suspended by a single hair, and liable to fall by the agitation of a single breath. Yet, so strange was the infatuation into which he had suffered himself to fall, that, instead of endeavoring to come back and live, below his income, he was increasing his expense every year. From the "it's only a dollar," principle of action—both he and his wife, now the mother of two sweet babies, had risen into the "it's only a hundred dollars," principle, and were speeding onward to their ruin with daily increasing velocity. But nothing of the true condition of affairs did Mrs. Jones know. She vainly imagined, that fifteen hundred dollars a year were sufficient to supply all the extravagancies, for persons of their station in life, into which they entered so thoughtlessly. Among other acts of folly, they had given up the neat and comfortable dwelling at two hundred dollars a year, and now occupied an elegant house, at five hundred dollars,—attached to which was a small hot-house, filled with a most choice collection of plants, many of which were rare exotics. They also had a carriage, of their own, and a boy, of course, to attend to the horses.

But, with all these appendages of happiness as was before said, Mr. Jones was far from

being happy. How could he be? He was in the charmed circle of the serpent's eye, and possessed no power of breaking the spell, and rushing away from the threatened danger. But, still, over all the anxiety and fear within, he drew a veil, and assumed as far as possible, both at home and abroad, an exterior of apparent cheerfulness.

About this time began the commercial embarrassments that have been prolonged for so many years. Money became scarcer and scarcer, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Jones could obtain the required sum, even for a single day, to make good his account.

"I must have four hundred dollars to-morrow," he said on one of these periodical occasions, stepping into the store of a friend.

"Most gladly would I accommodate you, Mr. Jones—but, to-morrow I have two thousand dollars to pay, and have not yet received the first dollar. How I am to get through, Heaven only knows."

There was that in the earnest, even anxious tone of the merchant, that left no room for Mr. Jones to urge his suit. He turned away from the store with a feeling of faintness.

"How much can you spare me to-morrow?" he asked of another business man, who had always, heretofore, accommodated him with the utmost cheerfulness.

"Not one dollar, Jones. And I am sorry for it. But I am in the tightest place that I have known for the last ten years. I have heavy payments to make to-morrow, and no resources."

"I am really sorry for it," Mr. Jones replied, in spite of his effort to seem in some degree unconcerned about not receiving the money for which he had asked, the merchant could not help perceiving that his countenance fell, and assumed a very troubled aspect.

"So am I. But I must meet the difficulty like a man, and do my best to overcome it."

"Can you let me have a few hundred dollars to-morrow?" Mr. Jones next asked of a friend who had never hesitated to loan him any sum that he wanted.

"Indeed, Mr. Jones, I cannot. These are dreadful hard times. And I am sure that I cannot tell how I shall get through to-morrow. But, in a few days, you can have as much as you want."

Thus, wherever the teller went, he found the same complaint of scarcity and want of money. Not even one thousand dollars was tendered him, and that would be of no use, for it would require nearly six thousand to make good his account.

"What must I do?" was a question more easily asked than answered. And it was asked over and over again with a vain looking for some glimmering of light in the distance. But all was darkness and uncertainty, with a distinct knowledge that destruction looked in his path.

The morrow at length came, after a night such as no honest, or even dishonest man could wish to pass—a night of wakefulness and fearful forebodings. Sweetly by his side slept his unconscious wife, and his still happier and innocent children. How his heart ached for them as he thought of the disgrace that would attach to his name, if a discovery of his error were made, of the change in all of his external circumstances that must be the inevitable consequence.

The hour for opening the bank at length came; and Mr. Jones was at his post with the same cheerful air and kind manner that had gained for him the respect and regard of both the officers and customers of the institution. And yet with all this assumed exterior, there was a terrible feeling within, for there had occurred to his mind no device by which he could put off the evil day. Once the thought occurred to his mind to state openly and fully his case to the committee of examination, before the process of counting the cash should be entered upon. But this was instantly rejected with the mental ejaculation—

"I cannot; it must not be known!"

All through the day, while his hands were busy in receiving and paying out money, his mind was intent on devising some plan of relief from the dreadful dilemma into which he had fallen. Once a gleam of hope shot suddenly across his mind, but it quickly faded away, and left the darkness still more gloomy and intense. Like the darkness of Egypt—it could be felt. That hope came thus. A check for six thousand dollars was presented, and he paid out in mistake, six hundred. The lad who offered the check, rolled up the money without counting it, and glided quickly from the bank. As the teller was dropping the check into one of the compartments of his money drawer, his eye detected the error. His recollection of paying but six hundred dollars was clear and distinct.

"Now I am safe!" was the sudden inward exclamation, while a thrill of joy ran through every nerve and fibre of his body.

"That would be wilful and premeditated dishonesty," a voice seemed to whisper in his ear.

"But I can make it good hereafter, in a way that need involve no disclosure. And the firm is rich and will not be put to inconvenience in consequence."

"Don't do it," urged the opposing and better spirit within him.

"But I shall be ruined if I do not."

"And ruined tenfold if you do," was the internal earnest objection.

"What shall I do!" the poor man uttered almost audibly. And then started lest his words had passed to the ear of some one standing by.

"Act honestly as far as you can, and await the result of your culpable folly," said the inward whisper.

"You have made a mistake," said the principle of the firm, whose check of six thousand dollars had been paid with six hundred, coming up to the counter, while the struggle in the young man's mind was undecided. That was the trying moment, and the decision had to be made instantly. The struggle was, as it had of necessity to be, brief—

"I discovered the mistake, sir, as soon as your lad left," the teller replied with a smile, as he counted out the balance of the check.

"I am greatly obliged to you, sir," the merchant said, as he received the money. "Some tellers correct no mistakes."

"Right is right," responded Mr. Jones mechanically, while his own voice sounded to his ear, hollow and despairing.

The merchant bowed and left the counter, and hope, that had glimmered for a moment with a lurid light, faded away into darkness.

Steadily the hours rolled away, and at last the clock struck three, and the doors of the bank were closed. The committee were already in waiting to make their periodical examination. All that remained was for Mr. Jones to enter up his checks and notes, strike his balance and present his account. As he proceeded to do this, he seemed to be reeling about instead of standing still, and had it not been for the mechanical habit that he had acquired, it would have been impossible for him to have proceeded with any degree of correctness.

He had not proceeded far in the labor before his eye rested upon the six thousand dollar check.

"This might have saved me," he murmured, pausing in his work.

"And it shall save me!" he added with inward vehemence. "It shall save me!"

His balance was at length struck, and the periodical counting took place. All appeared right, and the committee separated.

"Mr. Jones," said the cashier to the teller, after the president and the two directors, who had formed, with the cashier, the committee, had withdrawn. "There seems to be a little error here," laying his hand upon the entries of the day.

The heart of Mr. Jones gave a strong bound and then its motion sunk into low and tremulous pulsations, while his face grew instantly pale.

"Where, sir?" he asked in a low tone, scarcely above a whisper.

"Here," said the cashier, laying his finger first upon the charge of a check for \$6000—

and then upon a similar charge, in another part of the day's operation—(Melwyn and his check appears to be charged twice, for I only observed, in running my eye over the checks, but one drawn by them.) And the cashier looked Jones steadily in the face. The eyes of the latter fell under the searching expression; and as they did so, his face grew deadly pale, for he felt conscious that his defalcation would now come to light. A brief pause followed, when the cashier said in a tone that had something of kindness in it—

"Come into my room, in a few minutes, Mr. Jones," and then, himself retired to the place he had indicated.

Thither he was soon followed by the teller. "Sit down, Mr. Jones," the cashier said.

And the teller sat down. But the very chair in which he seated himself seemed as if on fire.

"I am afraid Mr. Jones, that all is not right," the cashier began, "and I am exceedingly pained to find myself obliged to express such a thought."

There was something of kindness and concern in the tones of the cashier's voice, and as the heart of the latter melted down, a gleam of hope seemed to glance before him.

"All is not right, sir!" he said, with one appealing glance, and covering his face with his hands, gave way to tears.

To this succeeded a full confession, by the teller, of his difficulties, and the nature and extent of his defalcation.

"But how is it possible, Mr. Jones, that you could become so embarrassed?" the cashier said.

"I can hardly answer that question to myself," the teller replied—"I have not gambled, nor bought lottery tickets. All has gone in the maintenance of my family."

"Then you must have lived very extravagantly, Mr. Jones, for with a larger family than yours, my expenses are not over twelve hundred dollars a year."

"I believe I have said—and there, no doubt, is the secret of my embarrassment. I intended never to wrong the bank. But I was thoughtless and extravagant. But do not expose me! I was not dishonest in my intentions, and will not abuse your confidence if you will again favor me with it."

"But how can I help exposing you, Mr. Jones, are you not a defaulter to the amount of six thousand dollars?"

"True, sir! But I will repay that, gradually. I will live on half of my salary, until the other half makes good the loss. Oh, sir! think of my wife and children, and spare us the disgrace and ruin!" And the teller clasped his hands, and looked up, imploringly, into the cashier's face.

The latter was moved. But his position involved duties that could not be sacrificed to feelings.

"How can I depend upon you, Mr. Jones?" he said, after a long silence. "Once you have deceived me—how can I trust you again?"

"What security have I that you will not again be led astray?"

"Oh, sir, the reflections of this dreadful hour will be your security—this dreadful hour, in which I stand, trembling on the brink of infamy and utter ruin!"

"Go home, Mr. Jones," the cashier said, after a silence of full five minutes, in which he strove in vain to decide his course of action. Go home, and give me time to think. By to-morrow morning I will decide what it is right for me to do."

"Oh, sir, do not keep me so long in suspense! It will kill me!"

"I cannot decide before," the cashier said gravely. "And now go home, sir, and be prepared for the worst, for I cannot tell what will be the result of my deliberations."

We will not attempt to portray the feelings of Mr. Jones during the dreadful night that followed—nor those of his wife, to whom he told all as soon as he turned home.

On the next morning he went early to the bank, in a state of intense anxiety. The cashier met him as soon as he entered, and then the two retired to the cashier's private room. Poor Jones felt like a criminal on his way to the gallows, with one faint hope in his mind of a reprieve—a hope more truly paid than the certainty that there was no escape.

"It is done, Mr. Jones," the cashier said solemnly, and Mr. Jones sat down.

A silence of some moments ensued. The cashier's brow was clouded, and it was evident that he was yet undetermined how to act. His duty as a public officer prompted one course, and humanity another. At last he said, in an earnest voice—

"Jones!—can I dare I trust you?"

"Oh, sir, do not hesitate. This hour of in-

tense, almost hopeless agony, is the guarantee for my future faithfulness. Trust me, sir, and I will be true to your confidence."

"But how will you make good the deficiency in your account?"

"I will require time, sir; but I believe I can do it. My true deficiency is \$5,650. There was due yesterday, and yet undrawn, a quarter's salary. I have a carriage and a pair of horses, which will bring, not less than seven hundred dollars—they cost a thousand. My wife's jewelry, and my own, including watches and gold chains, we estimated last night, at not less than six hundred dollars. We have been thoughtlessly extravagant in these matters. How we ever accumulated so much really worthless stuff, I can hardly tell. But we were always buying something. And then our plants and flowers, would certainly bring a hundred dollars. There are among them many that are rare and beautiful. Besides these things, we have a great deal of costly furniture, and ornaments, which we will let go. In all, I feel sanguine that I can reduce my debt I owe the bank to three thousand dollars. I have told my wife all about my present dreadful condition, and she says—'let all go.'—She is willing to come down to the poorest condition, so that I may not be exposed and ruined. Six hundred dollars a year she is confident will be enough for us, and she proposes that we move into the suburbs of the city, where rent will be low, and the change in our appearance not be so much noticed. In four years, at the longest, I will be able to make all straight again."

For more than a minute the cashier mused in silence—then extending his hand he said—

"Mr. Jones, I will trust you."

The teller burst into tears and sunk into a chair.

"What a gulph of ruin I have escaped!" he said, at length rising, and again grasping the cashier's hand.

It was on a calm summer evening, about four years after, that Mr. and Mrs. Jones sat near a window of their neat little dwelling, far in the suburbs of the large city of which they were residents. Everything around them was neat, plain, and comfortable.

"This day I am a free man!" Mr. Jones said, after a brief pause in their conversation.

"I draw my quarter's salary this morning, and after paying off the balance of my debt to the bank, have just one hundred dollars left. How narrow an escape I have made!"

"It makes me tremble whenever I think of it."

"Oh Henry!" and his wife leaned upon his arm and looked him tenderly in the face, while the moisture dimmed her eyes—"How glad am I to see this hour that I have so dearly dared to hope for. We have had a hard lesson to learn, but I feel that it has been a salutary one. We shall again be happy."

"Yes, far happier than with our former views and feelings, we could even have been under circumstances the most prosperous. I could not have believed, once, in the possibility of our being contented, with everything around us so plain as we now have it. But I find that it is not so much the external circumstances that make happiness as the internal condition of the mind. If we look out of ourselves for happiness as sad experience has proved, we meet only disappointment, and are in danger of becoming in circumstances that may sadden every moment of our after lives. Let us, then, never forget the past four years. They are full of lessons."

Nor were those troubled years ever forgotten. Their lessons of prudence and economy—their thoughts—exciting incidents—their seasons of sad reflection made an impression that never wore off. Mr. Jones occupied a position of trust in the community, and none suspected that once his feet well nigh slipped, while he tottered on the brink of ruin and infamy.

SELECTIONS.

THE CONTRAST.

Mr. Clowney of South Carolina, thus portrayed his native state, in the arduous of debate on the floor of Congress.

"Look at South Carolina now, with her houses deserted and falling to decay; her once fruitful fields worn out and abandoned for want of timely improvement, or skillful cultivation; and her thousands of acres of inexhaustible lands still promising an abundant harvest to the industrious husbandman, lying idle and neglected. In the interior of the state where I was born, and where I now live, although a country possessing all the advantages of soil, climate and health, abounding in arable land, unreclaimed from the first rude state of nature, there can now be found many neighborhoods where the population is too sparse to support a common elementary school for children. Such is the deplorable condition of one of the oldest members of this union, that dates back its settlement more than a century and a half, while other States, born as it were but yesterday, already surpass what Carolina was or ever has been in the happiest and proudest day of her prosperity."

This gentleman chose to attribute the decline of South Carolina to the tariff; rather than to the obvious cause, that one half of the people of South Carolina, are poor, ignorant, degraded slaves, and the other half suffering in all their faculties and energies from a moral pestilence which they insensibly regard as a blessing and not a curse. Surely it is not owing to the tariff that in this ancient member of the Union, 26,615 white citizens over 20 years of age do not know their letters; while Maine with double her population, has only 3,241.

Now look upon a very different picture.—Mr. Preston of South Carolina, not long since delivered a speech at Columbia in reference to a proposed railroad. In this speech, in order to stimulate the efforts of the friends of the road, he indulged in the following strain.

"No Southern man can journey (as he had lately done) through the Northern States, and witness the prosperity, the industry, the public spirit which they exhibit—the sedulous cultivation of all those arts by which life is rendered comfortable and respectable; without feelings of deep sadness and shame as he remembers his own neglected and desolate home. There, no dwelling is to be seen abandoned—

not a firm uncultivated. Every person and every thing performs a part towards the grand result; and the whole land is covered with fertile fields, with manufactories, and canals, and railroads, and edifices, and towns and cities. We of the South are mistaken in the character of these people when we think of them only as pedlars in horn flints and bark nutmegs. Their energy and enterprise are directed to all objects great & small within their reach. The number of railroads and other modes of expeditions intercommunication knit the whole country into a closely connected mass, through which the productions of commerce and of the press, the comforts of life and the means of knowledge, are universally diffused; while the close intercourse of travel and of business makes all neighbors, and promotes a common interest and a common sympathy. How different the condition of these things in the South! Here the face of the country wears the aspect of premature old age and decay. No improvement is seen going on, nothing is done for posterity. No man thinks of anything beyond the present moment."

From the Michigan State Gazette.

In imitation of the courteous example of the Signal of Liberty, we publish in another column, a reply from that paper to an article in the Gazette of the 16th ult., headed "Revolutionary." It will be recollected that under that head we endeavored to show that the political abolitionists were revolutionists, and regarding the remarks of the Signal an admission of our position, we with pleasure give it place.

When we ventured to step aside from our usual course, and question what we regarded as a political proposition, had we anticipated a reply that would require us to enter into discussion of political ethics, we should have remained silent. Unaccustomed to discussions upon subjects appertaining to that science, and disinclined to enter into a controversy with the abolitionists, except as a political party, we shall decline answering the interrogations that are propounded. We have only to do with political questions in our paper, and do not recognize the right of political journals to catechize us in relation to matters to be settled by the casuist.

We have not, nor are we now disposed to discuss the principle upon which our political institutions are based, nor gainsay but that they contain some elements that we do not approve in accordance with our notions of justice & propriety. An issue would be involved in such a controversy, that cannot be adjudicated upon, unless in anticipation of Revolution, and we are free to confess, we are not yet prepared to make war upon our government. There might be circumstances which would absolve us from the obligations imposed by the Supreme Court of the land, but as yet, we have not been made acquainted with evils under which we are suffering, that would weigh a feather in contrast with the horrors of a civil conflict, or the consequences we should anticipate would follow the reorganization of the doctrine that a portion of our fellow citizens would be justified in declaring their want of allegiance to the constitution. If evils exist, let them be removed by that instrument, and not in opposition to its positive injunctions. When all appointed expedients have proved unavailing, it will be time enough to resort to the alternative of suffering or revolt.

Though we have said above we do not acknowledge the right of a political journal to catechize us about our opinions upon strictly moral questions, we will in general terms reply to the interrogations that have been propounded to us. We regard it as a duty of every citizen so to act, as will, in his judgment, formed upon true knowledge he has, to promote the well-being and happiness of the greatest number of his fellow being. He is not to neglect the interest of the many to secure the rights of one. It is sometimes better that an individual should be sacrificed, than

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1843

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.
For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.
For Governor,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF SAGINAW.
For Lieutenant Governor,
LUTHER F. STEVENS,
OF KALAMAZOO.
For Representative to Congress,
THIRD DISTRICT,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
OF MACOMB.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Liberty Party Abolitionists throughout the United States.

BRETHREN:—At the Convention held in the city of N. York in May, 1841, at which candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States to be supported at the election in 1844 were duly nominated by the Liberty Party, it was further resolved by said convention, to adjourn to meet in two years from said month of May, 1841—at such time and place as should be designated by the Central Committee. In pursuance of the power conferred on us, by the said convention, as its Central Committee, we designate Wednesday and Thursday of the 24th and 25th days of May 1843, commencing at 10 A. M. of the 24th at Buffalo in the State of N. York as the time and place for holding said adjourned convention. We hope each State will send as many delegates as said State is entitled to of Representatives and Senators in Congress. However all are invited to attend.

ALVAN STEWART, Chair.
E. W. GOODWIN,
JOSHUA LEAVITT,
BERIAH GREEN,
WILLIAM GOODELL.

March 15th, 1843.

REVOLUTIONARY.

By an article in another column, the reader will perceive that the Jackson Gazette declines answering our inquiries respecting the law of 1793 for restoring fugitive slaves. We are sorry that our neighbor has declined. He first held us up before the public as Revolutionists on account of a single sentiment, and when we ask him to say yes or no, whether we were right, he declined discussing the propriety of that very declaration for which he assailed us, because "it is strictly a moral question." Are we to understand from this that "moral questions" are not legitimate subjects of political action? But we suppose our neighbor will not discuss even this question of "political ethics," fundamental though it be. We regret his silence the more, as he has written thus far in a good spirit.

But we cannot let his article pass without noticing one abominable sentiment and false maxim it contains. He says, "It is sometimes better that an individual should be sacrificed than the nation ruined." That it is sometimes better that an individual should voluntarily sacrifice himself or his interests, and the loss be generously compensated by the public, than that a whole nation should be ruined, may be true; but that it is better that the nation should lay violent hands on one of its own citizens, and bind the struggling victim, and cut his throat, or otherwise destroy him or deprive him of his rights, to save the nation, is utterly deny.

We deny that such a sentiment is sanctioned by any principle of law, natural or revealed. It would open the door wide for every kind of oppression and wickedness under the plea of the public good. And in this very article the editor shows the latitude of injustice and wickedness to which his rule reaches, by affirming that "it is better that the slave be retained in bondage than that the government should be treated as of no binding force"—by individuals peacefully helping him to escape.

We ought to state, however, that the Gazette is sustained in its maxim by one eminent person, whose authority will, perhaps, have much weight. About eighteen centuries ago, a poor working-man, the son of a carpenter, whose name was Jesus, was brought before the Jewish Sanhedrin for a alleged crime. He was found innocent; but before he was dismissed, the High Priest Caiaphas declared that lest the Romans should take away their place and nation, it was expedient that one man should die for the whole nation. The nation selected this carpenter, the most innocent and inoffensive of the whole people. He was accordingly scourged and crucified for reasons of state policy, to preserve the Jewish "place and nation." Were the same Jesus a working slave at the South, the Editor of the Michigan State Gazette, if he followed out his own principles, would lay violent hands on him in case he should escape to a free State, and re-enslave him and all his posterity. Caiaphas would crucify his Lord, and the Jackson Editor would enslave him, and both would do it lest the national government should be overthrown, and the nation ruined! Thus it will be seen that though Caiaphas & the Editor of the Gazette lived eighteen centuries apart, there is a striking identity in their feelings and manner of reasoning.

The weather is still quite cold, and since our last, we have had another fall of snow. We shall have good sleighing to town meetings this year—something hitherto unheard of in Michigan.

We cannot do justice to the article sent us by G. W. B. without extracting largely from it, and should we do so, its insertion would interfere with the variety we intend to preserve in the paper.

RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We find in the Free Press a letter of eight columns from Gov. Cass to Daniel Webster, respecting the British "right of visitation," and the protest of Gov. Cass against it while minister to France. Gov. Cass thinks he was not properly sustained in that protest by Mr. Webster and the President. A personal misunderstanding between Cass and Webster has taken place respecting it.

The sum of the question between the two nations seems to be this. England has made an agreement with certain European powers for the suppression of the African Slave trade, by which the vessels of each nation may board the vessels of the other nation to ascertain if they are slavers, and if so, they are to be sent into port for trial. In the operation of this treaty, the slavers often raise the American flag as a protection against search. In these cases, the British claim the privilege of "visiting" the suspected vessel, to ascertain whether she is American or not. If she be such, although a slaver, they let her proceed on the voyage.

They contend that without this right of visitation, the reciprocal treaty of the European powers could not be carried out; for, if every vessel which carries an American flag be exempt from inspection, all that a slaver will have to do to be in perfect security will be to hoist the American flag. In this way the ocean might be white with vessels carrying on this detestable traffic in profound security, under our national banner.

To obviate this result, the British claim a right, not to visit American vessels, but to visit all vessels bearing the American flag, sufficiently to ascertain whether they are American vessels, or whether that flag is raised for deception. This is the extent of their claim. Our Government has refused to acknowledge it thus far, while the British insist on it as indispensable to the suppression of the slave trade. The Ashburton treaty, while it provides that we should keep a naval force on the coast of Africa, left this matter entirely unsettled. In this letter, Gov. Cass thinks we ought to go to war immediately, rather than yield one little of this British claim. He contends that war is a less evil than national degradation. We do not approve of his warlike and threatening spirit. Were the statesmen of both nations to manifest such a disposition, immediate war would be inevitable.

CONTENTMENT AND HAPPINESS.

The following items from Southern papers may give some idea of the means used by Southern gentlemen and ladies to secure the affections of the happy beings under their care.

"Runaway, a black woman, Betsey—had an iron bar on her right leg." John Henderson, Washington Co. Md. in the "Grand Gulf Advertiser."

"Runaway, negress Caroline—had on a collar with one prong turned down." T. Enggy, New Orleans, Gallatin street, in the "Bee," Oct. 27, 1837.

"Runaway, negress Fanny—had on an iron band about her neck." J. Macoin, Anti street, N. Orleans, in the "Bee," August 14, 1838.

"Runaway, the negro Hown—has a ring of iron on his left foot. Also, Gries, his wife, having a ring and chain on the left leg." Charles Currier, New Orleans, in the "Bee," July 2, 1838.

"Committed to jail, a man who calls his name John—he has a dog of iron on his right foot which will weigh four or five pounds." B. W. Hodges, jailor, Pike county, Alabama, in the "Montgomery Advertiser," Sept. 29, 1837.

"Runaway, Betsey—when she left had on her neck an iron collar." Charles Kernit, Jefferson parish, La. in the N. O. "Bee," Aug. 11, 1837.

"Detained at the Police jail, the negro wench Myra—has several marks of lashing, and has iron on her feet." P. Bayli, Captain of Police, in the N. O. "Bee," June 9, 1838.

"Was committed to jail a negro boy—had a large neck iron, with a huge pair of horns and a large bar or band of iron on the left leg." H. Gridley, Sheriff of Adams Co. Md. in the "Memphis Times," Sept. 1834.

"Runaway, a negro boy about twelve years old—had round his neck a chain dog collar with 'De Yampert' engraved on it." T. J. De Yampert, merchant, Mobile, Alabama, in the "Mobile Chronicle," June 15, 1833.

JOHN M. NELSON, of Highland County, Ohio, a native of Virginia, says:

"In Staunton, Va. at the house of Mr. Robert McDowell, a merchant of that place, I once saw a colored woman, of intelligent and dignified appearance, who appeared to be attending to the business of the house, with an iron collar around her neck, with horns or prongs, extending out on either side, and up, until they met at something like a foot above her head, at which point there was a bell attached. This Yoke, as they called it, I understood was to keep her from running away, or to punish her for having done so. I had frequently seen men with iron collars, but this was the first instance that I recollect to have seen a female thus degraded."

WILLIAM DROWN, a well known citizen of Providence, R. I. says:

"At New Orleans, I recollect seeing gangs of slaves that were driven out every day, the Sabbath not excepted, to work on the streets. These had heavy chains to connect two or more together, and some had iron collars and yokes on, &c. The noise as they walked or worked in their chains was truly dreadful."

The number of Methodists in the Slave States is 333,743. About two fifths of this number are male members, over 21, giving 133,697 votes in the Slave States, members of the M. E. Church. The whole number of votes given in those States in 1840, was 628,523. Thus the M. Episcopal voters of the South hold one fifth of the political power of the Slave States. Add to these the legal voters of the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, and they might put an end to Slavery to-morrow.—*Philanthropist*.

MESMERISM.

We attended the first lecture of Prof. De Bonnevill on this subject on Monday evening. It was devoted to an exposition of the theory of Human Magnetism, the method of operation, and its effects on the physical and mental powers. As many of our readers have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this system, a brief notice of the lecture and experiments may not be uninteresting.

After some remarks on the history of the science, in which the lecturer asserted that its reality was fully established in Continental Europe, he adverted to the fact, well known to every reflecting person, that the connecting agent by which mind operates on matter had not yet been discovered. For instance, a person wills to move his arm, and the arm obeys the volition. How it is that an immaterial spirit can operate on organized matter, has hitherto been a mystery. But the magnetic investigations tend to show that there is a subtle magnetic fluid or ether, pervading all nature, which is the intermediate substance between matter and mind. The earth is a magnet, and by its magnetic influence retains all animated beings upon its surface. The magnetic phenomena of the atmosphere have long been matters of observation. It is also well known that the effluvia from newly ploughed fields has a reviving and cheering effect on invalids. The magnetic ether, thus extended through space, is found to exist also in the human body. The influence of one body upon another produced by mere contiguity, has been observed from the time of David to the present. Physicians well known that when young and aged persons sleep together, an effect is produced upon each, the one losing nervous vigour and energy, while in the same proportion they are imparted to the other.

This magnetic ether is conveyed through the entire system by means of the nerves. It is supposed that the will has its location in the organ of Firmness, which is exactly on the top of the head, and from thence the ether passes into the other organs, according to the volitions of the mind. A deficiency of this fluid is the cause of natural sleep; a superabundance of it is the cause of the magnetic or somnambulistic sleep. This latter state more nearly resembles death than sleep. In its profoundest state, the patient is dead to all external impressions. The eyelids are fast closed, the ears are insensible to the loudest noise, the smell is not affected by the most pungent odors, the sense of feeling is entirely gone, and the respiration is steady and uniform. This state, when once produced, unless counteracted by the will of the magnetiser, lasts six days. The lecturer said this would be incredible to most persons, and he did not believe it until he had convinced himself by actual experiments in Detroit.

The person magnetised, while thus dead to every external impression, was completely subject to the will of the operator.

These striking effects could be produced by the volitions of the operator, the extent of whose power is in proportion to the weakness of the person magnetized, according to the established law of nature, that the greater power shall overcome the less. The magnetizer will also be more or less successful in proportion as he is weak or strong, thus demonstrating that the magnetic fluid may be accumulated and exhausted. This proves that it is a physical substance, for that which is immaterial cannot be increased or diminished. The effect is produced by the passes of the hand, by the eye, and sometimes by touching the forehead of the magnetizer to that of the subject, accompanied by a strong determination of will on the part of the operator to produce the desired effect.

Clairvoyance, or clear sightedness, was a state of mind in which the patient could follow the train of ideas and feelings of the operator, and when once out on this exploring voyage, by following the influence of the magnetic ether, the patient often became apprised of things unknown to the operator.

The lecturer then adverted to the uses of the science. It had been found of great value in cases of rheumatism, toothache, insanity and all kinds of nervous affections. Besides this, it would help medical science in another way. When a physician is called to prescribe for the sick, he cannot see what is the internal state of the system. He can only judge by the external symptoms what is the inward condition of the patient. Thus, as is discovered by post mortem examinations, the most fatal mistakes are often made. Now, by this science, the person magnetized, by taking the hand or touching the forehead to any other person, could have a distinct view of their internal conformation, of the condition of the lungs, heart, brain, intestines, &c. and thus was able to describe what parts were diseased, and suggest appropriate remedies.

The magnetic influence had also been successfully used to alleviate the pain of surgical operations, both in this country and in Europe. The lecturer related the circumstances of an amputation of the thigh which he witnessed in a hospital in France, in which the patient knew nothing of the transaction until it had been finished, and was then much astonished to find that one leg, by some unknown process, had disappeared. Tumours had been removed, teeth extracted, &c. other similar operations performed, without the least pain to the subjects.

The lecturer then exhibited the power of his art, by causing a young man well known in Ann Arbor, (without putting him to sleep,) to join the ends of his fingers together, and they adhered so that he was unable to separate them. He then caused him to raise his

arm, and paralyzed it, that is, rendered it so rigid when extended, that the patient could not move it. (The lecturer gravely assured the audience it would remain in that condition six days unless he should will it otherwise.) He then willed the patient to go in any particular direction, to follow him about the room &c. all of which he did to the satisfaction of the audience. The second subject was the daughter of one of our most respectable citizens, about nine years old, and evidently not capable of any collusion with the lecturer. Similar experiments with her were equally successful. The third patient was from Detroit, and performed everything to admiration. The truth of Phrenology was tested by putting him in conversation with a gentleman, and his conversation, gestures, and manner varied according as Self-Esteem, Combativeness, Veneration, or other organs were excited. The results were similar to those narrated by Sunderland in Zion's Watchman. When Altruism was excited, he was hungry; when the lecturer pointed his finger at Tune, he sang; when the organ of motion was excited, he danced.

On Tuesday evening the experiments were repeated on several new subjects of this village. The most interesting operation was the extraction of a tooth from a daughter of W. S. Maynard, Esq. while in the magnetic sleep. She was about nine years old. The tooth was double, firmly set, and difficult to extract. The operation was performed by a dentist of this place, and the patient manifested no sense of feeling whatever, and knew nothing of the operation until it was completed.

These things were witnessed by large and intelligent assemblies of ladies and gentlemen. Whether these seeming miracles were real, or whether they were the result of legerdemain and collusion, is a question respecting which opinions differ, as is usual in such cases. We may say, however, that the belief in the reality of the science (so called) is gaining ground in this community.

Some of our readers are rather dissatisfied because they think we find more fault with the Whigs than with the Democrats. This is a very unreasonable complaint. When did we ever come under obligations to speak in just such a manner of either of the parties? This is an anti-slavery paper, devoted to the advancement of that cause. Every candid reader knows that we do not side with the Democratic party. We oppose both the present corrupt parties, whenever we think they are wrong, and shall continue to do so; and should we bestow more attention on the one than the other, the reason may be found in the fact, that while the Democratic party are generally passive, although holding us in abhorrence, the whigs are deeply interested in our political destruction, and are actively at work to accomplish it. A difference in their position requires a corresponding adaptation in ours.

Capital Punishment.—This subject has been discussed publicly in New York by able champions. Mr. Greeley, of the Tribune, who is against the hanging system, thus sums up the principal arguments for its abolition:

"It is not mainly for the sake of the fifty poor, guilty wretches who are executed annually that we ask the abolition of Hanging; but because, first, the innocent are sometimes hung by mistake, secondly, the guilty often escape, through the natural and just repugnance of jurors (even those who uphold hanging) under a verdict which involves Human Life, unless the evidence of guilt be most indubitable; thirdly, because the Community is brutalized by public executions, (now happily going out of fashion,) and Justice dishonored by private ones, which put the Law in an attitude of skulking and concealment rather than of boldness and fearlessness; fourthly, because the fact that the Community cherishes and inflicts a penalty essentially and obviously vindictive and bloody in its character, tends to stimulate and sanction in individuals the spirit of vengeance for injuries, real or imaginary, and thus to multiply scenes of violence and bloodshed."

Should Henry Clay fail, says the Frederickburgh Arena, in relation to the Presidency, "no prouder, no more patriotic inscription could grace the tomb of his prospects, than that he died in opposition to Abolition!"

What a desirable epitaph! In substance it reads, "he died in defence of SLAVERY!" who would not wish that such an inscription on his monument should remain eternally?

There is no disputing about tastes, but we think that should Mr. BIRNEY fail, he will "ask no prouder, no more patriotic inscription on the tomb of his prospects than that he died," like thousands of patriots and heroes, in contending for LIBERTY!

The Detroit Advertiser of March 25 has a leading editorial on Negro Suffrage, narrating the action of the loco focos in extending the right of suffrage, in this and other States, but carefully avoiding any expression of opinion on the Negro question. Why this non-committalism? Why not speak out for or against the measure? Truly the Editor might define his position in favor of "the largest liberty" as plainly as he did when he said, "we are not prepared to say that slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia!" Why not favour the public with all the whig creed on "the one idea" of the abolitionists?

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by which persons guilty of seduction, are to be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$10,000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.—The mother or near relatives of the female seduced may also maintain a civil action for damages.

A gang of incendiaries from Missouri, lately set fire to the chapel of the Mission Institute at Quincy, Ill. because the members of the Institution are chiefly abolitionists. Their tracks in the snow showed they came across the river. The chapel was entirely consumed. "What has the North to do with Slavery?"

In reply to some severe strictures in the Liberty Press, Mr. Giddings says he shall not be found contending with any person who is professedly an abolitionist, until slavery shall be abolished. We wish all abolitionists might come to the same determination.

General Intelligence.

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM IN MICHIGAN.

If I may judge of the abolitionism of Michigan by the "doings and sayings" of our friends at their late Convention at Ann Arbor, we should put it down, number one. It seems our friends are determined to cling to the early and well tried friends of the cause as candidates for office. We notice that they have nominated our candidate for the Presidency as their candidate for Governor. We are pleased with this mark of high confidence in Mr. Birney for it will have its influence. Should Mr. Birney be induced to resign his nomination for the Presidency, this act of the friends of liberty indicates strongly that he will be their choice for a re-nomination.

We congratulate the Liberty Party of that State in having selected so upright and able a man for their Lieutenant Governor as Luther F. Stevens. We were in former years well acquainted with this gentleman, when he was a resident of Seneca Falls, in this State. He was esteemed for his probity and talents, and his removal to the west was much regretted. With such distinguished names for candidates we shall look for a very great advancement. There is one point which gratified us much to find that they had not overlooked. It is the importance of the "tongue power." Till the Liberty party throughout all its borders shall separate itself completely from all alliance with the parties, we shall not make any permanent progress. The tongue power is the most bewitching of all the powers which voters exercise, and the results of town meetings are trumpeted with as much eclat as are the results of a Presidential canvass. We shall in this state get our party much better organized for the spring elections than at any former period; but there will be very many towns where our friends will be induced to forego a distinct nomination out of regard to Temperance or some other question. This should in no case be. Let us not divest ourselves of the strength we possess in the towns where we live, and our cause will be able to report glorious progress. J. C. J.—*Utica Liberty Press*.

In 1839 the Secretary of the Treasury reported to Congress, that the tonnage of vessels built in the United States was 120,983

Built in the Slave States and Territories 23,600

Or less than one fifth of the whole! But the difference is still more striking, when we take into consideration the comparative value of the shipping built in the two regions;

In the free states the value is \$6,311,805

In the slave do. 704,291

It would be tedious and unprofitable to compare the results of the different branches of manufacture carried on at the north and the south. It is sufficient to state that according to the census the value of the manufactures

In the free States are \$34,139,690

In the slave States 83,933,742

In the election of 1840, the electors chosen were 294; of those 166 were from the free, and 128 from the slave states.

The popular vote in the free states was 1,726,737

or one elector to 10,278 voters.

The popular vote in the slave states was 682,503

or one elector to 5,935 voters.

Even this disproportion, enormous as it is, is greatly aggravated in regard to particular states.

New York, gave 143,331 votes and had 42 electors.
Virginia, gave 229,568 " 48 "
Maryland, gave 272,030 " 21 "
N. Carolina, gave 265,941 " 44 "
Georgia, Deaware, Kentucky, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas,

These facts address themselves to the understanding of all, and prove beyond cavil that the slave states have a most unfair and unreasonable representation in Congress, and a very disproportionate share in the election of President.

At the first census, in 1790, the free population of the present free states and Territories was 1,950,125

do. of the slave states and territories, 1,394,247

Difference, 555,878

By the last census, 1840, the same population in the free states and territories was 9,782,415

In the slave states and territories, 4,793,738

Difference, 4,988,677

Thus it appears that in 1790 the population of the south was 72 per cent. of that of the north, while in 1840 it was only 49 per cent.; while the difference in 1840 is more than nine times as great as it was in 1790.

Thus you perceive how unequal is the race. Fifty years have given the north an increased preponderance of about four and a half millions of free citizens. Another fifty years will increase this preponderance in a vastly augmented ratio.

Arthur Young's Industrial Establishment at Citeaux in France.—We have received a letter from Hugh Doherty, Esq., editor of the London Phalanx, in which he informs us that the Association undertaken by Arthur Young, is progressing very prosperously. Mr. Young invested a large sum in the enterprise, (near \$400,000 we believe,) and reserved for himself, at least three per cent. interest upon his capital; it has paid him, Mr. Doherty informs us, three and half per cent. the first year; and each laboring family had a clear dividend of \$40, besides their keeping, which averaged for adults \$100 per annum, \$75 for youths, and \$50 for children. When we consider the miserable condition in which the laboring classes live in Europe, and have nothing at the end of the year, we may consider this a very favorable result for the beginning. The people in the Association have lived well and comfortably, and have cleared a dividend.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

A Cincinnati Slaughter House.—Although we are not one of the number "who can look upon blood and carnage with composure," we accepted the invitation of Mr. Clearwater, a week or two since to ride out and view his establishment at Brighton. And as an account of the wholesale manner in which hogs are killed and dressed at his place, will probably apply in its general details to all the others in this quarter, we have thought the description may prove interesting to distant readers.

The hogs are concentrated at this point from the Northern part of Kentucky, and from Ohio and Indiana. The slaughtering season generally opens about the beginning of December, with the hogs from Kentucky. They are driven through the city (the more corpulent being assisted on their pilgrimage up from the river by drays and wagons) out to Deer Creek and Brighton, where extensive pens and houses are erected for their accommodation. The slaughter houses are generally long buildings, having a stout bench running nearly the whole length, beginning at the door.

At a small pen, where the door opens, three men are employed from daylight to dark in knocking down and dragging in the hogs, just inside the door, where one man is employed in nothing else through the day, but cutting their throats. Two scalders then pass them into the scalding tub, which holds 4 or 5 hogs at a time, four scrapers then haul them out on to the aforesaid bench, scrape off their hair and bristles, and pass them along to six shavers, who finish cleaning them, and give them another remove to the off bearers, who hang them up, and resign their charge to the wash downs. The entire hog has thus reached the end of its rapid journey from the pen. Its entrails are then delivered by the gutters to the gut cleaners, who make a selection of their charge, and pass certain parts to the pluck boy and to the fat washers, who are diligently employed in preparing the raw material for the use of the soap boiler, candle maker, and other manufacturers of unctuous articles.

The hog, in the meantime, has been washed down thoroughly, and hung up in the Dry House, where the Dry houseman turns his (the hog's) tongue one side, and places a cob in his mouth to extend his jaws and let the water drain off well. The hog then hangs quietly till called for by the wagner, who brings him into the city to be cut, packed, salted, and shipped to the ends of the earth.

In this manner, Mr. C's establishment, for instance, has given daily employment to 40 hands, who have killed nearly 30,000 hogs. (The precise number we shall soon give in tables.) Their greatest achievement was killing 827 hogs in one day of a little over 8 hours—at another time they killed in three days, 2,365—and at another in four days, 2,309. Thus the thing has been repeatedly done of killing and completely dressing more than one hog in a minute through the day.

The greatest order, economy, system and neatness prevail at these establishments.—Everything is turned to account, the bristles are all sold at 8 cents per hog, the hair at 31 per pound, and the entrails to soap boilers at 3 cents per hog.

The proprietors of the slaughter houses, as a general rule, kill and dress the hogs, for the bristles and offal. They are also the expense of wagoning them into town, and delivering at any pork house desired.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The late Congress.—The able correspondent of the American, Dr. Bacon, in summing up the history of this congress, writes,

"The Whig Congress is remarkable for many peculiar circumstances, distinct and apart from political characteristics or acts. It has been in actual session more than one year and a quarter, being now in the sixteenth month of its legislative labors. No other Congress (except 12 months. This has not more months, more weeks, more days, and more hours than any other since the beginning of the Government. It has made more speeches, done more business, received more petitions, examined more private bills, rejected more private bills, passed more public bills into acts and laws, rejected more public bills, had more bills vetoed, effected more and greater re-entrancements, caused more reforms in the parliamentary rules, lost more members by resignation, lost more by death, than any previous Congress. Thirteen have died. Seven have lost their wives by death during this Congress. Nine have married since their election. Twelve or more have lost their children by death. Seven Senators and twelve Representatives have resigned. Of the twelve Representatives so resigning, three have been re-elected to the same seats in this same Congress. Several have been very ill and near to death. One has had his leg broken.

One (Mr. Sprigg of Ky.) has had his ear bitten off in a fight. Three have been falsely reported as dead; and published notices to that effect have generally been believed throughout the country for a time.

FEROCEOUS DOG MESMERIZED.—The Mesmerizers in Ireland, appear to go ahead of our American professors of "the science." (At a late meeting of Mesmeric authorities, (as reported by the London Medical Times,) it was stated by Dr. Elliotson, the president, that "the Duke of Marlborough had informed him in a letter from Ireland, that while at the Marquis of Ely's seat, in that country, and strolling out in the morning, he came upon a ferocious dog, chained in a farm yard. His Grace durst not approach the brute, but, standing at a respectful distance, he mesmerized him; and going up, actually embraced the sleeping brute. The dog remained in the sleep for thirty minutes."—*Transcript*.

If mankind had not been doomed to die, there would have been at present about 173,000,000,000,000 of mortals on the earth; and in this case there would still have been 9110 square feet of earth remaining for each man. Reckoning only three generations during a century, and supposing at the same time that the world has only existed 5,800 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our time; 124 since the deluge; and 55 since the Christian era. Now as no family in Europe can trace its origin to the time of Charlemagne, it follows that the most ancient houses cannot reckon more than thirty generations, and very few, if any, can go so far back; but supposing it to be the case, what is this but 1,000 years illustration against 4,800 years of obscurity.

A word to Boys.—Begin in early life to collect libraries of your own. Begin with a single book; and when you find or hear of any first rate book, obtain it, if you can. After a while get another, as you are able, and be sure to read it. Take the best care of your books; and in this way, when you are men, you will have good libraries in your heads as well as on your shelves.

The Synod of Alabama have purchased a slave to go to Africa as a missionary! He was a blacksmith; learned to read by getting his master's children to make the letters over his shop door. He now reads Greek, Latin, and a little Hebrew, besides having a considerable knowledge of the common branches of an English education. "The nuisances! ship them off to Africa!" Very convenient way of getting missionaries, to purchase them! Think, reader, of a set of ministers purchasing a brother minister, a man of talents and learning, from professed Christians, in Alabama! Do you wonder that infidels abound in our land? It would argue a depravity in human nature deeper than total, if all men believed in a Christianity that tolerates such atrocities! *Albany Patriot.*

"Freedom's Champion."—According to the New Orleans papers, the reception of Mr. CLAY in the Crescent city was splendid beyond precedent. The N. O. Tropic, in describing it, amid other grandiloquent strains indulges in the following rhapsody. Some *Texas* vessels having fired a salute, the Tropic says:

"Well merited and most appropriate was this compliment to one who more than any other living man, deserves the proud name of Freedom's Champion! The sternest foe of tyranny, the oppressor of all nations have found in Henry Clay a friend. His voice is attuned to Liberty, and it never yet was mute when FREEDOM needed an advocate!!!"

Go home Mr. MENDENHALL, and mind your own business. My slaves are as fat, as sleek and well fed as you are!—Raise me \$15,000, the value of my fifty slaves, and I will consider your petition! "Freedom's Champion!" O yes. "His voice is attuned to Liberty." Certainly.—*West Reserve Cabinet.*

The Barbarian British.—The details of the cruelty which marked the retirement of the British from Afghanistan, are most horrible. In the destruction of cities, neither age nor sex was spared. After fire had been communicated to a town in several parts at the same time, the soldiers were loathsome to butcher every human being whom they could discover. The present age has no parallel for the scenes which followed, and we have to retrace history to the times of Cortez and the destruction of Mexico for a precedent. Alas, for the shame of England!—*Baptist Advocate.*

Of our most prominent public men, three or four only are not quite noted for some form of personal immorality. Aside from slavery, no charge is ever made against Calhoun.—Van Buren, too, is reputed a moral man, even in Washington, John Quincy Adams is known and loved as a good man and a sincere Christian. We believe, also, that Buchanan, except the crime of *calibany*, is upright in private life. But the less we say of Henry Clay, King of Alabama, Cato Johnson, H. A. Wise, Webster, and many others, the less we shall have occasion for the inquiry, "can any touch pitch and not be defiled?"—*Albany Patriot.*

Exercise of the Pardoning Power in Pennsylvania.—In reply to a call from the Senate, the Secretary of this Commonwealth has communicated a list of the number of Pardons granted by each successive Administration from the adoption of the Constitution in 1790; up to the present time as follows:

By Thomas Mifflin 9 years, 511 pardons

Thomas McKean 9 " 1061 "

Simon Snyder 9 " 490 "

William Findley 9 " 451 "

Joseph Hewitt 9 " 303 "

John A. Shulze 6 " 724 "

George Wolf 6 " 494 "

Joseph Ritner 9 " 79 "

David R. Porter 4 " 239 "

18 4765

Town Libraries.—The new School Law enacts that Public Libraries shall be established in all the towns, and the Supervisor is directed to assess 25 dollars a year upon the town for that purpose; and the citizens of the town in town meeting may vote 50 dollars in addition, making 75 dollars a year. It would be useless to commence with a smaller sum than \$75. The books are to be distributed by the town inspectors among the several districts of the town, to be returned after a certain time for exchange.—*Ann Arbor Journal.*

Reformation.—The vast rum distillery belonging to Jacob Crow, Esq., in this city, has been closed for some months, and the vast warehouse is now being converted into dwelling houses. It was originally so constructed that it might be thus altered with facility.—It will make about thirteen commodious three story brick dwellings, each 25 feet front by about 60 feet deep.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Rotary Knitting Machine.—Six of these ingeniously constructed machines can be seen in full operation at Marlboro' Chapel every day and evening, propelled by dog power.—They are capable of turning out a great amount daily of work elegantly finished.—Stockings, gloves, &c. are perfected entirely without seam. A great number of persons visit the chapel every day for the purpose of seeing the operation.—*Boston Mail.*

Militia Duty.—A petition is now in circulation, asking the Legislature to dispense altogether with the useless and absurd parades of the "flood wood" Militia of our City and State, as not required by any public emergency and answering no good end, while they are a serious vexation to and tax upon the People.—We heartily hope these will prevail. Let the Enrollment of the Militia be preserved, if thought advisable, but the "trainings" are a farce, and behind the intelligence of the age.—*Tribune.*

A ton of Fat—almost.—There is a man in Cincinnati, a pork packer, named Crispin from Highland Co., who says that "none of his family was ashamed to have the world know their ages or weight. He weighed 386 pounds, his sister 276, and his four boys 652 pounds, making an aggregate of 1725 pounds for the six averaging 287 pounds.

From St. Domingo.—An arrival at Savannah from St. Domingo confirms the account of an insurrection in the Southern part of the island, published here some days since, but gives no additional information concerning its progress or prospects. Some four or five thousand men were under arms and had demanded a change of government. Business was very generally suspended.—*Tribune.*

Some seventy or eighty persons, members of the Free Will Baptist Church and congregation at Great Falls, N. H., have signed a pledge that they will never vote for any man to any office, in the town, state or nation, whom they have reason to believe is a slaveholder, or an abettor of slaveholding.

Abolition of Slavery in Uruguay.—Uruguay has abolished slavery within its territory. A decree of the Government dated 12th December, 1842, thus commences: "From and after the promulgation of the present resolution, there are no slaves in the territory of this Republic." So may it be with all Republics. The whole civilized world is arraying itself against the atrocious curse of slavery.—*American.*

"White Basis."—Gov. McDowell, the late abolition Governor of Virginia, has recommended a State Convention to amend their Constitution so as to base the ratio of representation in the legislature on the white population only. This would be a death blow to slavery. The Richmond Whig is full of fierce wrath at such "democracy."

The Repeal of the Bankrupt law was the work of slaveholders. Why? It placed them too much in the power of Northern creditors. State laws could be evaded, when northern men attempted to collect debts under them.—But it was not so easy to escape the long arm of UNCLE SAM!

Mr. Wise to his Constituents.—Mr. Wise, in offering himself as a candidate for re-election to Congress, publishes an address to his constituents, in which he calls on them to pass sentence on his conduct, and by their verdict at the polls, confirm or reverse the sentence of the Senate.

The United States Senate.—The twenty-eighth Congress dates its existence from the 4th inst. The Senate is full, with the exception of two members from Tennessee, and one from Maryland; and is divided politically as follows, viz: 26 Whigs, including Mr. Rives of Virginia, and 23 democrats.

Florida.—The Legislative Council of Florida have decided by a large majority, that the Territory is not bound to pay the bonds issued under the authority of a previous Legislature. The vote was 22 to 4—and even the privilege of spreading a protest on the journals, was denied to one of the minority.

Toothache.—The National Forum says the toothache can be cured by mixing equal parts of alum and salt, pulverize them: then wet a small piece of cotton so that the mixed powders will adhere to it, and place it in the hollow of the tooth. Try it.

New Invention.—Mr. John Vannetter, of Cincinnati, has found out a method for making fire-proof window shutters, which shall be as cheap as wood, and more durable; and also hydraulic cement for the roofs of houses; all warranted to be fire-proof by the inventor.—These certainly are very important inventions.

The Michigan University, presents great inducements for the study of Natural History. It contains zoological specimens, including mammalia, birds, fishes and shells 5,500; specimens of plants 15,000; specimens of minerals 3,000; specimens of geology 10,000. Total number of specimens 33,000.

At a late trial in Mobile, Ala., it was decided that all effects produced by the misdeeds of the slaves, when without the concurrence and knowledge of the master, were viewed in law the same as disasters and injuries produced by the elements of fire and water.

The Great Western.—The Great Western has now been running five seasons—crossed the Atlantic fifty-four times, (and as per log,) made one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-seven miles, without receiving any material repair.

James Madison Porter, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the President, Secretary for the Department of War, in the place of Mr. Spencer, and yesterday entered on the discharge of his duties.—*National Intelligencer of the 9th.*

Of the population of New York, it is computed that 7,197 are *Troglodytes*! or dwellers "below the surface of the ground;" in other words, living in cellars "subject continually to the evils of moisture and darkness."

An energetic man is something like one of "Francis's Life Boats"—tumble him overboard into what sea you will, he is not only sure to rise "right side up," but to sustain a number of sinking wrecks with him.—*Washington Daily News.*

The total value of imports into the United States, in the year 1842, was \$99,357,322; the total exports, during the same period, \$104,117,968. Excess of exports over imports, \$5,760,640.

Harbors on Lake Michigan.—Appropriations have been made for St. Joseph, Chicago and Milwaukee only. For each harbor, \$15,000 are appropriated. The sums are small, but they will do much good.

The Ohio Statesman says that the Legislature of that State at its recent session passed 438 laws and joint resolutions. We pity the people. "The world is governed too much," at such a rate.—*Advertiser.*

Great Revival.—Upwards of 2,000 persons have become professors of religion within the last few weeks in the city of Albany. The churches are open every night, and are literally thronged.

A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 10th inst, between Judge Waggoner, formerly United States Senator, and Dennis Prieur, late Mayor of that city. The former was dangerously wounded.

The snow between Albany and Buffalo is from three to four feet deep, which accounts for the failure of the New York mail. The cars are unable to run.—*Adv.*

The receipts on the Boston and Worcester and Albany railroads in 1842, were \$874,931. All expenses and to keep the road in permanent repair, \$415,123.

It is stated that since the recent earthquake a large whirlpool has been formed in the Mississippi river, about three hundred miles below St. Louis.

In 1842, the United States was represented at foreign courts by 19 ministers and charges d'affaires, of whom no less than 13 were from the slave states.

Snow in Florida.—Snow made its appearance at Tallahassee, Florida, for the first time in a great many years, on the first of January.

The N. Y. American says that the amount of mortgaged property in that city was, in the course of the discussion on the tax law, on Tuesday evening estimated by Alderman Lee, at two thirds of all the real property in the city!

There are millions of acres of good land in Kentucky, unsold, offered at 12 1/2 cents an acre. In Ohio, none has ever been sold for less than \$1.25 per acre. What makes the difference?

MEANNESS.—To stop a newspaper when you owe 2, 3 or 4 shillings, without paying!

NEW YORK MARKET MARCH 20. ASHES.—The market is quiet, and we have no transactions to notice since Saturday.

COTTON.—The sales on Saturday amounted to 800 bales, without further change in prices.

FLOUR.—The market continues as last noticed. We quote Canal at \$4.75.

THE LIBERTY PARTY TOWN CONVENTION. JACKSON, March 23th, 1843.

This convention on the 25th inst. assembled in Jackson, pursuant to previous notice, and organized by calling S. B. Treadwell, to the Chair, and appointing C. H. Thompson, Secretary.

The convention then proceeded to appoint Messrs. S. B. Treadwell, Wm. O. Stone, O. H. Fifield, Wm. P. Fifield, Royal Hendee, B. Hazleton and Dr. J. McLean, a committee to recommend to the convention a suitable nomination for town officers, whereupon the following names were presented by the committee, and unanimously adopted by the convention.

For Supervisor, SYRENUS SMITH.

Town Clerk, CYRUS H. THOMPSON.

Treasurer, BENJAMIN HAZLETON.

Justice of the Peace, SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

Assessors, CHARLES HARRINGTON, Jr., ROYAL D. HENDEE.

School Inspectors, DR. JOHN MCLEAN, JOHN S. EGERTON.

Highway Commissioners, HORACE WHELOCK, Jr., GEORGE W. FIFIELD, WILLIAM A. STONE.

Directors of the Poor, ENOCH FIFIELD, CHARLES HARRINGTON.

Constables, ZINA ALLEN, JOHN PENSON, LEWIS W. ELLIOT, WILLIAM P. FIFIELD.

The convention then appointed ten delegates to attend the congressional convention to be held at Union City, on the 19th April.

The following resolution was then introduced by S. B. Treadwell, which after a few remarks was adopted unanimously by the convention.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every friend of the liberty party, in the town of Jackson, at the approaching town meeting to avail himself of the wisdom, and experience of the old politicians of our country, who always give practical demonstration that their country, State and National parties, cannot be sustained but by supporting their respective town parties, strictly upon their own political principles.

The convention then adjourned to meet on the morning of the town meeting, at 8 o'clock, at the school room of J. L. Egerton, near the court house.

S. B. TREADWELL, Ch'n.

C. H. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

DIED

In the village of Ann Arbor, on Wednesday March 22, FRANKLIN SYLVESTER, infant son of Roswell and Sophronia M. Waterman, aged 3 months and 23 days.

Rest, happy infant, in thy Saviour's arms; The world and sin-f. thee have had no charms; Rest till the last trump shall bid thy body rise, To join thy spirit in the eternal Skies.

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 humanity, 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 time of great extremity, look for aid, if not to you? Shall perilled liberty and humanity ever make this appeal to you in vain? Never! no, never! we doubt not that every person who shall attend this gathering 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 hearts of one another, to move forward the great, the good, the indispensable cause, to redeem the slave and our country, whose destiny is one.

A. Saunders, C. S. Young, W. P. Hurd, D. Boell, J. W. Clark, J. Zimmerman, Bela Brown, A. Waters, J. B. Buell, S. J. Hammond, L. H. Iviey, J. S. Fitch, N. Thomas, S. B. Treadwell, L. Stevens, E. Hussey, 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.

Chancery Sale.

Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder. In the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years,—

Whereas, by a decree of the said Court, made by the Honorable Elton Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the complainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-one, to the date of a certain report in said decree mentioned, and also the costs of complainant to be taxed, on or before the fourth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accrued, or might thereafter accrue with said costs, and which might be sold separately without injury to the parties or either of them, should be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, by and under the direction of one of the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving six weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.

And whereas, the said premises are yet unredeemed, and the above stated sum with interest, and costs, is yet due and unpaid.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, and by virtue of its authority, I will, on the sixteenth day of May next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, at noon, at the Court House of the County of Washtenaw, in the village of Ann Arbor, sell to the highest bidder, at public Auction, the lands and premises in said decree mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid sum, interest and costs, and can be sold separately without injury to any of the parties in this cause, which said lands and premises are known and described as follows, viz: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known as the East half of the South East quarter of Section number thirty-two, in Township number four, South of Range number seven East, containing eighty acres.

The sale will be absolute—without redemption and for cash.

G. T. GRIDLEY, Master in Chancery.

C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1843.

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 40-1.

FOUNDY.

POTASH Kettles, Cauldrons, Sager Kettles, Potash Boilers, Five Gall Kettles, and small Hollow Ware, Mill Gearing, Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, &c. &c. constantly on hand, or made at short notice at the ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY.

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. 49-2m

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Henry White, an indentured apprentice to me, has, without my knowledge or consent left my employ, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay to debts of his contracting after this date.

J. W. BROOKS, 149

Pittsfield, March 31, 1843.

ELECTION NOTICE.

There will be an election held at the Hotel of E. Eggleston in the Upper Village of Ann Arbor on Monday the third day of April next, for the purpose of electing the following Township officers, and the transaction of other business. Viz: A Supervisor, a Township Clerk, one Justice of the Peace in the place of Leonard Sillison, (whose constitutional term of Office, will expire on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1843.) a Township Treasurer, three commissioners of highways, two school Inspectors, and two Directors of the Poor. Also two Assessors and four Constables (if the qualified voters at the opening of the polls shall vote *vice versa*, to elect so many.

J. W. MILLCOXSON, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Ann Arbor, March 21st, 1843.

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of a license issued by the Judge of Probate, for the County of Washtenaw, I shall, on Saturday, the 22nd day of April next, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, sell at Public Auction, the one undivided third part of the following described Real Estate: Being the North West quarter of section thirteen, in township three, South of Range six East, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land; being all the interest of Sarah B. Day, Leonard W. Day, and Arden E. Day, in said Estate, as heirs at law by right of representation of Jacob Aray, late of said County, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises.

HORACE CARPENTER, Guardian.

March 21, 1843, 48-3w

Blanks! Blanks!

Blank DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXEMPTIONS, MORTGAGES, &c. just printed and for sale at the

OFFICE OF THE

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IN CHANCERY—1st. CIRCUIT.

Oliver Kane, vs. Charles Mosely, et al. Out of the Court of the State of Michigan, I the Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify, that the following Decree of the Court, in the above entitled cause, was rendered on the 8th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following decreed premises, situate in the village of Ann Arbor, and described as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the West side of the Ann Arbor & Saline Road, on the South line of Section twenty nine, in town two, South of Range six East; thence West on the said Section line, twenty-one chains and seventy links to a stake; thence due North fourteen chains and fifty links to a stake; thence South eighty-six and a half degrees, East nineteen chains and seventy links; thence due North seven chains and twenty-five links to a stake; thence North eighty-nine degrees East, four chains and eighty-five links to the creek; thence up said creek to the West line of said Road; thence with the line of said road to the place of beginning; containing thirty-six acres and nineteen hundredths of an acre, more or less."

GEO. DANFORTH, Master in Chancery.

Joy & Porter, Solicitors. 42-7w

Dated, March 20, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is authorized to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Semine, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their 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 desired, 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 water, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good roads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultivation.

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

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

NORTH-EAST, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to 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 continuance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

[46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

Estate of Ira Durrin.

THE Undersigned have been duly appointed by the Hon. George Sedgwick, Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, Commissioners to receive, examine, adjust and allow the claims of the creditors to the estate of Ira Durrin, late of said County, deceased, and six months are allowed by said Judge to said creditors, to present and prove their claims before said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of E. Munly in the village of Ann Arbor, on the 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. MUNLY, T. POSTER, Commissioners.

Ann Arbor, March 6, 1843. 46-6w.

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each is carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready pay.

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Oratory can sway him from that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves.

In connection with the store is a GRIST and FLOURING MILL, where he will constantly pay at the highest market price.

Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his manner of doing business.

DWIGHT KELLOGG, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-1f.

MONEY TO BE MADE.

THE subscribers would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an

Oil Mill

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making OIL), and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.—Ox 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 oil their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.

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

[4-1f] JOEL R. HIDDEN, Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the J. Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

GROUND PLASTER.

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON. THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of

ANN ARBOR

STEAM FOUNDRY.

(NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.)

PARTRIDGES, 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. Sager and Cauldon Kettles, Potash Boilers, most kinds of Hollow Ware, Sleigh Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wagon and Buggy Boxes, Ploughs and Plough Castings of the various kinds used in this State, and the most approved patterns find in Ohio, all of which they respectfully invite the Public to examine. They are prepared to furnish Farmers and others with PLOUGHS as early in the season as they may be wanted for use, and which will be warranted good. All Castings made by them will be well chiseled, and for READY PAY only.

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

First Arrival IN 1843.

In connection with the Foundry and Machine Shop, HARRIS, PARTRIDGES & CO. have just opened a well selected stock of

NEW GOODS!!

such as, Broad Cloths, Sheetings, Merinos

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES.

Aggricultural b'k no sale	do	Greenfield	do	Jewett City	do	Mohawk	do
Androscoggin	do	Hampden	do	Leeds River	do	Mohawk Valley	do
Augusta	do	Hampden	do	Leeds River	do	Montreal Bank of	do
Bangor Commercial	do	Hampshire Manufac.	do	Meriden	do	Montgomery county	do
Bangor, Bank of	do	Haverhill	do	Meriden	do	New York State	do
Belfast	do	Highland	do	Middlebury	do	Newburgh bank of	do
Brunswick	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Ogdenburg	do
Calais	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Olean bank of	do
Canal	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Oneida	do
Casco	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Oranburg	do
Central	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Orange county bk of	do
City, Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Orleans	do
Commercial	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Oswego	do
Cumberland, B'k of	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Otsego county	do
Eastern	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Owego bank of	do
Ellsworth	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Pharm	do
Exchange	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Pine Plains	do
Franklin	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Poughkeepsie	do
Freeman's	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Powell	do
Frontier	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Rochester bank of	do
Gardner	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Rochester City	do
Granite	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Rome bank of	do
Kenduskeag	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Sackett's Harbor	do
Lafayette	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Salina	do
Lime Rock	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Saratoga county	do
Lincoln	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Schenectady	do
Manufacturers'	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Seneca county	do
Manufac. & Traders'	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Sherburne	do
Maine	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	State bk of N York	do
Machias	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Buffalo	do
Mariners'	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	St Lawrence Stocks	do
Medonnie	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	" Real Estate	do
Medunquo	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Stellenbosch	do
Mercantile	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Syracuse bank of	do
Mercantile	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Tanners	do
Morgan's	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Tompkins bank of	do
Northern	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Troy bank of	do
People's	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	U S Bk of at Buffalo	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Utah County	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Union	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Vermont Bank of	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Washington county	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Waterford bank of	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Waterbury bank of	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Wayne county	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Westchester county	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Western N Y bk of	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Whitehall bank of	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Whitestown bank of	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Yates county	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	NEW JERSEY	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	West Jers. bks.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Belvedere bk	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Burlington Co.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Commercial	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Cumbarland of N. J.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Farmers of N. J.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Far. & Mech.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Far. & Mer.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Mech. of Burlington	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Mech. Newark	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Mech. & Man. of T.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Morris Co. Bank of	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Newark bk'g Co. par	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Y. H. & Del. B. Co	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Orange bk	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Pinebuck	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Port Jervis	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury	do	Salom Bk'g Co.	do
Portland	do	Hingham	do	Middlebury			

THE undersigned would inform the public

to the convenience in manufacturing horse and other threshing MACHINES, two and a half tons in weight, and from the village of Ann Arbor, on the railroad. The Horse Power is a labor-saving 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 common wagon box, and drawn with ease 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 five 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 village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, 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. Wingo's, Dexter village; and one at Martin Wilson's storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it some \$300 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 five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE.
S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number 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 easily 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 farmers 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 \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience, in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.

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

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in operation a woolen manufactory for manufacturing woolen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool in 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 patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home industry. Wool may be left at Scio village.

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

TO PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

The 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 he will found:

100 oz Sulph. Quinine, superior French and English,
20 oz. Sulph. Morphia,
10 oz. Acet. do
50 oz. Carpenter's Witherill's Extract Bark,
1 bbl. Powdered Rhubarb,
1 Chet Rhubarb Root,
1 bbl. Powdered Jalap,
50 lbs. Calomel,
3 casks Epsom Salts,
15 casks Fall and Winterstrained Sperm Oil,
40 boxes Sperm Candles,
2000 lbs. White Lead, dry and ground,
4 casks Linseed Oil,
Dentists Instruments and Stock Gold, Silver and Tin Foil Pla Winaars, Porcel

UHS Institution is located in the town of Raisa, near the north bank of the lake.

over whose name it bears, one mile east of the direct road in 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 pleasant scenery.

Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students; which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary building are provided for recitations and boarding.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per Term of eleven weeks,	\$4.00
Board " " with 4 hours work each week,	7.57
Room Rent,	.28
Incidental,	.50
Total,	12.95

There will be an additional charge of one dollar for those pursuing the higher branches as Philosophy, 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 themselves.

Bills to be settled in advance.

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

The second term of this summer will commence Wednesday, July 20th.

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, Principal, Raisin, Lenawee Co. Mich.

Raisin, May 19th, 1842. n5—2m

CLINTON SEMINARY.

SPRING TERM.

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

TUITION.

For common English branches,	3 00
For higher English branches,	4 00
For Latin and Greek,	5 60

Board, including Room, Furniture, and Washing, at \$1.25.

Tuition to be paid in advance.

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

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 Colleges.

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, though it is much to their advantage to enter at the beginning.

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor.
MRS. HANCOCK, Preceptress.

Clinton, Jan. 25, 1843. 41—t.

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 aforesaid, Commissioners, to receive, examine, adjust, and allow the claims of the creditors to said estate, which is represented insolvent, and six months are allowed by said Judge, to said creditors to present and prove their claims, before said commissioners, who will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the inn kept by John Waldo, in the village of Dexter, on the first Mondays of March and April, and at the dwelling house of Stephen Cogswell in said Webster, on the 22nd day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. on each day respectively.

MUNN KENNY, }
JOHN ALLEY, } Com'rs.
JAMES BAIL, Jr. }

Webster, Dec. 22, 1842.

HOLMAN'S
ROV OINTMENT.

THIS OINTMENT stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases which mature is, **her too, viz: RHEUMATISM** both Chronic and inflammatory—**Gout**—**Sprains**—**Bruises** and contracted **TENDONS** of long standing.

It dissolves all tumours—tenders stiff joints—lumber by producing a healthy muscular action. It assuages pains in **JOINTS** and **ARTHERIS**—In Females, if applied in early stage, prevents suppuration or matter forming, and gives in all cases immediate ease from pain. Certificates of this fact could be given if necessary.

This remedy is offered to the Public with the full assurance that it far exceeds the Opodeldoc and Liniments of the present day, for the above diseases. A trial is only wanted to give it the decided preference to every thing else. Many Physicians of eminence have used this ointment and extol its merits. n9

The above ointment is for sale wholesale and retail by

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

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE subscriber has on hand and offers for sale at low rates, a large and general assortment of **Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,** with every article in the Drug and Paint line. Persons wishing to purchase any articles in the above line are requested, before purchasing elsewhere, to call at

PIERRE TELLER'S,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist 139, Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gilt Mortar, Detroit.

"Be wary of drinking off line foreign."

JACKSON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
AND
BOTANICAL MEDICAL STORE,
With Hot and Cold Baths.
Dr. J. T. WILSON

A. I. I. mankind throughout their wide and

diense calculation that every try them con-
 sider to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely veg-
 etable; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-
 cess to cure all diseases, because they are the
 medicinal compound of a regular physician, who
 is made his profession the study of his life. Dr.
 Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the
 Massachusetts Medical College, and has some-
 what distinguished himself as a man of science
 and genius among the family of the late Gov.
 Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their
 preparation, mild in their action, thorough in
 their operation, and unvaried in their results. In
 the town and country are alike filled with their
 praise. The place and the poor-house alike
 echo with their virtues. In all climates they will
 sustain their wonderful powers, and exert their
 unclouded by age or situation, and this is
 the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
 Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely
 used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever,
 liver and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, grip-
 ping headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheuma-
 tism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, c.c.f.e, fe-
 male obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau-
 sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, in-
 cipient diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constipation,
 loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion,
 and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where
 either cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing
 neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we re-
 commend who buy them continue to try them.
 The most triumphant success has ever attend-
 ed their use and enough is already known to
 render to immortalize and hand them down to pos-
 terity for the improvements of the age and the
 science. Dr. Peters is honored to the health
 and art, and in order to supply demand, he has
 originated and called to his aid the only ex-
 traordinary machinery in the world for pill work-
 ing. Its perfect, and its process imparts to the pil-
 l essential virtue, because by being perfectly
 brought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed,
 when called into action, and here also it is Peters'
 medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the
 machine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of
 witnesses can now be heard for them—resistance
 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 disuse we
 are only mistaken.
 CHARITABLES.—This paper could be filled with
 testimonies from residents of Michigan, by your friends
 and neighbors—ask out agents. "Is your mother
 taking Peters' Pills?" "Yes, she has been taking
 25 or 50 cents per box.
 The resistless force of these truths—their
 universal reception, added to the testimony of mil-
 lions, "keep it before the people" must and will
 be heard throughout this vale of tears.
 Their happy influence on young ladies will
 be felt. In the usual changes of life as dis-
 tinguished by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy-
 ant, cheerful, healthy, and energetic, an elastic step,
 a sweet cheek, lily and carnation complexion by
 their action on the chyle. &c. and ladies in deli-
 cate situations always admit their power and in-
 fluence, and take them two or three at a time
 without in the slightest degree inciting the haz-
 ard of an abortion; which facts are of the uti-
 most importance. Example: a young lady sent by
 Dr. Peters, her Father-in-law sends more grate-
 ful thanks for the restoration of her health than
 he had saved her life. "His fan to get well
 with Peters' Pills for they cause the blood to course
 sweet and gentle through the veins as a mount-
 ain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the
 patient is not compelled to make a meal."
 TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.
 QUOTED FROM AN EPIGRAM. 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
 do:—
 Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain,
 But of your fatal New York, one PETERS by
 name;
 He abuses my aids, in this war of mankind,
 He subdues by his Peters, what help can we
 find?
 Would yield him N. York, sir, if there he
 would stay;
 But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his
 sway."
 While musing in council what course to pursue,
 "But 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 leave 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 who try continue to buy them.
 For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel,
 F. J. B. Crane, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Abel,
 Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund,
 I. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K.
 Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., Phil-
 adelphia: J. C. Wynn, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith,
 Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leont; D. T. Merri-
 man, Jackson; M. A. Schoenwald, Michi-
 gan: Rochester: D. S. Haywood, Schine; Snow
 Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plym-
 outh; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Mov-
 & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit;
 J. E. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adroit;
 J. C. Moshier, Springville; Harmon & Cook,
 Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M.
 Joyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.
 Oct. 19, 1842 27-1.

The following indispensable family remedies may be found at the village drugstore:

and soon at every country store in the state. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of

Comstock 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 *Comstock* 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 LINIMENT**—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

PILES &c

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

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

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

BURNS & SCALDS

and sores, and sore **EYES**. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes and no failure. It will cure the **PILES**

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERE 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.

[See Dr. Lin's signature, thus:] *Doctor O. Olin*

HEADACHE

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the **NERVES** or bilious humors. 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 perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. **COLDS, COUGHS** and **DROPSY** are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.—The French Plaster is a sure cure



hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin

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

DR. LIN'S CELESTIAL BALM

OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all external ailing;—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm—so in coughs, swollen 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. Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption, **COUGHS & COLDS** taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get *Comstock's*.

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all **WORMS** in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity

fully informs the farmers and others visiting Detroit, that he still continues at his old

hand on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he is determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest for Cash.

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

R. BANKS.

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

NEW GOODS!!
DENISON bag just received a complete

AND CROCKERY, which will be sold very cheap for money or most kinds of produce. Descriptions and prices will be given at the Store.

TO CLOTHES.

The subscriber is just in receipt of
 their supply of Clothier's stock, of
 MACHINE CARDS of every
 CLOTHIER'S JACKS, AT
 P. CARD CLEANSERS and
 SHUTTLES, REEDS, KET
 EWS, PARSONS SHEARING
 E. EMERY, (every size.) TE
 KINGS, PRESS PAPER, together
 selected assortment of DYE WOOL
 STUFFS of the very best grow
 nature.
 These goods (coming as they do dire
 ly from the subscriber is enabled to s
 in any other house west of New York
 ing solicits the attention of firm
 business, to the examination of fi
 services before going east or purchasi
 ing.
 PIERRE TEL

PIERRE TELLER.

159 Jefferson Avenue, sign of the Gift
March 13. Mortar, Detroit.

TAILORING BUSINESS!
A. M. NOBLE, would respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the Lower Town, immediately over the late mercantile stand of J. Lund & Gibson, and opposite the store of J. Beckley & Co., where he is prepared at all times to do work in his line, with promptness, and in a neat and durable manner.

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

Ann Arbor, April 27, 1843. if

The fifteenth day of October last, two coals, is a pale red, rather brownish around the

the other is a brown, with a star in the
cheeks. The owner is requested to prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take them away.

BENJAMIN TRYER.

Salom, Feb. 8, 1843.

Sw-43

ATTINETT WARPS ON BEAMS.—
THOS. H. EVANS & Co., 138, Jefferson-
square, offer for sale a large stock of Sattinett
warps, from the New York mills. These
warps are considered superior to any other in
country, and will be sold, for cash, at a small
advance.

12-Sw

ALARATUS.—A prime article in boxes or
barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by

F. DENISON.

Feb. 24, 1843.

402

has been subject to get up a respectable paper in this State is an argument that

mandatory in this State; is an argument which
 applies itself strongly to the sincerity, patriotism
 and generosity of the professed friends of "Home
 Industry" and "Domestic Manufactures," as we
 call them, to all who are disposed to encourage manufac-
 turing enterprise within our infant State.
 He asks for the patronage of the *prying* por-
 tion of the community, but upon no other princi-
 ple than that of equal rights, and reciprocal ad-
 vantage.
 C. N. ORMSBY.
 Ann Arbor, Jan. 9, 1843.

3w-39

NEW GOODS!!

DENISON is now receiving as usually
 selected assortment of fall and winter
 GOODS, which will be sold cheap for cash or
 on credit.
 N. B. As cheap as any in town.
 September 21, 1842.

#23

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S—cure effectively.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1849, by Amos
& Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

By applying to our agents in each town and
village, papers may be had free, showing the most
respectable names in the country for these facts,
that no one can fail to believe them.

Be sure you call for our articles, and no
be put off with any stories, that others are a
good. **HAVE THESE OR NONE**, should be
your motto—and these never can be true and genuine
without our names to them. All these articles to be
had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock & Co. Wholesale Druggists
71 Maiden-Lane, New York, and of our agents.
Wm. S. & J. W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Ar-
Mich.