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POETRY.

STANZAS.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH. Will food below also below

STOPMY passions with a pen of steel, Write their record on the human heart; Grows the tracery-fires of sin annual-Deep and deeper as the years depart.

Perish hopes that holy made its youth; Fades the promise of its golden prime; Meek affections, sympathies and truth, Sweepeth over all the tide of crime! III.

Downward presseth evermore the soul That is wedded to its hideous sin-Downward madly to the dreadful goal, Spirits hating purity must win.

In the path that leadeth from the light. Every foot-fall soundeth like a knell! Darker o'er the spirit gathers night-Blackest horrors thick around it dwell.

Lost the brightness of its earlier day, All its longings for the Holy lost, Like a wreck, whose helm is torn away, On the waves of Error see it tost! VI.

Hapless spirit! heedless of its birth-Mad to drink the bitter cap of woes! Dark hath been thy pilgrimage on earth, Darker still that pilgrimage shall close! VII

Ye who linger on forbidden ground, Dreadful is your recompese, and sure! For the blessedness of Peace is found Only by the holy and the pare!

MISCELLANY

From the National A. S. Sundard. THE PRISON AT BLACKWELL'S IS-LAND.

I went last week to Blackwell's Island, in the East River, between the city and Long Island. The environs of the city are unusual-Iv beautiful, considering how far autumn has ad vanced upon us. Frequent rain has coaxed vegetation into abundance, and preserved it in profusion of vines, the rocks are dressed in Nature's green velvet of moss, and from every little cleft peeps the rich foliage of some wind-scattered seed. This island itself presents a quiet loveliness of scenery, unsurpassed by any thing I have ever witnessed; though Nature and I are old friends, and she has shown me many of her choicest pictures, in a light let in only from above. No form of gracefulness can compare with the bend of time of chance. flowing waters all round and round the verdant island. The circle typifies Love; and those who read the spiritual alphabet, written ture, public festivals, legislative proceedings, all over the earth, will see that a circle of waters must needs be very beautiful. Beautiful it is even when the language it speaks is an unknown tongue. Then the green hills beyoud look so very pleasant in the sunshine. with homes nesting among them, like dimples on a smiling face. The island itself abounds with charming nooks-open wells in shady places, screened by large weeping willows; gardens and arbors running down to the river's edge, to look at themselves in the waters; and pretty boats, like white-winged birds classed by their shadows, and breaking the waves into gems.

But man has profaned this charming retreat. He has brought the screech owl, the bat, and the vulture, into the holy temple of Nature. The island belongs to government; and the only buildings on it are appenitentiary, mad-house, and hospital; with a few dwellings occupied by those connected with those institutions. The discord between man and Nature never before struck me so painfully : yet it is wise and kind to place the erring and different their fate ! the diseased in the midst of such calm, bright influences. Man may curse, but Nature forever blesses. The guiltiest of her wandering children she would fain enfold within her arms to the friendly heart-warmth of a mother's bosom. She speaks to them ever in the soft, low tones of earnest love; but they, alas, tossed on the roaring, stunning surge of Society, young men nurtured under such influences, forget the quiet language.

ing within the shelter of the deep, narrow, grated windows. I thought what blessed lit- when sales are very dull, he offers the house tle messengers of heaven they would appear to me, if I were in prison; but instantly a shadow passed over the sunshine of my thought. Alas, doves do not speak to their souls, as they would to mine; for they have ost their love for childlike and gentle things. How have they los. it? Society with its unequal distribution, its preverted education, its manifold injustice, its cold neglect, its biting mockery, has taken from them the gifts of God. They are placed here, in the midst of green hills, and flowing streams, and cooing doves, after the heart is petrified against the genial influence of all such sights and sounds. As usual, the organ of justice (which

phrenologists say is unusually developed'in my skull) was roused into great activity by the sight of prisoners. They said, 'Would you have them prey on society !' I answered. I am troubled that society has preyed upon them. I would not enter into an argument about the right of society to punish these sinners; but I say she made them sinners. How much I have done toward it, by yielding to popular prejudices, obeying false customs, and suppressing vital truths, I know not; but doubtless I have done, and am doing, my share. God forgive me ! If He dealt with us, as we deal with our brother, who could stand before Him?

While I was there, they brought in the editors of the Flash, the Libertine, and the Weekly Rake. My very soul loathes such polluted publications; yet a sense of justice again made me refractory. These men were perhaps trained to such service by all the social influences they had ever known. They dared to publish what nine-tenths of all around them lived unreproved. Why should they be imprisoned, while-flourishes in the full tide of editorial success, circulating a paper as immoral, and perhaps more dangerous, because its indecency is slightly veiled! Why should the Weekly Rake be shut up, when daily rakes walk Broadway in fine broadcloth and silk velvet?

Many more than half the inmates of the penitentiary were women; and of course a large proportion of them were taken up as street-walkers.' The men who made them such, who, perchance, caused the love of a human heart to be its ruin, and changed tenderness into sensuality and crime-these men live in the ceiled houses of Broadway, and sit in council at the City Hall, and pass 'regulations' to clear the streets they have filled with sin. And do you suppose their poor victims do not feel the injustice of society thus regu lated? Think you they respect of laws? Vicious they are, and they may be both ignorant and foolish; but, nevertheless, they are too wise to respect such laws. Their whole beexperience proves that society is a game of chance, where the cunning slip through, and the strong slip over. The criminal feels this, even when incapable of reasoning upon it .-The laws do not secure his reverence, be-The secrets of prisons, so far as they are revealed, all tend to show that the prevailing feeling of criminals, of all grades, is that they are wronged. What we call justice, they regard as unluckey chance; and whosoever looks calmly and wisely into the foundations on which society rolls and tumbles, (I cannot say on which it rests, for its foundations are like the sea,) will perceive that they are vic-

For instance, everything in school-books. social remarks, comestic conversation, literaand popular honors, all teach the young soul that it as noble to retaliate, mean to forgive an insult, and unmanly not to resent a wrong. Animal instincts, instead of being brought into subjection to the higher powers of the soulare thus cherished into more than natural activity. Of three men thus educated, one enters the army, kills a hundred Indians, hangs their scalps on a tree, is made major-general, and considered a fitting candidate for the presidency. The second goes to the Southwest to reside; some 'roarer' calls him a roscal-a phrase not misapplied, perhaps, but necessary to be resented; he agrees to settle the question of honor at ten paces, shoots his insulter through the heart, and is hailed by society as a brave man. The third lives in New York; a man enters his office, and, true or untrue, calls him a knave. He fights, kills his adversary, is tried by the laws of the land, and hung. These three men indulge the same passion, acted from the same motives, and illustrated the same education; yet how

With regard to dishonesty, too-the maxims of trade, the customs of society, and the general unreflecting tone of public conversation, all tend to promote it. The man who has made 'good bargains,' is wealthy and honored; yet the details of these bargains few not receive them as a gift, and yet they wanwould dare to pronounce good. Of two one becomes a successful merchant; five thou-As I looked up at the massive walls of the sand dollars are borrowed or him; he takes a

sand dollars; in the absence of the owner, COMMUNICATIONS for sale, to pay his mortgage: he bids it in himself, for four thousand dollars; and afterwarde persecutes and imprisons his debtor for the remaining thousand. Society calls him a shrewd business man, and pronounces his dinners excellent; the chance is, he will be a magistrate before he dies. The other for the purpose of expressing their sentiments young man is unsuccessful; his necessities are respecting American Slavery, the following great; he borrows some money from his employer's drawr, perhaps resolving to restore the same; the loss is discovered before he has a chance to refund it; the society sends him of the Churches, the Ecclesiastical Bodies, and to Blackwell's island, to hammer stones with the Benevolent Societies to speak out the truth highway robbers. Society made both these respecting American slavery. men thieves, but punished the one, whilst she rewarded the other. That criminals so univer- of eternal right, and consequently is a heinsally feel themselves victims of injustice, is ous sin against God, that it is theft and robone strong proof that it is true; for impressi- boy unparalelled, and in its effects cruel and ons entirely without foundation are not apt to infurious in the extreme. become universal. If society does make its 3. That Patriotism, Philanthropy and Reown criminals, how shall she cease to do it ? ligion combine to demand the immediate, uni-It can be done only by a change in the structure of society, that will deminish the tempta- ry slave. tion of vice, and increase the encouragement of virtue. If we can abolish poverty, we fully remunerated and compensated for all they shall have taken the greatest step towards the bave done & suffered in consequence of slaveabolishing of crime; and this will be the final ry. triumph of the gospel of Christ. Diversities 5. That we as Christians, as Stewards and of gifts will doubtless always exist; for the as Citizens, hereby pledge in behalf of the tianity. We, as a party, feel the assurance law written on spirit, as well as matter, is in- Slave and the Fugitives, a share in our efforts, finte variety. But when the kingdom of God our property, and our prayers. comes on earth, as it is in heaven, there will not be found in any corner of it that poverty lation include as Participants in the guilt of which hardens the heart under the severe pres- slavery, the Citizens of the Northern States sure of physical suffering, and stultifies the who in 1843 are apologists, and who having intellect with toil for mere animal wants .- the requisite information and opportunity, are When public opinion regards wealth as means, indifferent or silent in respect to slavery. and not as an end, men will no longer deem penitentiaries a necessary evil; for society that by National Acts and enactments slavery will then cease to be a great school for crime. is Nationalized, and also that some Ecclesias In the meantime, do penitentiaries and prisons increase or diminish the evils they are intended to remedy? The superintendent at Blackwell told me, unasked, that ten years' experience had convinced him that the whole sys tem tended to increase crime. He said of the lads who came there, a large portion had already been in the house of refuge; a large proportion of those who left, afterward went to Sing Sing. 'It has as regular'n succession as the classes in a college,' said he, 'from the house of refuge to the penitentiary, and from the penitentiary to the State prison.' I remarked that coercion tended to rouse all the bad passions of man's nature, and if long continued, hardened the whole character, I know that,' said he, from my own experience: all the devil there is in me rises up when a man attempts to compel me. But what can I do ? I am obliged to be very strict. When my feelings tempt me to unusual indulgence, a bad use is almost always made of it. I see ing cries out that it is a mockery; all their that the system fails to produce the effect intended; but I cannot change the result.' I felt that his words were true. He could not change the influence of the system while he discharge the duties of his office; for the same reasen that a man cannot be at once vote over last year of 10. We had about 46 him. cause he sees that their operation is unjust .- slave-driver and missionary on a plantation. other as they worked in the sunshine, and ve- were from the whigs. ry few of them looked wretched. Among those who were sent under guard to row us back to the city, was one who jested on his slavery. They preferred to unite with any the victim of injustice, because society punish- which proved a total failure. But now in their

> Society in Louisiana .- A letter appears in the Baptist Advocate, from Mr. T. Rund, dated Spring Hill, Louisiana, which gives the following account of the State of society in

much time and labor to prevent crime, as they

do to punish it. This truth begins, at last, to

L M C

be generally perceived.

eI have travelled some in the region, and find the people West of this place, simple uneducated and quite poor. They subsist upon their cattle, which range in the pine woods They have had but little religious instruction. and many of them cannot read. They are not often willing to receive Bibles, unless they can pay for them. In some instances, I have taken produce for Bibles, as they would Fellow Citizens of the Township of Madison; ted them, and they would read them, but could not raise money for them."

For the Signal of Liberty. TESTIMONY AGAINST SLAVERY. LE Roy, January 8th, 1848.

At a Church meeting of the First Presbyterian Church of Le Roy, Michigan, convened resolutions were passed by the Members present unanimously:

1. Resolved, That it is an appropriate duty

2. That slavery is a violation of principles

versal and unconditional emancipation of eve-

4. That justice requires that the slaves be

6. That reason and the principles of Reve-

7. That it is to us a cause of grief and alarm tical Bodies by preventing inquiry, by gagging discussion, by determined silence against, and direct approval of it, have virtually adopted, nurtured, and baptised American slavery.

candor express our solemn and deliberate conviction that all Participators in the guilt of ern ourselves accordingly.

the extenuating circumstances in favor of the slaveholder, and that the Guilty shall share slavery, he had been fierce and ungovernable, with the Innecent in our sympathy and pray- nor could his haughty spirit ever be tamed in-

10. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Moderator and Clerk, and had, in his childhood, by interfering to save forwarded to the Signal of Liberty for publi-

LORENZO TAYLOR, Mod. SILAS KELSEY, Clerk.

For the Signal of Liberty. ELECTION IN FARMINGTON.

FARMINGTON, April 13th, 1843. RESPECTED EDITORS: Our spring election has passed with a clear gain of the Liberty a year ago, and new 56, and a few candidates At length the light of the low cabin door he prisoners seemed to be made as comfor- strong (for the whig ranks had been materialtable as was possible compatible with their st ly reduced by many coming over from them The negro raised himself up with a sudden

Then followed the whig caucus, and bere plainly enough that he looked on the whole and they made out a part of their nomination. thing as a game of chance, in which he hap- from a party they have waged war against for nemed to be the looser. Indulgence connot more than fifteen years, and have lost very benefit such characters. What is wanted is, many votes in the attempt to overthrow them. that no human being should grow up without But one would suppose the whigs had a suffideep and friendly interest from the society a cient lesson in the attempt they made last fall cound him; and that none should feel himself in running the Tariff ticket in this county, happier condition if legislators spent half as Tariff did last fall.

How long men of good understanding, poss uncertain, or how long will it be before an oppressive Nation.

For the Signal of Liberty. MESSRS, EDITORS:-Will you please to make room in your columns for the following appeal which was adopted by the libarty parin sommer, and in the swamps in winter, ty at a caucus meeting held in the Township of Madison County of Lenawee, March 20th 1845, which was read at the Township meet- energy-"write it for me, master! ing and also posted upon the doors and other places in the town: little servers of our

prison, it did my heart good to see doves nest a mortgage on a house worth twenty thou - ple are not competent to govern themselves. to make every possible effort for the amelio - dom, and expired.

ration of the condition of the oppressed.

THOMAS MORRIS.

We therefore make solemn appeal to the candid voters of the town of Madison, if the principles which impel us to act thus, are not correct-principles that are founded in justice -principles too, which we have had under thorough and mature deliberation. We have counted the cost of each action; and as our country, find there is no cheaper course.

In absolving ourselves from the ranks of the old parties, we have not been blind or deaf to the principles of reason. We have felt in ommon with other men, that party ties of parties, are acting upon the principles which Washington, Jefferson and Franklin, were proud to promulgate to the nations of the

We therefore call upon all, both whigs and democrats, to take this subject into consideration; view it with unprejudiced and candid discrimination; remembering that it involves the principles of inalienable rights, with which all mankind are endowed by their creator.

We call in an especial manner upon the followers of our Savior, to take the matter into consideration, and see if voting for pro-slavery men accords with the pure principles of Christhat kind Heaven smiles propitiously upon our efforts, and if we persevere, will ultimately crown them with success. L. P. P. Adrian, April 12, 1845.

SELECTIONS.

THE DYING SLAVE. "I was in the right mood for it, so I gave full scope to my imagination.

He lay on a couch, with his face half turned towards the sinking sun. The skin was drawn tightly over his forehead, as though it was parched and shrunken by extreme age; but the restless and uneasy wandering of his eye 3. That we would with due charity and told that he still claimed some companionship with earthly feelings.

He was a slave, and for more than a hun American slavery are defective in moral and dred years, he had gone forth to the daily toil Christian character, and we feel bound to gov- of a bondman. It was said that in the "fatherland," from which he had been torn by un-9. That we freely and joyfully admit all principled violence, he had been a prince among his people. In the first days of his to subjection until it had been subdued by gratitude. The father of his present master him from punishment, received in his own body the blows intended for the slave; and from that moment he became to his youthful master a devoted servant. The child grown ue to manhood, flourished throughout his term of years, and faded away in the grave, but still the aged Afric lingered upon the earth; and it was for the son of that man that he now waited, and to use his own expression, "held back his breath," until he should behold

allude to the necessities of the office, and run above the last number. The Liberty par- was darkened, as the master stooped his tall the individual was severe. On the contrary, The Democrats followed, and feeling pretty have come," said he, as he approached; "what would you with me?"

tuation. There were watch-towers, and men to the side of right and of liberty,) took energy, and stretched out his withered hand. of Congress for two years past. He goes onwith loaded guns, to prevent escape from the the nominees out of their own ranks, and "Have I not borne you in my arms in your island; but they conversed freely with each elected all but a constable and treasurer which helpless infancy," said he, "and should I not we had a fair specimen of how much they hate last breath shall have passed my lips-its beams faithfully?"

"You have!"

"I have been honest and true-I have never spoken to you a falsehood-I have never deserved the lash!

'To my knowledge, never!' said his master. "Then there is one more boon that I would crave of your-I am going home-to revisit es the very sins which it teaches, noy drives wisdom a Union ticket must be got up, per fas the scenes of my youth-to mingle with the men to commit. The world would be in a out nefos, which proved as successful us the spirits of my friends! Suffer me not to return to them a slave! My fathers were proud chieftains among their native wilds-they sought sessing sagacious intellect, will continue to out the lion in the midst of his secret recessesger-they were conquerors in battle-they we may anticipate the vengance of heaven for never bowed to man-they would soun a cur continuing to remain a slaveholding and bondman from their hall! "O tell me," exclaimed he, seizing his master's hand in the tising excitement of his feelings,-"oh tell me, while I may yet hear the sound, that I am once more free!"

'you are a freeman."

"A freeman!" repeated the negro, slowly sinking back upon his couch, and clasping his hands above his head with all his remaining

The gentleman tore a leaf from his pocketbook, and pencilling a hasty certificate of his freedom, handed it to the slave. The old man The Liberty Party have this day mar. lifted up his kend once more, as he received shalled their candadates for Township officers it, and the last ray of sunlight streamed across into the field with the usual insciption upon his countenance, as with a strange smile he their banner-EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL gazed upon the paper; then falling suddenly The Democratic Review says the peo- MEN-determened as they ever have been, back, he once more repeated the name of free- The writer concedes us all the grounds of our

ALMOST A CONVERT TO LIBERTY. The editor of the Lowell Journal, Mr. Schouer, made a short visit to Washington during the late session of Congress, What he saw and felt of the influence of slavery, and of the timid and subservient course of the Northern representatives in giving up every thing to the dictation of slaveholders, seemed to produce a philanthropists, as christains, and as lovers of strong effect upon his mind, while at the same time his conclusions afford a melancholy proof at once of his ignorance of the principles of the Liberty party, and of his own obstinate idolatry to Whiggery, which blinds him to the folly of re-committing the cause of Libong duration bind with gigantic strength .- erty to the very men and the very party who We also feel that neither of the old political have so shamefully deserted it in time past.— He gives the following table of our foreign representatives: and tentant out district

turning to their chargerain mind of goinned Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, England. Charles S. Todd,
Kentucky, Russia.
Henry Wheaton,
Daniel Jennifer,
Waddy Thompson,
William Hunter,
Washington Iving Washington Irving, New York, Spain. CHARGES D'APPAIRES.

Chris'r Hughes, of Marvland, Netherland. Henry W. Hubbard, Alabama, George W. Lay, New York Wm. W. Irwin, Penn., Wm. W. Blackford, Virginia. Sweden. Denmark. New Granada. Allen A. Hull, Tennesse John S. Pendleton, Virginia, Tennessee, James C. Pickett, Virginia Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Two Sicilies. Georgia, Sardinia. ww. Louisanna, Portagal. John Eve, Wm. Boulware, Ambrose Baker, Washington Barrow, Lou

Here are four ministers and two charges from the free States, which have three fiftl's of the population, and five sixths of the foreign intercourse and business; and three ministers and ten charges from the slave States, with only two-fifths of the population, and ene sixth of the interest involved in our foreign relations. The writer further says:

"Congress this morning voted an appropriation of \$100,000, to build a dry dock at the Navy Yard at Pensacola. This is another of those schemes by which the slave-holders endeavor to retain in their hands a large portion of the public patronage. Since the commencement of the Government, nearly twothirds of the whole naval expenditure has been expended in Pensacola, Norfolk, and Washington, notwithstanding the costs for repairs of vessels are always much higher than in New York, Charlestown, and Portsmouth. And this system has been carried out in consequence of the bluster and pertinacity of the slaveholders, and the cringing, fawning sycophancy of Northern Locofocos.

I am told that Mr. Mallory, the Tyler representative from the Norfolk district in Virginia, has a large number of slaves whom he hires to the Government to work in the Norfolk Navy Yard, for the fine little sum of \$30 a month. Slaves are also employed in the Navy Yard in this city, to the exclusion of free whites; and it has become a source of great complaint, but it is of no use; corruption in this Government, at the present moment, is the order of the day. At Pensacola, most of the labor is done by slaves; and thus these large naval appropriations made every year by do not mean to imply that the character of ty met first and took up none but true men .- form to enter the dwelling of his slave. "I the Federal Government, find their way into

the pockets of the slave-masters,"
All this has taken place, be it observed, with a triumphant Whig majority in both Houses

"The North have themselves to blame for much of the abuse which we receive from the now once more behold you before I die? slave holders. We have given in to them too Heed me, master! ere you sun small set, the much. We must now assert our rights-not in the mean and restricted manner of the Libare fast growing more aslant and yellower erty party men in the North, but by pursuing own situation, in a manner which showed thing and every thing but the Liberty Party, tell me, before I die, if I have not served you a bold, open, manly course, demand our rights as members of the confederation. Let southern men and Southern interests be represented in the departments of Government; let them have a fair share of the offices and of the Government appropriations, and army and naval appointments; but let the North have its share also. Let us not behold in times to come, as we do now, a slaveholding President, a slave-holding President of the Senate. a slave-holding Speaker of the House, and so on almost in the same ratio throughout. If we have a slave-holding President, we shall have a Northern Vice President and Speaker go contrary to the best interest of our country they subdued the strength of the savage ti- of the House, and our proportion of Government offices, according to the population in the different sections of the country.

Now the "slave_holding President" was elected by the vote of Northern Whigs, the "slave-holding President of the Senate" was elected by the votes of Northern Whigs, and the "slave-holding Speaker" was elected by "Your wish is granted," said his master, the votes of Northern Whigs—"and so in the same ratio throughout," including also, a slaveholding Secretary of the Senate, and C'erk of the House. Can this man be honest when he represents the 'swhig strength in Congress' as hostile to slavery? He affirms, in the face of all these damning facts, that "the great universal Whig party do demand of the South, their fair voice in the Government." Whig party has been fairly tried on this very point, and has failed-precisely as the rival party failed, and will fail again.

The fling at the Liberty party is contemptible. movement. Our policy is not all sectional, but

strictly constitution and national. We do not, as he insinuates, take the ground, that no Southern man can hold office, for our highest candidate is a Southern man. Our ground is, that no slave-holder, and no supporter of slavery, can hold office, and for this we give good and constitutional reasons-because a slave-holder or a supporter of slavery ir, by principle and practice, an enemy of Republican Laberty .- Emancipator.

PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION. "The United States come last." We gather the following recent items of intelligence,

from foreign newspapers :- Emancipator. 1. Tunis. Advices from Tunis, to December 20th, published by the Journal des Debals, announce that the Bey had, of his own free will, proclaimed the freedom of the children of slaves hereafter born in the regency. A fortuitous circumstance led to the adoption of that measure. A black family, doomed to be sold separately, had taken refuge in the house of M. de Lagru, the consul-general of France, and claimed his protection. The rext morning, M. de Lagau waited on the Bey, and his highness was so moved by the painful picture which the consul drew, of the wretched how their accounts stand upon our books. fate which awaited that family, that, after interrogating the father and mother, he ordered his minister to purchase them and treat who have hitherto paid in advance, have doubtthem with the greatest kinduess, and then, less learned the superiority of that plan over turning to their child, he told him that he was the old fashioned dilstory method of long cred free, and solemnly declared that all the chil- it, and we have confidence they will send us dren who should hereafter be born in the re- two dollars in advance for the next volume. gency, should be free. This decision was immediately promulgated, and was to be strictly

vember 25, says: "A caravan of many slaves kind of PRODUCE or MANUFACTURES in payarrived on the frontiers of the kingdom of Tunis a few days ago, when immediately the Beef, Beeswax, Tallow, Lard, &c. &c., will shiekhs of those districts presented themselves be acceptable. 'No old debts for the Signal,' to the chiefs of the caravan, and in the name of the Bey, informed them, that, as soon as what you have, and square up for the year, they passed the frontiers with slaves upon the and begin again. This system will be much territories of the Bey, those slaves were free, and the masters had no control or right over them. The chief of the caravan, seeing that way rather than to discontinue. We think the Bey's orders were precise and absolute, our subscription list to be the most valuable retired forthwith. It is a great pity that the of any in the State, and we shall regret to ordinances of many Christian princes and governments are not equally well enforced."

executed.

2. SYRIA. Extract of a letter from Mr. Wood, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, at Damascus, dated 6th October, 1842:

"The Anglo-Maltese Anti-Slavery Association will learn, perhaps, with some satisfaction, that I had not only succeeded in persuading some of the Christian sccts and Hebrews, resident at Damascus, to liberate the slaves in their possession, but that the foreign consuls have readily followed my suggestion, and have decreed the emancipation of those that were possessed by their respective subjects and proteges."

5. BRAZIL. A letter from Rio Janeiro, in the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, December 14, says:

"There is a great and increasing desire on the part of many native Brazilians for the suppression of the slave-trade. Some are actuated by their fears of future insurrection; others by economical motives, feeling that the existence of the institution of slavery, is the greatest obstacle to the social and political improvement of their country; and a third class, composed principally of the youth who have been educated in the principles of enlightened freedom, by sentiments of humanity. All these classes, however, are thwarted by the sordid self-interest of the slave-traders, who, having as I have said above, wealth on their side, are able to carry things their own way, in every department of the State.

NUTS FOR TRUE WHIGS.

HENRY CLAY:-"The Life, Soul, and Embodiment of Whig principles." [L. Salston-

"I consider slavery as a curse, a curse to the master, a wrong, a grievous wrong to the slave. In the abstract, it is ALL wrong, and no possible contingency can make it right.' 1859.

"What the law declares to be property, is property."

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!-Runaway from James Kendall, in Bourbon County, Kentucky, to whom he was hired the present year, on Saturday night last, (the 14th inst.) a negro man, named SOMERSET, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark copper color, having a deep scar on his right cheek, occasioned by a burn, stout made, countenance bold and determined, and voice coarse. His clothing it is thought unnecessary to describe, as he may have already changed it.

ALSO,

cloth pantaloons.

livery of said negroes to the undersigned, or is well known to all intelligent Liberty men, their confinement in jail, so that we get them, the removal of the Slavcholding grasp upon or \$150 for either of them, if taken out of the the reins of government, is a necessary pre-State, or \$100 for them or \$50 for either, if requisite to any permanent legislation upon taken out of the County and in the State. HENRY CLAY, Senior.

E. MUIR. Bourbon County, Ky., Sept. 17, 1859.

The Revolution in Hayti appears to be progressing without much bloodshed.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY. OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President,

THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO. For Governor,

JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW. For Lieutenant Governor,

LUTHER F. STEVENS, OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representative to Congress. WILLIAM CANFIELD.

TO OUR SUBRCRIBERS.

Next week we shall send bills to all our subscribers who are indebted to us, showing As we intend to have them accurate, it might be well to preserve them. Those subscribers

To those who have not paid for the present volume, we say that we are well aware, practically, of the hard times and to make them A letter of Mr. Lusco, dated at Sax, Ne- as easy as possible, we will take almost any ment, if delivered. Corn, Wheat, Oats, Pork, is our motto. If you have no cash, bring us more pleasant for you, and much better for us. We prefer to have our subscribers pay in this abridge it ourselves, or have our subscribers curtail it, while they can make payment in any way by which we can meet our expenses.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Liberty Convention seems to be necessary at this time to select a proper person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Mr. Morris to remain the Liberty candidate for the Vice Presidency. What further action that Convention will take, we have no means of foreknowing. But from some intimations that have appeared, it would seem that some have looked forward to this Convention as a kind of Liberty Legislature, where the minuter principles of the party will be defined with as much precision and accuracy as ecclesiastical bodies establish the various points of theology. The presumption is, that the next step would be to require from every convert an absolute ratification of each item in the creed, on pain of exclusion from political

It appears to us, that if any have made calculations of this kind, they must have been inattentive to the spirit of the age, the character of anti-slavery men, and the lessons of experience. All these teach us that the united action of large bodies of men. of dissimilar views, habits, education, and prejudices, can only be successful when stimulated by an earnest zeal for the attainment of a common object; and that feeling on which success depends can be excited by making the common object a prominent topic of discussion and vigorous action, rather than by rigid and unyielding rules respecting matters of minor importance, which are continually varying in their aspects, and not directly connected with the main issue. The Liberty party had its origin in the determination of abolitionists to overthrow the Slave Power. They learned by experience that political influence was indispensable to success, and they therefore associated politically for its destruction. The accessions to their ranks have been made almost entirely on anti-slavery grounds. It is thought best by some, that this Convention shall define the position of these 40,000 antislavery voters, and settle the course of their future action in reference to a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, the Distribution of the Public Lands, or of their proceeds, and what. ever "other great interests" the majority may deem worthy of decision in a National Con-

In reference to this proposition, we observe that anti-slavery men are not insensible to the importance of judicious action upon these subjects. The subjects are important. They From E. Muir, of the same county, on the materially affect the interests and well being same night, (and supposed to have gone in of our citizens, and they will, therefore, be incompany,) a negro man, named BOB, about terested in them, and it is proper they should 29 years old, near 6 feet high, weighing about be. But abolitionists also know that the de-180 or 90, of a dark copper color, of a pleas- eision of these questions is of much less moant counterence, uncommonly smooth face, ment than the overthrow of the system by and a remarkable small hand for a negro of which 250,000 Slaveholders lord it at their his size. He spells and reads a little. His will over seventeen millions of people. They clothing was a greenish jean coat and black make, al er, or annihilate, according to their sovereign will, Banks, Tariffs, Subtreasuries, We will give the above reward for the de- and Distribution laws. On this account, as these questions.

We, then, would wish our National Convention, as well as all local ones, to keep these truths in view. On the one hand, the great importance of our anti-slavery objects should The Liberty vote in Farmington was 56— Democrats have about 35 majority in the House, not cause us to despise all other national mat- last year 46. In Milford, a Liberty Supervi. and all the members of little" was set forth in the handb'll as an index this 1,200 millions, may now see where their ters as of no consequence, and utterly unwor- sor was elected.

thy of notice. True wisdom requires that all things be regarded according to their relative enthusiasts can be led permanently to concentrate their minds on one thing, to the exclusion of all else that is valuable. In determining on the affairs of a nation, a sound and accurate judgment, which takes in all the interests of a people in their proper dimensions, is far preferable to the contracted vision of the philanthropic enthusiast. A moral enthusiast may be exceedingly efficient in arousing publie attention to measures of reform, and he may labor with energy and success in his peculiar department of action; yet he will ever be an unsafe adviser, and probably an injudicious actor, in all matters combining extensive and diversified interests.

On the other hand, should these objects of minor importance become inseparably conneced with the abolition of slavery, to be pursued in common with that, as co-extensive objects, there is great danger lest the main purpose for which the organization was commenced, should be excluded from view. The mind is so constituted that it cannot be deeply offected by many objects at once. Besides, there is reason to believe that the adoption of a formal creed on the financial questions of the country, and their pursuit as proper and fundamental objects of the Liberty party, would tend to lead us into temptations to alliance or partnership with one of the other parties, while it would expose us to the increased hostility of the other, and thus em barrass our movements, and prevent accessions

From all these considerations, we are opposed to the establishment of any creed which shall bind the Liberty party to any specified course upon matters of National Finance .-He who co-operates with us by bestowing his influence and his vote for the Liberty partv. with the view of overthrowing slavery, is a Liberty man, whatever may be his views upon other topies. Let this continue to be the only test of political fellowship. Let all minor subjects of interest be freely and kindly discussed among Liberty men, and have a place in their papers. Men will think differently, and will express their opinions, and the only way to prevent quarrels and divisions, is by allowing a universal toleration.

We hope the National Convention will insist upon the overthrow of the Slave Power as the one proper, direct, and paramount object of the Liberty party.

Should they express their opinion upon matters of finance, the necessity of providing an adequate foreign market for the immense agricultural products of the Free States will not escape their notice.

In reference to the Currency, concerning which there has been such a hue and cry for years, with no change for the better, we believe the mass of our friends are unanimous for a circulation of gold and silver coin, or its equivalent. Where banking institutions exist among us, on a basis satisfactory to the community, established by law, and fulfilling the purposes for which they were created, good policy requires that they be not hastily abrogated. At the same time, the immense losses community has sustained from the frauds and mismanagement of these institutions, should serve as a caution against granting future charters, unless under peculiar circumstances, and attended with the most rigid re-

As to a Tariff, we are well persuaded that the great majority of our friends are in favor of raising as much revenue as will defray the expenses of the government by duties on im-ted with this great question.

Such a man is Mr. Birney. He may be ests of all parts of our country, and all classes of its inhabitants. Whatever theoretical views may be entertained by some among us of the excellency of Free Trade and Direct Taxation as future measures of finance, the number is small indeed who would advocate their unmediate adoption.

The Public Lands of the United States are an immense and rich domain. The question has been asked, what shall be done with them? To divide the lands among the several States, would be impracticable: to issue stock on their credit would be to set the demon of speculaion once more loose among us, and would be hem into the hands of capitalists; and to divide the proceeds of the sales semi-annually RATES OF DOMESTIC EXCHANGE IN among the State Governments, while the citizens of those States are compelled to refund the amount into the National Treasury, appears to us absurd and useless. In our opin. Boston, on the General Government should retain Philadelphia, hese lands in its own hands till they can be Baltimore, sold for cash at the present price, and the pro- Richmond, ceeds should go into the treasury to defray North Carolina,

our national expenses. We have thus freely expressed our views of Augusta, what we conceive should be the action of the Charleston, National Convention, and the future course of Apalachicola, our party. We have no anxiety as to the fi- Mobile, nal result. Anti-slavery principles have stead- New Orleans, ily gained in public estimation, since the first society was organized, notwithstanding out- Nashville, ward hostility and inward divisions; and such Natchez, is now their hold upon the conscience and in- St. Louis, telligence of community, that however they Cincinnati, may be retarded in their course by the mis- Indiana, takes and errors of their advocates, they will Illinois, continue to progress until they reach a full and Detroit, glorious consummation.

In Homer, the Liberty condidate for Jus-

MR. BIRNEY.

As the particulars of Mr. Birney's history value. Let each of these interests receive its may be unknown to a part of our subscribers, due share of attention, not forgetting that we extract the following notice of his life and there is another of paramount importance, to character from the Emancipator. He has which all others must give place. None but gained a high reputation in this State, among political opponents as well as friends, as a gentleman, an able speaker, and a man of talents. We may add one thing to the notice of the Emancipator-Mr. Birney, like General WASHingron, is a consistent and faithful Christian. James Gillespie Birney is a native of Ken-

> tucky. His father, the late James Birney, was an Irishman, who came to this country after he reached manhood, and settled in Ken tucky. Mr. Birney, the older, married a lady of high respectability in Kentucky, and be came a wealthy planter. The son, James G. Birney, was educated at Princeton college, The son, New Jersey, and studied law in Philadelphia. He commenced his professional life at Danville, Kentucky, & married a lady of great worth and most respectable connections. After re-siding at Danville a number of years, he removed to Huntsville, in the State of Alabama, where he stood in the first rank of his pro-fession, was appointed Solicitor General of the State, and was looked to as the most prominent candidate to fill the first vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, had he continued in the pursuit of his profession. Those who are best acquainted with the structure of his mind, will be the most ready to agree, that had he chosen to pursue the career of distinction which then opened before him, he might have filled not only a seat on the Supreme bench of his own State, but also on that of the nation, with as much honor as Judge McLean or any other man that now occupies that exalted position. At this point in his life, he experienced a

> change in his religious views, which has given another turn to his destiny. Although not at once brought to see the inherent wrong of slavery, he now viewed it in such a light, that he desired to pave the way for its removal. and under the delusions which then prevailed was led to think that the Colonization Society afforded the only practicable means for this end. He therefore at once abandoned his professional pursuits, and the bright prospects of personal aggrandizement, and engaged as an agent of this Society. After a thorough experiment, be became satisfied that nothing could be done in this way, and soon returned to Kentucky, where, in 1834, he became an abolitionist, and at once emancipated his own slaves, as he has since done those that were in the hands of his father-in fact, impoverished himself, in obedience to the dictates of justice. He next attempted to establish a newspape in Kentucky, but was driven out by popular violence. Commencing his paper at Cincinnati, it was again broken up by a mob, and his press thrown into the river. In 1837, he was appointed a Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in which capacity he became extensively known through the tern States, as the eloquent advocate of humanity.

Mr. Birney's intellectual character is fully equal to that of one-half of the men who have heretofore occupied the Presidential chair, and superior to three-fourths of the men whose names are now before the public, in reference to that office. The qualities of his mind are precisely those suited to the present state of he country, to the present relations of the Government with the States and with other nations, and to the grand object for which he is brought forward as a candidate. In the first place, he is particularly conversant with those principles of national and general law and jus-tice, which lie at the foundation of the great gitations now going on. In the next place, his self-sacrificing patriotism, and his high sense of honor, coupled with his pre-eminent love of JUSTICE, and all guided by a judg-ment singularly upright and solid, render him exactly the man that is now needed at the helm of State. And finally, his perfect familiarity with all questions, both practical and heoretical, connected with slavery, render him he only man competent to discern and follow the true interests and honor of the nation .-Every thing shows that, for the future, Slavery, in one aspect or another, is to control both the politics of this country, the intercourse between our own States, and the diplomacy of the civilized world. How hazardous, then, will it be for this country to have at the head of its affairs any other n an than the one who is best prepared to comprehend the right, to withstand the wrong, on all matters connec-

less wily than Martin Van Buren, less fascinating than Henry Clay, less eloquent than Daniel Webster, less dogmatical than John C. Calhoun, but in real knowledge of the true interests and honor of the country, in sober and safe judgment of public affairs, in uprightness of intention and purity of patriotism, he would, doubtless, be a safer depository of this high trust than either.

OF A National Bank was loudly demanded in 1840 for the benefit of merchants, "to regulate the currency," and "equalize the exchanges." But as the government did not regulate the exchanges, they have taken care of themselves, as will be seen by the only a wasteful and injurious way of throwing following table. It is stated that exchanges are lower now than ever before.

> NEW YORK. June, 1841, and March 8, 1842.

June, 1841. March 8, 1842. para 1 par a 4 4 n 43 -- 1 1 41 0 45 - a 6 5% a 6 1 a 15 5 a --18 a 19 S a 3 Savannah, la g 15 a -11 a 8 11 a 11 11 a 1 30 a -11 a 2 10 a 10 18 a 20 7 a 7 1 a 1kp Lousiville, 8 a 8 Ja1 121 a -S -a 24 3 a 31 8 n 8 11 n 2 1 a 11 -a 8 7 a 7 2 a 25 1 a 15 Sha 3 48 a -

IF There is no choice of Governor in Connecticut. The Liberty vote is stated at 1500 .-Democrats have about 35 majority in the House, Congress-four in all.

POOR MEN NOT CITIZENS.

Mr. Rayner, of N. C. presented to Concolored seamen in Southern ports. He de- says: nies that negroes are citizens of any of the "On all the subjects connected with slave-

No one car, in the correct sense of the erm, be a citizen of the State, who is not entled, upon the terms presirbed by the intentions of the State, to all the rights and privileges conferred by these institutions upon the high est class of society.

He says that the free negroes of Massachusetts are not elected to the Legislature, and therefore they have no agency in making the laws. They do not serve as judges or jurors: therefore they do not administer the laws .they are not enrolled in the militia; therefore they are not the defenders of the State. In reply to the objection that they are constituionally eligible to every State office, he contends this only makes his case the stronger: "If, in the absence of all prohibition, pub-lic opinion still excludes them from all places of honor and trust, it only proves the degradation of their condition, and that although they may not be theoretically, yet they are practically, excluded from their privileges of tizens, unless the term citizen nerely means one who is entitled to the protection of the w, se far as his personal security is concern-And this the slaves of the South possess.

What miserable sophistry is this, to be inserted in a Congressional Report! None are deemed to be legally citizens by Mr. Rayner unless that they have all the privileges of the first class of society. It follows that in all those States where a property qualification is required of voters, those who sre so poor that they cannot vote, are not recognized as citizens by the national Constitution. Their rights were passed over in dignified sience! Previous to the alteration of the State Constitution of Rhode Island, nearly onehalf her citizens-no-we stand corrected tim, we cannot imagine. When the verdict by Mr. Rayner-one half of her male persons was announced, the spectators who crowded over 21 years of age, were of this class, the Court House, gave a long and general Half the men of Rhode Island might have cheer. The prisoner was discharged, and been imprisoned in the Charleston jails, and the proceeded to the house of the sheriff, where Constitutional guarentee to "citizens" would be received the visits of his friends, and was not reach their case. What a beautiful does afterwards escorted by quite a procession to trine is this? Do not workingmen of the the mansion of his family. Yet the main North greatly amdire it? It behaves those who ground of defence by his counsel was insanity! do not belong to "the highest class of society" to examine it carefully.

ADULTERY LEGALIZED. The Argus of last week quoted the first paragraph of our article on this subject, and

comments thus: We are at a loss to determine which was the most excited on reading the above paragraph, our pity or our disgust. Pity for the gnorance which could pen a paragraph contuining such misrepresentation, or disgust at the gross wickedness which could seek to palm upon their readers such bold deception,

We suppose the graphic description of the not to the Christian Sciptures, for the editors say that they condemn it; and they make the assertion without any reservation.

Again, they say "it is forbidden by the laws of all civilized nations." We suppose according to these editors, England is not included among the number of civilized nations, for the offence is unknown to her statutes. No enactments prohibiting it are found in her

The editors are equally unfortunate in the assertion 'we believe enactments againt it have been passed in each State in the union.' ment against it. And we believe that a large majority of the States in the Union have no such laws. We have taken steps to ascertain how many of States have such laws, which we designates the originators of the act let the above suffice for the present."

and confess ourselves to be defaulters in the receive from the people their just recommatter of "ignorance," if our positions be in- Pense. correct. But how stands the case?

We said that "by the Christian Scriptures, Adultery & Fornication are considered as heinot this condemning her crime?

The learned Judge says:

biance of a very extraordinary strictness and fair one. purity of morals, not only incest and wilful adultery were made capital crimes; but also the repeated act of keeping a brothel, or committing fornication were (upon a second conviction) made felony without benefit of clergy.

As to the laws of the several States, we will wait till the editor favors us with the result of his investigations.

In another part of his paper, he speaks of the law against adultery as an fold federal blue law of Massachusetts." That will do well a piece on an average. Now they are set at enough for an epithet. But cannot you ad- \$250. Three million slaves, at \$400, come vance a better reason than that for its re-

that his slaves are "fat and sleek". Their in-telligence may be surmised from the circum stance, that when he advertised for one of stance that when he advertised for one of his fugitives, the fact that he could "read a who have trusted the South on the basis of sufficiently remarkable to aid in his detection: money has gone.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The influence of the Liberty Party has rress a minority report of the committee on been sensibly felt in this State; and can be Commerce prespecting the imprisonment of seen by its Legislation. The Emancipator

States, within the meaning of the Constitution. ry, with one exception, the action of the Legislature has been prompt, firm, thorough and unanimous. No distinction of parties has been recognized here. The Democracy, which in some States, boast of being the natural allies of slavery, eagerly jumped at the opportunity of signolizing their first years' rule, by do ng up at a dash, the work that had been so long lingering on the hands of the retiring party, while the whigs were aroused by their defeat to the necessity of not falling behind in the accomplishment by others, of that which they had for two years been importuned to do, but had left undone. It was an edifying and encouraging sight, to see these various bills and resolves come up in their order, and pass, not only without opposition, but without debate-as a matter of course, precisely like the pay-roll or an order of notice, in regard to the change of town lines. The Latimer Committee got all they asked. The petitioners in regard to the cocitizenship. How then can they be called ci- lored seamen, got all they asked. The advocates of Constitutional amendment, got all they expected. The opponents of the Anti-Christi an marriage law, were fully gratified. The bill in regard to the rights of railroad passengers, was defeated by an adroit move of a part of the Boston aristocracy, but it was laid on the table with the express decoration that if the corporations do not behave better, they will experience no mercy next year."

> Mercer, the assassin who shot Heberton in Philadelphia, has been tried for murder and acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdiet, Not Guilty. How they could bring in such a verdict, when Mercer had being watching for days, with loaded arms, to kill his vic-

> The Philadelphia, Forum represents that the greatest enthusiasm prevails for Mercer. When his father appeared in public, after the trial. a vast concourse gave such a shout as made the city f irly rock. The Forum says:

"It was an evidence, that the hearts of our citizens were keenly alive to correct impressions, and felt that Singleton Mercer had acted like a noble fellow in avenging his Sisters wrongs. If any thing can heal the lacerated hearts of the parents, it would be the triumphiint entry of the Father through our streets vesterday. If any thing can stay the course of the libertine, it should be a total want of interview with, and decision upon the case, by our Saviour, of a woman, who was accussaw aged and palsied hands clasped together; ed of adultery & taken in the very act belongs we saw females waving their handkerchiefs, while their eyes were streaming with tears; we heard cheers and shouts and applause which all come from the heart; we saw all We suppose classes join in an expression of rejoicing, that mercy had tempered justice, and that the strong consideration had been considered more than sufficient to efface all criminality."

Such was the feeling excited in the city of the Quakers towards one who was himself a seducer and a cold-blooded, deliberate mur-State of New York has no statutory enactment derer! What a demonstration of the state of morals in our large cities.

The following from the Advertiser, adultery and fornication. Will not that paper As the editor is determined to bestow on favor the public with the year and pays, if they us his "pity" or his "disgust," we plead not are on record? The roll of infamy should be guilty to the charge of "gross wickedness," spread out where all can see it, that they may

What induced the Change?-At an early stage of the last session of the Legislature a bill was introduced in the House, by Mr. Mcnous acts." Will the editor of the Argus Leod, of Mackinac, to repeal all laws punishdeny this, or admit it? Will he please to an ing fornication & adultery, which was promptswer to our proposition, yea or nay? By turn. ly and by a very large majority voted down. ing to his Bible, he will find that the last Subsequently it was introduced into the Sewords the Savior said to the adulterous wo- nate by Mr. Greenly, and passed that august man, were,-"Go, and sin no more." Was bady. Near the close of the session it came up again in the House, was fully discussed, We said that "it has been forbidden by the and passed by a large majority. It received laws of all civilized nations." Perhaps we the sanction of the Governor, and became a were unfortunate in our assertion in respect to law. Now the question arises, what induced England, yet a reference to Blackstone's Com- the Members of the House who voted against mentaries, vol. 4, p. 65, will show that the the bill at the opening of the session, to vote letter of our declaration was strictly true __ for it near its close? We will not positively assert that it was because they had, during the In the year of 1650, when the ruling pow- session, subjected themselves to the penalties ers found it for their interest to put on the sem- of the old law; but the inference is not an un-

> Land vs. Slaves .- The members of the Virginia Legislature have been discussing the question whether land or slaves should be taxed the highest. In the debate, Mr. Lewis said that \$250 each was a high estimate of the value of slaves, and they were less proftable than land.

On this the Emancipator remarks:

When Mr Clay made his great speech in 1839, he called the value of the slaves \$400 to 1,200 millions of dollars—at \$250 they reach but 750 millions—being a loss of nominal capital in one article, amounting to 450 millions at least. And that which remains Henry Clay proclaims to the world of the 1,200 millions, is certified to be "pering nothing of its locomotive quality. Those

felt in society. The School teacher should Mr. McLeod has trodden "the Path of so far advanced above vuigar prejudices that he cannot condescend to pay a decent external respect to the Sabbath, or to the laws and religious institutions of his country, should not such an achievement? be licensed to inculcate his vicious sentiments be to make the wolf the guardian and preserv- tions of war. er of the sheep.

The Inspectors will meet to examine teach-

Emigration .- We have just enjoyed, in con- the nature of their anti-slavery doctrine: nection with some of our neighbors, the pleasure of entertaining ten fugitive slaves, who are emi-grating to Canada. They were owned by five per and effectual way to abolish slavery, is by different men in Missouri. They appeared extremely gratified that they had broken away from the old Bastile of the South, and were soon to Box. inhale the air of freedom, in "Queen Victoria's land." We took an inventory of these "human cattle," from which it appeared they were worth about \$4,140 00, even in these hard times. The "MASTERS," to whom we send our paper this week, are assured that Lewis, Charles, George, &c. with their wives and children are safe in Canada, beyond the reach of their oppressors.

Pause, friends of the South, for a single moment, and ask yourselves if these fugitives are out. guilty of crime in making their escape-or whether they have done more than you would do were you slaves.

The Town Power .- Intelligent abolitionists in the States begin to apprehend the importance of individual Liberty votes. Hence, instead of great meetings of professed abolitionists, they find it much more profitable to canvass every neighborhood, and enlighten the ignorant, confirm the waver ing, and enrol the true hearted. In New York, Alvan Stewart and George Lawson, are advertising a series of meetings to organize the counties of Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Ma- known to the public as the Washington Cordison, Otsego, and Herkimer. We give a part of their appointments:

"Messrs. Stewart and Lawson, will meet the Onondar a county committee, at the house of Mr. Wheaton, Syracuse, on Friday, 7th of April, at 2 o'clock P.M. A county convention will be held at Morrisville, Madison co., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11, and 12th of April, at 10, A. M.;—at Fly creek, Otsego co., on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th of April, at 10, A. M·; at Little Falls, Herkimer county, Tuesday and Weddesday, the 18th and 19th of April, at 10, A. M. This Convention proposes that each town call its anti-slavery men, women and young an exchange with them. persons over fourteen years of age, together, und get them to sign a constitution for the town. and then elect a central committee of two, and scoretary; then get each individual to voluncluding male and female. Then said central committee will cut the entire town into as ma- beat this side of Lake Erie. ny sections are there are sub-committees of

Postage .- Some time since we published an article on Postage, demonstrating by statements of official reports, that the North is taxed \$500,000 a year to pay the Postage bills of the Slave-holders. We have since seen a statement that in the greater part of the South, cents are not used as a circulating medium, and therefore postage is not exacted on newspapers. The following item shows that the Southerners do not usually pay for newspapapers, and the consequence is that the North Thus "all things work together for good." very kindly foots for them the handsom e bill of half a million a year! Shall the freemen of the North always "put up" with such insolence and injustice.

Southern Postage .- Did you know that President of the United States. South of the Potomac, the people never pay a cent of postage on newspapers? Mr. Sever, of Arkansas, said in the Senate, when the Post Office bill was under consideration, that In the 5th district, Charles Budson, Whig, a the Southern people will not put up with a Post Master who should attempt to make them pay for newspapers .. - Lowell Journal.

The public printing should in all cases be let to the lowest bidder. When any other system is adopted, individuals contrive to cheat the government in some way. The pockets of favorite parasites are filled at the public expense. The Detroit Advertiser has the following instance of it :

Isaac Hill, in reply to an attack of the Globe, says that Blair & Rives, since Mr. Van Buren went out of office, have done jobs for the Government to the amount of two hundred Slaves. The Senate rejected the bill. thousand, dollars and received for them prices higher than are charged by printers in any other city in the Union. He further adds, that one of their firm is now a partner in the job of printing the Documentary History of the Revolution, in twenty volumes, for which Congress have stipulated the payment of nty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty dolairs per volume—making the whole expense FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Paths of Glory in the West.-A to- GENERAL INTELLIGENCE Ploughs! Ploughs!! At a meeting of the School Inspectors of cent letter from Michigan gives a graphic the Township of Ann Arbor, the following picture of the toils and rewards of ambition in the West.

Resolved, That before proceeding to ex- | "McLeod the smartest man in the house, amine any candidate for teaching primary is from Mackinac. He and another member schools in regard to learning & ability, testimonials of moral character from those acquainted with him, either written or verbal be to Detroit. They dressed in blankets and like Indians, and had to carry their provisions, tories, set them on fire, and a great number of We fully approve the course of the board on and make rafts to cross the rivers. This was them, with their contents, were entirely des-

be unexceptionable in his morals. He who Glory' in Michigan, and displayed his "smart-disturbance two of the rioters were executed tipples a little, or swears a little, or who is ners" by originating and carrying through the act to repeal all laws punishing Adultery and Fornication. What does the Star think of

From an official report of Amos Kenand practices upon the young. A common dall, fourth Auditor of the Treasury, it and ment of the "young negroes, fresh from school teacher, as well as the religious instruction pears that the government sent to Africa, pre-Africa and Cuba," was very great, and the and practices upon the young. A common dall, fourth Auditor of the Treasury, it antor, should be in all things be a pattern to those vious to 1859, less then 250 negroes, mostly capers they cut on the occasion were extraunder his care. The personal character of liberated Africans, at an expense of (1784), ordinary. How came those young negroes the teacher will have a greater or less influ- 710, F) or one thousand dollars each. The ence upon his scholars; and to set an immoral amount has been paid chiefly for agents, every Fourth of July, plaster the nation with or vicious person over a company of imitative buildings, mechanics, "cooks, seamstresses, praise, for that magnanimous tariff on foreign and susceptible minds, is as absurd as it would nurses, washwomen," tools, arms and muni- production, and consequent protection to home

The Wisconsin Territorial Anti-The Inspectors will meet to examine teachers at Mr. Sawyer's office Saturday, June 6. Slavery Society lately held its Anniversary her monopoly of the slave-trade.—A. S. meeting. The following resolution shows

Resolved. That we adopt the sentiment the legislative authority;" and that while we use all proper moral influences to prepare the

add recaptured Africans, 238-total 5,062 .-The expense of transportation has been \$1,-012,144. The Colonization Herald says that the present population of the colony is 5,500 being 1,700 less than the number carried

(F Massachusetts and Maine have forbidden the use of the jails of those States to claimants, of fugitive slaves, and imposed heavy penalties on civil officers who help in arresting fugitives. That is right. Let every manstealer find his own jail and jailor .-Such a law will soon be general through the free States.

The Albany Daily Patriot is one of the best papers in the country. It is a sterling Liberty paper, but is full of good things on all subjects. The editor is favorably sespondent of the N. Y. Evangelist. The price is low-only \$4 a year. See the prospectus on the last page.

of a pamphlet entitled, 'Slavery defended from one of the early settlers of this part of the Scripture ;' calls upon the annual conferences country, and one of the first that espoused the of the Methodist Protestant Church to take cause of the slave, in the summer of 1834. In measures to get up a paper that will defend him the oppressed have lost a friend, and the Slave-holding against the attacks of the Abo- community a worthy citizen. His remains litionists. That is coming up to the mark. were consigned to the grave on the 9th, where "Let us reason together." We shall bespeak a large concourse of people attended the ob-

OF We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Theo. H. Eateer a day's labor for the year to come .- ton & Co. in another column. Having long Then let the central committe, see how many sub-committees of two they can make out of our anti-slavery strength in the town, ingoods and low prices, he cannot be

> Spring has once more returned. The grass begins to start, although snow may yet be seen in a few places on the hills. The earth has dried very quickly, giving the farmers an opportunity to commence the labors of the Season. We are told that wheat looks promising, notwithstanding the long and severe winter.

> a great vexation to seamen. The consequence is that every sailor is a lecturer on abolition!

> Captain McKenzie has been acquitted by the Court Martial of all the charges brought against

Massachuserrs .- In the 2d, 3d, 6th and 7th districts there is no choice for Congressmen .member of the late Congress, is re elected.

The Legislature of Virginia have vo-That was judicious!

Fugitive Staves .- The House of Representatives of the Maine Legislature, a few days since, passed, after debate and without division. a bill forbidding the use of the Jails of Maine, to the claimants of fugitive Slaves, and also, forbidding, under severe penalties, the officers of that State to engage in capturing such

Franklin was an observing and sensible man, and his conclusions seldom incorrect. He said 'A newspaper and Bible in every house, a good school in every district-all studied and appreciated as they merit-are the principal supports of virture, morality, and civil liberty.

The bill to admit all persons to practice before the courts of the State of Maine, has pas-IT Eight Liberty men were elected to the sed both houses of the Legislature of that House of Representatives of New Hampshire. State, and is now a law.

By the arrival at New York on the 11th, of the ship Delhi, from China, the New York Journal of Commerce received Canton papers to Demenced a farious a tack upon the foreign facthis subject, and we hope it may amount to they only way they could travel after the something more than a mere formality. The close of navigation. How little do the memnecessity of a higher standard of moral as well bers of our legislature know of the privations of intellectual mulifications of teachers, is of such a journey.—Marning Star, N. H. as of intellectual qualifications of teachers, is of such a journey .- Marning Star, N. H. become satisfied with rapine and plunder, when they quietly withdrew. The destruction of in the public square. A number more had been

Detroit Advertiser.

New Negroes.—The New Orleans papers, twelve or twenty days ago, gave an account of the unusual phenomenon of a snow storm in the far South. They said that the astonishment of the "young negroes feeth".

WANTED. Africa and Cuba? Is not the slave manufacture? How, then, came those young negroes into our Southern States, "fresh from Africa?" Virginia should look into this mat-Standard.

The Nutmeg Tree flourishes in Singapore, near the equator. It is raised from the nut in nurseries, where it remains till the fifth year, when it puts forth its blossom and shews its sex. It is then set out permanently. The trees are planted thirty feet apart, in diamond way, we will cary our principles to the Ballot order; a male tree in the centre. They are cultivated chiefly by Europeans. There is no rich and deep green color. The ripe fruit is and take him away. singularly brilliant. The shell is glossy black, and the mace it exposes when it bursts, is bright scarlet; making it one of the most beautiful products of the vegetable world.

> Solitary Imprisonment.-It is demonstrated by a vast unmber of facts, says the Boston Mercantile Journal, that this Punishment, as practiced in the prisons on the planof the Philadelphia penitentiary, is of a character truly -and justice and humanity exclaim against its use, except as a substitute for the gallows. The Inspectors of the Rhode Island State Prison, conducted on this plan, in their last annual report, state that of the S7 convicts who have been committed to that prison, six have been insane, of whom four now re main in prison, one has been cured, and one discharged. Several others at times have exhibited slight symptoms of derangement.

DIED

At his residence in Novi, Oakland Co., STANTON HAZZARD, on the 8th instant, of a quick consumption, having entered one day into his 54th year. He had taken a heavy cold, and was confined on the 29th ult., and sur-(F Rev. A. McCain, of S. C. the author vived the complaint but ten days. He was sequies, and evinced the respect which they bore to him and his family. He left a widow and five minor children to deplore their irreparable loss.

How important it is that our day's work be

At Sharon, Mich., March 13th, after a short illness, Mr. EDWARD STEVENSON, dged

Mr. Stevenson was formerly a resident of New York, where many of his friends and relatives now reside. He was a very exemplary man, respected Christianity, and it was thought by some that he enjoyed it.

In this afflicting dispensation of Divine Providence, a wife has lost a companion of her youth, and a large circle of children have lost The Inspection laws of Virginia are an affectionate Father. May the blessing of the fatherless and widow rest upon them.

LIBERTY MEETING AT CLINTON.

A Liberty meeting will be held at Clinton, on Tuestay Evening, May 16. The civizens generally are respectfully requested to atten I. The him, and their decision has been approved by the meeting will be addressed by Charles H. Siewart, of Detroit, and others. April 22, 18,3.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberty Party of Washtenaw County are requested to meet in Convention at Ann Arbor, at the office of the Signal of Liberty, on Wednesday the third day of May, to apted to lay the Latimer subject on the table. __ point twelve Delegates to represent this County in the Convention of the first Congressional District, which will be held at Clinton, on the seventeenth day of May next.

By order of the County Committee. Ann Arbon April 15, 1812.

LIEFRTY CONVENTION-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. A Liberty Convention for the First Con-

gressional District, comprising the counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale, will be held at Clinton, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of May, at 1 o'clock P. M. to nominate a candidate to represent said District in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. Each County will be entitled to as many delegates as twice its number

of Representatives in the Legislature. S. FELCH.
C. J. GARLAND, Commit. Ann Arbor, April 7th, 1343.



THE subscribers have constantly on hand a L large assortment of

Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843.

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND.

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of

BOOK BINDING.

at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books ill be neatly rebound on short notice.

Most kinds of RULING done to order.-Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843.

Stray Horse.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber in Ann Arbor, on the 15th instant, a dark bay Horse, of small size, apparently about six The number of colonists sent out to Liberia in 20 years, has been 4,774, to which and reconstrued Africans. 232 total 5.062

DAVID J. NOWLAND. April 24, 1843.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

HE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a

large and general stock of Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

130 bbls. ground Camwood,

150 do Fustic 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 20 do Alum;

6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol,

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

200 de Vardigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis. 4 do Spirits Sea Salts,

4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar,

500 do Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: P.ess Papers. Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent

Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussinte of Pot-nsh, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS,

in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will pestitely be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the adlition of transportation only.

Wortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured, to be and by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the annth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one housand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Burker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. in liber, No. 8, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one line dred and twelve dollars and sixty one cents. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction or venprovided, will be sold at gublic auction or vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Aim Arbor, in the County of Washienaw, and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o clock, in the afternoon of that day, the premises in said mortgage described, as follows, to wit: All that certain piece of parcel of the county of the will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber. The Washienaw lands consist of 118 acres in the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below the premises in said mortgage described, as and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below the premise of the will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained. If desired, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber. of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washtenaw, in the State aloressid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, in township No. four, south of range No. four east, containing one hun-lred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less: excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, above described, which was heretofore deeded by Grove Barker and Persis Barker to Inala Currier." been given to secure the payment of the purchase

GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort. H. A. Noves, Au'y. Dated, April 10th, 1843.

FOUNDRY.

DOTASH Kettles, Cauldrons, Sugar Kettles, many delegates as twice its number named and the low 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.

TO CLOTHIERS

WOOL CARDERS

THE subscriber would respectfully solicit the attention of Clothiers and Wool Carders, to an examination of his present Stock of articles in their line, assuring them of their superior quality, (which will be apparent upon examination) and and of the unusually low rates at which he is en-

Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:

Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reeds 4-4 5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Satunett Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Har-ness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Cop-per Kettles; Shearing Machines, Parson's, also, two or three

Carding Wachines.

The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothicte Tools, together with some 12 or 15 ton of assort-ed DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan.—
Owing therefore to the inducements he can offer to those engaged in the CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere.

arrangements elsewhere.

PIERRE TELLER,

Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue,

Detroit. April 17, 1843.

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 Michi gan, 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 decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Elon Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteenth day of July, A. D. een hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Complinant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of lour hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty one, the date of a certain report in said decree mentioned, and also the costs of complainant to be taxed, on or before the fourteenth day of November, in the year eighteen bundred and forty-one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises with the appurte-nances, 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 suid County, as by the said decree, reference be-ing thereunto had, may more fally appear, And whereas, the said premises are yet unre-deemed, 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 men-tioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient 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 several terms of the South Farmers and others with PLOUGHS as early in the search of the South East of the South en 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 Compit, Dated this 25th day of March, 1843. IN CHANCERY-IST, CIRCUIT.

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the basiness for the last eleven years, and they have no hestatton The subscribers have the solo Agency in this Arbor, and described as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the West side of the Ann Arbor & Saline and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINES,"

and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.

April 11, 1843. Sou en cha is and fifty links to a stake; thence uforte eightinsix and a half degrees, East nine tteen chainsand seventy links; thence due North seven chains and twenty-five links to a stake; thence North eighty-nine degrees East, four chains and seventy-five links to the creek; thence thence with the line of said road to the place of beginning; containing thirty-six acres and nine teen hundreths of an acre, more or less.

GEO. DANFORTH. Master in Chancery Joy & Pourna, Solicitors.
Deted, March 20, 1843. 48-7w

LANDS FOR SALE. THE undersigned is authorised to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair,

Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at par, or their equivalent in cas or he will proportionate terms on time. The ca

tom and upper lands, good timber, running wa-ter, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good tonds and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultivation.

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

Millinery & Dress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inshe has opened a shop, ffidway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1848.

SALARATUS-A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by Seg. 24, 1842. F. DENISON.

ToPhysicians and Country Merchants.



DIERRE TELLER, Wholeale and Retnil Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar,) 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:

4 Casks Epsom Salts: 2 casks floar Sulphur; 2 Bbls, Powdered Jolap: 1 Bbl. powdered Rheubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes;) Camphor, Calonel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicais; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil; English Venitian Red; English

Lampblack; Sp. Turpentine.

Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Dye Stuff Business.

April 17, 1843.

51-th.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. MI'T ARE RE WON', BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for safe a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plaio and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all stres; and Book, News and Canieter Ink, of yarious kinds.

BLANK BOOKS

Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

"FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG, HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Mi-chigan Exchange, where they will keep an ex-tensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fash-ionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and Any article of Furniture made to order, and

UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shortest notice.

CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogany Boards and Veners—as cheep as the cheapest.

WANTED.

In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG. Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

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. Sugar and Cauldron Kettles, Potash Coolers, 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 approval externs used in this State, and to pay the aforesaid sum, interest and coats, 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: which they respectfully invite the Public to ex-

PAY only.

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

First Arrival IN 1843.

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

NEW GOODS!! Broad Cloths, Sheetings, Merinos, Muslin de Lains Satinetts, Beaver Cloths, Shirtings, Camlets, Kenincky Jeans, Flannels

A good assortment of Hardware and Grocer-ies, all of which will be sold as low for Cash, as nes, and which will be sold as low for Cazh, as any other store in Ann Arbor.

H. P. & Co. will take in exchange for Goods, Hides, Pork, Lard. Butter, Flax Seed, Timuthy Seed, Tallow, &c., on as favorable terms as any Store here or else-

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER

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

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

CELEBRATED CHEMIGAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu-merous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have received

E. DEAN'S

om the Rev. Charles Morton, Minister of the Baptist Church.
WOOSTER, Wayne County, O., }

WOOSTER, Wayne County, O., }
December 20, 1842. }
Messrs. H. Harris & Co:—
For several years I have from time to time tested the virtue of "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster by using it in my family as a remedy for rheumatism, weakness and lumeness of the back, pain in the breact, inflammation of the throat and eyes, ague in the breast, &c., and I take pleasure in saying to you and to the public that in every east I have found it useful, and do believe that said Plaster possusses virtues of more than that said Plaster possesses virtues of more than ordinary character, and that it will generally be found a sufficient remody for those diseases for which it is recommended, and is justly enti-

ed community,
Yours truly,
CHARLES MORTON,
Minister of the Gos Minister of the Gospel. plicable, see advertisement in another column of

is paper. E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Isower Town,) by
J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, (Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,) Town

CORRECTED FROM THE LATEST ADVICES.

TP All the good Banks of the States here mentioned may be found in this Table. Bills of Banks not found here may be considered worthless.

MAINE: Greenfield do Jawett City 3 Mohawk MAINE. Greenfield
Agricultural b'k no sale Hamilton
Auguste do Mohawk Valley do Monroe Bank of do Mechan ca do Merchanta' do Montgomery county do New York State Augusta Bangor Commercial do Middlesex Bangor, Bank of Beliast do Newburgh lank of do Ogdensburgh do Olean bank of

do Hampshire Manufac, do Merchant 6 Haverhill do Middlesex 8 Higham do Middlesox do Housatonic do Mystic do fpswich do New Have Brunswick Calais Canal 6 Lancaster Leicester New Haven county do Onondaga Lowell do Phonix b'k of Hartf ddo Orange county bk of do Quanebaug do Orleans do Norwich do Lynn Mechanics City, Portland do Orleans do Oswego Man. & Mechanics' Manufacturers' Commercial Cumberland, B'k of do Stamford do Otsego county do Owego bank of Stonington do Marblehead do Thames do Market do Marine do l'olland Co. Ellsworth do Pine Plains Marine do Foliand Co.

Massachusetts do Union
do Mechanics' N. Bed. do Windham
do Mechanics' S. Bost. do Windham County do Pouglikeepsie do Powell Franklin Freemen's do Rochester bank of do Rochester City Gardiner do Mercantile do Mar. Boston do NEW-YORK CITY Rome bank Granite do America bank of pai Sackett's Harbor do Salina, Kenduskeng do American Ex do Salina, do Bank of Commerce do Saratoga county 6 Mer. N. Bedford do Merchants', Salem Lafayette Lime Rock do Merchants', New port do Bank of the State of do Merrimac d Seneca county Manufacturers Manufac. & Traders'

Mariners'

Medgunticoo Merchants'

Mercantile

Northern

Sagadahoek

South Berwick

Skowhegan

Thomaston

Westbrook

Claremont

Concord

Exeter

Grafton

Granite

Lancaster

Lebanon

Merrimac

Manufacturers

New Hampshire

Pemigewasset

Portsmouth

Rochester Rockingham Strafford

Bennington Bellows Falls

Winnispisiogee VERMONT.

Poultney, Bank of

Middlebury, Bk of

Manchester

Orleans Co

St. Albans

Vergennes Windsor

Andover

Atlantic

Beverly Blackstone

Brighton Bristol Co

Bunker Hill

Charles River

Citizens' Nantucket

Charlestown

Columbian

Goucester

Granite

Cambridge

Central

Boston

Attleborough

Barnstable do Bedford Commercial do

Asiatic

Atlas

Commercial

Connecticut River

Vassalborough

St. Croix

Waldo

6 Ocean

do Plymouth

do Railroad do Randolph

do Springfield

do State 6 Suffolk

Traders

do Waltham

do Wareham

do Wintrop

N. Hampshire Union do Wor'ter, Wrentham

do and Braintee do Union, Boston

do Warren, Boston

Warren, Danvers

26 Powow River

do Quinsignmend do Quinty Stone

N York do Buchers' & drovers' par Silver Creek bank of do Naum Keag
do Neponset
do New England
do N. Bank of Boston
do Northampton
do Northampton
do Opens do Commercial

do State bk of N York Buffalo do Clinton par St Lawrence Stocks 70 do Del & Hud canal co par Real Estate 52 8 Old Colony
do Ox'ord
do Pacific
do Pacific
do Pawtucket
do People's
do Phoenix, Charlestown 35 Mechanics' bank do Leather Manul Trs par Tonawanua unia oldo Manhatten Company do Troy bank of 1/3 do Mechanics' bank do U S Bk of at Buffalo 27 do U S Bk of at Buffalo 27 do U S Bk of at Buffalo 27

do Mechanics & Traders do Union do Merch ts' Exchange do Utica Bank of de Vernon Bank of de Washington county do National bank do N. York bank of do NY Banking Co. 60 Waterford bank of do N Y St'e St'k Secu-

Waterville bank of York
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Ashuclot
Cheshire

South B'k of Boston do Phænix
Cheshire

Cheshire

South B'k of Boston do Phænix
Cheshire

South B'k of Boston do Seventh Ward par Watervlit do Wayne county do Westchester county par do Western N Y bk of 30 10 Whitehall bank of 3 do Tradesmen's par Whitestown bank of do Yates county do Washington 4 NEW JERSEY. do NEW-YORK STATE West Jer. bks. do Agricultural bank Belvedere bk do Union b'k of Weymouth Albany city

Burlington Co. 52 Cumberland of N. J. quainted. par Farmers' of N. J. Fur. & Mech. Far. & Mer.

Salem Bk'g Co.

OHIO

do Chillicothe bank of 25

5f Chillicothe Bank of

pay at Philadel. Circleville bank of

27 Cleveland Bank of

4 Columbiana of N.

of Sciota
of Lake Eric

Franklin of Columbus

Mussillon bank of

Western Reserve bk

State bk of Illinois 60

Jine Insurance Co, 6

Bank of St. Clair

pai Payable at St. Jo. CANADA.

Farm & Mech, bk

40 Bank of Brit. N. A.

Banque du Peuple
de B'k U. C. Toronto

City Bank
Com. bk of U. C.
Gore Bank

Montreal, Bk of

Far. Joint Stock & bk'

MICHIGAN.

di Commercial

Lancaster

State. Canden

do Union

Clinton

do Albion, " do America " Mech of Burlington do Attien Mech. Newark do Mech. & Man. of T. do do Auburn " do Commerce " 27 Morris Co. Bank of do Rewark bk'g In. Co. par N. H. & Del. B. Co 20 do Watertown " do Bullston Spa Orange bk.
Princeton

do Wrentham do RHODE ISLA do American Bank RHODE ISLAND. Buffalo bank of Brockport bank of do Brooklyn do Broome County do Bristol, Bank of do Blackstone Canal do Bristol Union do Canal Albany, State, Elizabethtown do Canal b'k of Lockport State Bk at Morris do Cattaraugus county 27 State, Newark pa: State, N. Brunswick do do Cattskill

88 Citizens' Union 8 City do Commercial, Bristol do Cayuga County Sussex do Cent'l Cherry Valley de Frenton Bk'g co. Brattleboro, B'k of do Com. Pro Burlington, Bank of do Cranston do "NY bank of do Chautauque county do Chenango bank of do Com. Providence Caledonia, Bank of do Cumberland Commercial no sale Eagle b'k of Bristol
Farmers' Eagle, Providence
Far & Mechanics' do Exchange do Chemung canal do Clinton county do Commercial Troy Montpelier, Bk of old do Exeter

do Albany do Allegany county

do Atlantic, Brooklya

do Albany bank of

do " Albany do " Buffalo do new do Full River Union do ' Rochester do ' Oswego do Corning Bank of do Franklin do Freeman's do Globe do High Street Hope do Kent Landholders' do Dausville " do Delaware do Dutchess county do Manufacturers'

do Essex county do Exchange Rochester do Ex of Genesce do Farmers' of Troy BEX & Savings Ins Windsor
Woodstock "do Mechan & Man.
MASSACHUSETTS. Merchants', Prov. do Farmers' of Troy
Adams Bank Merchants', Newport do "Amsterdam Granville Alexandricaliural do Mount Hope do "Warwick Granville Alexandrical Soc.

Manuel Vernon do Farm & Mech Roch do drian Soc.

Hamilton bank of do Mechanics' Man. do Farmers & Drovers par Hamilton bank of 40 do Farm of Geneva do N. Eng. Commer. do Farm of Orleans do N. Eng. Pacific, Prov. do Far & Mech of Gen

do N. Eng. Pacific, Prov. do Far & Media do N. E. Pac., Smithfi'd do Farmers', Malone do Far of Seneca count do Far of Seneca county 30 Mt Pleasant, bk of do N. A. Bank of do North Kingston Muskingum bk of Norwalk Ba of do Far of Penn Yan Farmrs & Man Po-Newport Exchange North Providence do keepsie do Farmers, Hudson par Ohio Life Ins & 3 Sandusky bank of do Urbana banking Co Pacific do Fort Plain 10 Genesee Bank of

do Pawtuxet
do Phænix, Westerly
do Phænix, Westerly
do Phænix, Providence
do Phænix, Providence
do Herkimer county
da Providence
do Herkimer county
da Providence
do Highland
do R I Agricultural
do Rhode Island Union do Hudson River
do " "Bank of do Hudson River
do " "Bank of do Hudson River do Xenia Bank of do Zanesville, Bank of do par INDIANA. do Highland par INDIANA. do Howard Trust & Ban- State bk of Ind. & Br. 3 2 LP All oth r banks unpai certain.

do Smithfield Exchange do Jeffirson county do "Lime Rock do Kinedrlocat" Citizens', Worces er do " "Bank of City, Boston do Roger Williams's do Kinedrhook bank of par Illinois, bk of do Kingston do WISCONSIN. Langsingburg bank of & Wiskonson Fire & Ma-

Commercial Boston do "Union Commercial, Salem do Traders' Nawport do "Providence" do Lewis county, do Union Livings on county Danvers do Lodi b'k of-Real Es 5 17 All uncertain do Lockport do Warwick do "Bk & Trust Co do Long Island p Washington East Bridgwater Essex, N. Andover

do Lyons bank of do Wakefield CONNECTICUT. Madison county Fair Haven do Bridgeport g Manufacturers' do City b'k of N Haven do Weeh & Farm Fall River do Connecticut do Mech. Buffalo do Conn Riv b'ng Co. do Merchants & Farm Framhingham Enst Haddam " & Mechanics General Increst Exchange do Mercantile of Sche-

do Farmers' & Mech's' do de Hartford de Middletewn de Housatonic R R com 55 Millers of N York Satu

Office in the Law Buildings, Second Story. Corner of Beaver and Market Streets. The subtriber commenced the publication of a new daily paper on Tuesday, January 3d, 1812. It will be devoted to the cause of liberty, of good morals, commercial news. & general intelligence

cealment, without compromise."

TERMS.—\$4,00 a year, payable quarterly in advance. If No paper will be mailed, until the payment is made.—If The weekly is issued every Thursday, at \$2 a yest in advance.

Advertising rates.—I square (12 lines) first insertion, 25 cents. For each additional insertion 12 cts Six lines, or less, half the above rates. One square for a year, paper included, \$10.00.

Our rates are lower than those of any other paper, and they will continue to be so.

A select class of advertisements, will be inserted also in our weekly, which circulates widely in every county in this State but 5, and to a considerable extent in 12 other States and Territories, for \$15 a square.—If All country weekly papers giving this presenting are insertions, with a no-

for \$15 a square.—LTAll country weekly papers giving this prospectus siz insertions, with a notice, will be entitled to an exchange with the Daily Patriot.

All communications must be addressed to CHARLES T. TORREY, Publisher.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Honse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half mil es from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the pub-A mense circulation that over try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gav. Peters' Vegetable Fills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—

The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alke. lic, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It 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 waggon 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 for horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and addi-tional 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 subsea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi-ent diarrhoa, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where scribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfac and in all cases of torpor of the bowers, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and he repeat all who buy diem continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and land them down to pos tory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, thas been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

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

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

The attention of the reader is invited to the

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

—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disease we are only mistaken.

This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 3000 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 be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal recention added to the 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.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and 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.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills, and the host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that they believe they ow Powers, and we believe that four horses wil thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are ac-

S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842. Tais 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, & Co., and believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am accommend

A. WEEKS. 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

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

Woolen Manufactory.

The subscribers have recently put in opering woollen cloth by power looms, two and a half miles west from Ann Arbor village, on the railroad, where he wish to manufacture wool in a cloth on shares, or for pay by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have employed experienced workmen and feel confident that work will be well done. They therefore respectfully ask a share of public patronage, especially from those who are in favor of home industry. Wool may be left

at Scio village.
S. W. FOSTER & Co.
Scio. April 13, 1842. SECOND VOLUME

THE MAGNET,

Divited to the investigation of Human Phys-iology, embracing Cephology, Phrenology, Paticology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Neurology, Electricity, Gulvanism, Mag notism, Light, Culoric, Life. BY LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

The Design of this popular and interesting work, is the investigation of all the laws which appertain to Huraan Life, and which are concerned in the production of those states of the Mind, called SOMNAMBULISM. INSAN-ITY. DREAMING. SECOND-SIGHT, SOMNIPATHY, TRANCE, CLAIRVOY-ANCE, and various other Mental Phenomena, which have, hitherto, remained shrouded in

Its pages are enriched with Essays and Communications, detailing FACTS, illustrating the Science of CEPHOLOGY, which teaches the influences and susceptibilities of the HU-MAN BRAIN, and the method of controling its separate organs by PATHETISM: together with such information as may assist in the most successful application of this wonderful agent to Diagnosis—the Delineation of Character—and the relief of Human Suffering. The Second Volume will be commenced in June, 1843, in large octavo form, and issued

monthly, on the following TERMS: TERMS:

1. Two Dollars, in advance, will pay for one copy for the year, or sixteen copies of any one number.

11. For Six Dollars, fifty copies of any one umber: or four copies for one year.

111. For Ten Dollars, ninety copies of any ne number: or seven copies for one year.

IV. For Fifteen Dollars, one hundred and fifty copies of any one number; or twelve cop-

Ning. Suspension Bridge ies for one year. V. To the trade, they will be put at Nine Dollars, per hundred, when one hundred copies are ordered at one time, with the eash in

> LT Agents must state, distinctly, what the money sent is designed to pay for, whether for on entire volume, or for so many single copies of one number.
>
> As these terms are low, the Publisher cannot doubt but Agents will see the Justice of giving special attention to what follows.—
>
> The All payments must be received by the

Publisher before each number is sent out of

postage, and in Safetyfund money, or its equivalent, in this city.

If Agents must give particular instructions as to the manner in which they may wish each

umber forwarded. DE Every editor who shall give this Prosectus (including this paragraph) six inserfrom June, 1843, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The New York Card," New York City, and provided, also, that these conditions be complied with before January, 1844.

Threshing Machines. Peters Pills.

CELEBRATED

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im- CHEMICAL PLASTER

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumalism, Fever Sores, White Swell-ings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scar-

· let Ferer, Quinsey,

Go. Go. I ant remedy for those who are afflicted with hronic and inflammatory complaints, by its casing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counteriritant propertics—an effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrolula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled The fown and country are anke alled with their praise. The palace and the poor house al.ke echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—Poters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billions fever, for the part and any diseases if timely used. Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilbians, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rhemmitism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau-

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is it, or never try it. Remember this always. put up in boxes at filty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sola proprietors.

to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

IFA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

terity with the improvements of the age in med ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:
H. W. Rood, Niles,
J. C. Larrimore. "
C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine. when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft. H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo excess at the world and takes all the premums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Eugme-Peters' Pilis are coming—a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihem—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesbu gh. T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall, Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.

John C. Winans, Sylvan. J. Millerd & Son, Dexter-J. H. LUND.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, An Albor CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

FICTION

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready pry, As he believes the maney of the same quality.

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sel

to all for the same price, and no amount of Ora-tory can swerve him from that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an a-gent, as to come themselves.

In connexion with the store is a Grist and Flouring Mill, where he will constantly pay

Cash for Wheat

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-tt.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FF

The proprietor having tried them in a gress

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

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

A great number of certificates might be procu

red in favor of this medicine, but the propriete

he depends upon the merits of the same for it

The above pill is kept constantly on hand

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

MONEY TO BE MADE.

Oil Will

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Tow

where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil,)

and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.-ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good

clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the

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

MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Beston for it, and thus keep what

oney we have in our own State.

[45-tf.] JOEL R. HIDDEN.
Ann Arbor. Lower Town. March I. 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to

the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house

having been thoroughly overhauled, and re-

fitted in a manner calculated to promote the

The house occupies an eligible position, on

Those who may honor him with their coun-

tenance, may be assured that no expense or at

GROUND PLASTER.

tention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-

S. D. WOODWORTH.

the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph

streets, in a business part of the city.

comfort of citizens and the travelling public.

ed to the public for the above diseases.

the country promptly attended to.

horing counties, that he has an

same quantity.

full directions.

at the highest market price.

0

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

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy-ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and in-nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she teels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York. Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,) To resign his commission, his hour glass and

have come to deliver them all up to you-Sir. my calling is over-my lusiness is through; have been for three years in a terrible stew, And I really don't know what on earth I'am to

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

The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he

would stay: But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

While musing in cogneil what course to pursue. That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while As though his soul was ture ed to bile,

At that unsparing scourge of ills. By all men known as Peters' Pills.
These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter,
And leaves the blood as pure as water.
Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, 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, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane. Maynard. & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Willard & San Dayer. Ward J. Chief. J. Chem. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movi-& Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago-and almost every where else

Painting. T. LANIBER ,

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

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

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their cells, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

fully informs the farmers and others visit ing Detroit, that he still continues at his old d on Woodbridge st., adjoining Wardell's block, and keeps on hand a general assortment of

which he is determined to sell cheaper than the

E. DEAN'S

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

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

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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 Comstochsten on

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-

PILES &c

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

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES

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

Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. Dalley's Magical Pain Ex-

Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs'

tractor Salve .- 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

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all

others for cleansing the system and the humors affect. ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health Octor Octin

HEADACHE DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY

D VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely I egetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious dis will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy. ises peculiar to new countries.

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

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 COUCHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY

are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying. CORNS.-The French Plaster is a sure cure



SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM-POUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neigh-If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

> DDES TIN95 CELESTIAL BALM OF CHINA. A positive cure for the piles, and all

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

Dr. Bartholemew's

vill prevent or cure all incipient consumption, COUGHS & COLDS

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

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

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to net of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock 4-Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York.

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

35- Se sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto-and these never can be true and gent tt our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstock 60 Wholesale Druggists

I Maiden Lane, New York, and of our agents. Wm. S. & J W. Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor

Albany Daily Patriot. CHARLES T. TORREY, Editor and Proprietor.

In regard to general news, we mean to do as well as our cotemporaries.

In respect to commercial and monetary affairs, arrange nems are in progress, at a heavy expense, which will make the Daily Patriot second to no paper in the State. Nothing will ever be admitted in its columns unsuited to the family circle.

It will aim to give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence, including full reports of congressional and legislative proceedings, city news, court reports, and notices of our city institutions and affairs. In its political character, it will be devoted to the cause of Liberty, "without concealment, without compromise."

IF All payments must be remitted free of

GREAT BARGAINS. -R. Banks respect-READY MADE CLOTHING,

cherpest for Casa.

R. B. has just received from the East an assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vesungs, which will be made up to order in

fashionable style at short notice.
R. BANKS.
Detroit, Sept. 5, 1842.
20-6m

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON. THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of Ground Plaster, in Barrols, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Am Arbar

> The above is from the Soneco Falls and Grand Ricer Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority. ELDRED & CO.
>
> January 12, 18432 46-6m.

and Ann Arbor.