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

T. Foster, G. Beckley. Editors.

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POETRY.

TT SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich. Co.

a drive bedder From the Wilmington Herald. CLING NOT TO EARTH. Cling not to earth-there's nothing there,

However loved-however fair, But in its features still must wear The impress of mortality.

The voyager on the boundless deep, Within his barque may smile or sleep-But bear him on-he-will not weep

To leave its wild uncertainty. Cling not to earth-as well we may Trust Asia's serpent's wanton play, That glitters only to betray

To death-or else to miscry.

Dream not of Friendship-there may be A word, a smile, a gasp for thee-But wait the hour of need, and sed-But wonder not-their fallacy.

Think not of Beauty-like the rest It bears a lustre on its crest-But short the time ere stands confest

Its falsehood-or its frailty.

Then cling no more so fondly on The flowers of earth around thee strown-They'll do awhile to sport upon

But not to love so fervently. LINES INSCRIBED TO MRS. WATERMAN, ON THE

DEATH OF A CHILD. How all our fond hopes and prospects here fail And by disappointment decay;

All the joys and pleasures, that earth can afford, Will wither and die in a day.

We've seen the fair rose in the morning of spring, Its beautiful blossom unfold; But ere the chill dews of the morning were gone

T'was destroyed by tempest and cold. T'was so with thy infant, he bloomed for awhile

Like fairest of roses in spring, But soon the dear Saviour removed him on high His praises in glory to sing.

Then why wilt thou mourn, dearest mother, for me Since I've gone to a heaven above?

To mansions of glory around the bright throne, He answers in accents of love. Ann Arbor, April 1st, 1843.

Miscellany.

DESPISE NOT SMALL BEGINNINGS. It is related, in the Gentleman's Magazine, of Chantry, the celebrated sculptor, that, when a boy, he was observed by a gentleman in the neighborkood of Sheffield, very attentively engaged in cutting a stick with a penknife. He asked the lad what he was doing ; when, with great simpheity of manner, but with courtesy, he replied, "I am cutting old Fox's head." Fox was the schoolmaster of the village. On this, the gentleman asked to see what he had done, and pronouncing it to be an excellent likeness, presented the youth with a sirpence. And this may be reckoned the first money Chantry ever received for the productons of his art.

This anecdote is but one of a thousand that might be cited of as many different men, who, from small beginnings, rose to great stations and influence; and it shows the importance of not despising the day of small things, in any condition or circumstances of life. All nature, in fact, is full of instructive lessons on this point, which it would be well for us more thoroughly to

study and appreciate.

The river rolling onward its accumulated waters to the ocean, was in its small beginning, but an oozing rill, trickling down some mosscovered rock, and winding, like a silver thread, between the green banks to which it imparted verdure. The tree, that sweeps the air with its hundred branches, and mocks at the howling of the tempest, was, in its small beginning, but a little seed, trodden under foot and unnoticed, then a shoot, that the leaping have might have forey.

Every thing around us tells us not to despise small beginnings; for they are the lower rounds of a ladder that reaches to great results, and we must step upon these before we can ascend high-

Despise not small beginnings of wealth. The Rothschilds, Girards, Astor, and most of the richest men, began with small means. From cents, they proceeded to dollars ; from hundreds to thousands; from thousands to millions .-Had they neglected these first earnings-had they said within themselves, what is the use of saving and I will just spend them, and enjoy myself as I go-they would never have risen to be the and John Johnson 103.

wealthiest among their fellows. It is only by the economical husbanding of small means that they increase to large sums. It is the hardest part of success to gain a little; that little once gained

Despise not small beginnings of education. Franklin had but little early education; yet look at what he became, and how he is now revcrenced. Ferguson feeding his sheep on the hills of Scotland, picked up merely the rudiments o learning, but subsequently rose to be one of the first astronomers in Europe. Herschell, also, the great astronomer, was in his youth a drummer-boy to a marching regiment, and received but little more than a drummer-boy's education; but his name is now associated with the brightest discoveries of science, and is borne by the planet which his zeal discovered. A host of inances rise up to testify that, by properly improv ing the small, and perhaps imperfect beginnings of nowledge, they may become as foundation-stone of a temple of learning, which the future shall gaze upon and admire.

A man can scarcely be too avaricious in the acouisition of knowledge : he should heard up his insaffectiful gains with the utmost assiduity and ditigence; but, unlike the lucre-seeking miser. must put out his knowledge to usury, and, by lending out his stock to others, increase by this commerce of his thought, his capital, until his one talent shall have become five, and his five have gained to them other five.

Despise not the small beginnings of fame or

The same which springs up on a sudden, the the mushroom plant, is seldom lasting. True fame and honor are of slow, but generally sure growth, ascending by degrees from the lowest of fices to the highest stations,-from the regard of a few to the applause of a nation. But he who despises the lower steps of honor because they are low, will seldom reach the higher; and he who spurns at the commendation of his own circle, as too small a thing to seek after, will never secure the esteem and renown of a state or king-

Despise not the small beginnings of error. The walls of a castle have been undermined by the burrowings of small and despised animals; and the beginnings of error, though at first unheeded, will soon, if not checked sap the foundations of truth, and build up their own wretched dogmas on its runs. All first errors are small; despise them not, they will seen increase to great ones, and perhaps devastate society: -Sarannak Georgian one self grimbs and 19

PATRICK HENRY.

The versatility of talent for which Patrick Henry, the American orator and patriot, was disinguished, was happily illustrated in a triat which took place soon after the war of independence. During the distresses of the Republican army, consequent on the invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, Mr. Venable, an army commissary, took two steers for the use of the troops, from Mr. Hook, a Scotchman, and a man of wealth, who was suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. The act had not been strictly legal; and on the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable, and important truth, yet so entirely devoid of in the District Court of New London. Mr. Hen | whatever could deeply interest a promiscuous asry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have conducted himself in a manner much to the enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook al. for the conclusion of the irksome service. When that the pangs were removed while its immeways excepted. After Mr. Henry became anima. we have seen a congregation thus sunk in spathy, diate influence lasted, but he also found that control over the passions of his audience; at one vengeance was visible in every countenance; again when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distress of the American army, exposed, almost naked, to the rigor of a winter's sky; and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshed feet .-Where was the man :' continued Henry, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his field, his barns, his celars, the doors of his house, the portals of his preast, to have received with open arms the meanest soldier in the little band of famished patriots ? Where is the man ? There he stands; but wheth er the heart of an American beats in his bosom, ou gentlemen are to judge. He then carried the jury by the power of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of. He depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colors of his eloquence; the nudience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches; they saw the triumph which lighted up every pat-riot's face; they heard the shouts of victory, the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rung and choed through the American ranks, and was reoring river ; but hark, said Henry, what notes f discord are those which disturb the general joy and silence the acclamations of victory? They are the notes of John Hook hoursely bawling through the American comp, 'beef! beef!'

The Court was convulsed with laughter ;when Hook, turning to the Clerk, said, "never mind, you men ; wait till Billy. Cowan gots up, he'll show him the law." But Mr, Cowan was so completely overwhelmed with the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a ver-

Four Patriots Dead .- Four revolutionary soldiers have lately died in Alleghauy Township, Westmoreland co. Penn. John Delap 80; John Gallagher, 104; Robert Doods, 76; like a slave beneath the lash, from the crowd

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.

That eloquence is of vast importance in the a terrible god : a Juggermant that destroys the oulpit, is evinced by its value elsewhere. He, line tendrils of the heart, rather than crushes who is called to speak in other situations, finds and deforms the outward man. The young, the t of peculiar consequence. It gives weight to fair, the gifted-the brightest and most beautihis sentiments,—and secures him a powerful ful of God's creatures, are victims and votaries ascendency over the minds of his fellow-men, at the shrine of Plutus. Faculties are wasted At the bar, and in the senate, the first regard is tached to cloquence. But its importance rises igher in the pulpit, than in any other sphere, in and all for the transitory pageantry of an hourwhich its power can be exerted. Its value there quence, which may be annexed to the religious nterest of mankind, when contrasted with the well for man to be above his wants. Indoomparatively puny concerns of life. For, we have every reason, on which to rest the concluon, that it will place it in the power of a preachr of the gospel to subserve far more effectually he cause of truth and holiness. We know, indeed hat unless a divine energy attend them, and give hem success, all means will be fruitless. Human perverseness, we are aware, will withstand all efforts, which the grace of God does not make riumphant. No eloquence, we allow, can transorm to flesh the marble of the human heart. -No eloquence, we admit, can charm from their abode, or chill with the frost of death, the corruptions of the human breast. The eloquence of St. Paul, and of a greater than St. Paul, of him who spake as never man spake, was often exerted in vain. But if means are of any consequence, and are likely to produce any effects, and who will deny it? those means, that are best suited to attain the ends, for which they are employed, are unquestionably of the highest val-That preaching, we may, therefore, safely conclude, will be of the most avail, which posses ses qualities, that shall give at the most effectual command of the attention, and strongest hold or the heart. The cold discussion of religious principles, and the dry and didactick exhibition of religous truths and duties, will probably leave the mind unmoved, the heart uncleansed, and the life unreformed. It is not merely instruction, which mankind need. The preacher, who aims no fur-ther, will probably find his efforts powerless and unavailing. If there be nothing in them to excite and seize the attention, and powerfully to im press the heart, his discourses, it is to be apprehended, will be like the impotent and fruitless dashing of the waves against the rocky barriers of the ocean. They feel not such assailants .-They are neither hurled from their rooted beds, nor torn piecemeal by the idle beating of the surge. Such a preacher leaves his audience tor pid and lifelelss. They hear without concern and they retire with their understandings uninformed, and their hearts unimproved. Their minds are not sufficiently roused, to cause them to perceive what sentiments are advanced, and gloom. what duties are inculcated : and, ignorant and deprayed as they entered it, they retile from the

house of God. Some, in almost every congregation, make it their uniform practice to pass, in slumber, the period of public worship, which elapses, while the sermon is pronounced. The drowsiness, which is often witnessed, is, we fear, usually not less the fault of the preacher, than of his hearers. Often have we heard discourses, replete, indeed, with good sense, sound argument, sembly, that while some were dozing, the mass, listless and weary, were waiting with impatience, should enable him, as with an electric shock, to rouse every soul from its supineness, and, with a general warmth, to melt every heart! Who can review the mighty effects, which attended the preaching of Whitefield, and not think it devoutly to be desired, that heralds of the gospel, gifted with powers like his, might be every where employed to summon their fellow-men t aith, to holiness and to heaven ?-Lit, and Phil. Repertory.

SPOT WOM AMMON.

There is nothing indeed which falls with such a withering blight upon human susceptibilities and the fine sympathies of the heart, as the mildews of self interest. This is a sorry world we live in, aye a most villainous world. To find an honest man in these dogenerated times-a his neighbor for the sake of lucre, is a search artificially villains. Within twelve months I dle his brother out of all his earthly possessions, both brothers were knaves, and the one, strang as it may seem, considered it a morit to outeach the other even in vice. Still after the fashion of the world they are loving brothers .-But the ties of consanguinity cannot cope with those of self interest. Tacy melt like wax before the fire of the furnace. The motto of these men is, "get money honestly if you can, but by all means get money." Their lives unfold the practice of this doctrine. Yet I never knew a villain who did not sooner or later overreach himself. Hypocrisy and vice, of every character are inseparable, and he that habitually tokes advantage of another's goodness of heart, will altimately betray himself. As the end of guils infamy, so the atmost daring of a hypocrite vill eventuate in his own inward wretchedness. Man may pretend to dely and scorn the wrath to come, but there is a destiny upon him that bids his soul tremble at the watches of midaight a terror in his fate, that calls tremulous thoughts his lance. - Epis. Watch. into his coward bosom, and makes him recoi

before his mental eye. Yet manimon is to ma -virtues are sacrificed-affections are broken down-hearts are broken, and heaven is lost, all for a grasp of the gilded straw that floats upon life's surface, when perchance that grasp may whelm us in interminable rain. It is not lence naturally nurtures vice, and he on whom fortune lavishes her favors, loses his proper dependence upon heaven. Misfortune and penupair of desperation, or the submissiveness to the divine will, which has an affinity to the meekness of heart so characteristic of a true Christian. The effects of affluence are for the most part precisely opposite. Yet the power of manimon is the paramount power of the earth. Mind may occasionally rise above the turbulent waves of oppression, and shine with the offulgence of mid-day. But the reign of mind is regulated by a fluctuating ordeal-the fortuitous circumstances of life are altogethe accessary to its development, as well as appr ciation. Even when Maturin was intently gaged in the most brilliant productions of hu man genius-his wants were satisfied in u ma iner too horrible to be detailed. Away from the busy hum of city life-in secluded villages and retired hamlets, there may be some pure waters of nature, some hearts uninfluenced by all the absorbing passions of self-interest-but here, in this thronged city, where numberless beings are congregated together in the daily pursuits of lifeall are bowing low at the feet of mammon-all are led away from the path of virtue, honor and religion, by that internal curse-"By the sweat of thy brow, shalt thou eat thy bread .-- Phil.

> April 26, 1845k MEN OF GENIUS.

Men of genius are often unfortunately addic ed to drinking. Nature, as she has gifted them with greater powers than their fellows, seems also to have mingled with their cup of life more bitterness. There is a melancholy which is apt to come like a cloud over the imaginations of such characters. Their minds possess a susceptibility and delicacy of strue ture which unfit them for the gross atmosphere of human nature; wherefore, high talent has ever been distinguished for sadness and

Genius lives in a world of its own: it is the essence of a superior nature-the loftier imaginings of the mind, clothed with a more spiritual and refined verdure.

Few men endowed with such faculties en. joy the ordinary happiness of humanity. The stream of their lives run harsh and broken .-Melancholy thoughts sweep perpetually across their souls; and if these be heightened by misfortune they are plunged into the deepest mis-

To relieve these feelings, many plans have been adopted. Dr. Johnson fled for years to wine under his habitual gloom. He found fluence passed away. He saw the dangerous precipice on which he stood, and, by an unusual effort of volition, gave it over. in its stead he substituted tea; and to this milder stimulus had resource in his melancholy .-Voltaire and Fontenelle, for the same purpose, used coffee. The excitements of Newton and Hobbes were the fumes of tobacco, while Demosthenes and Haller were sufficiently stimulated by drinking freely of cold water. are the differences of constitution .- Macatsh.

LORD BROUGHAM.

Brougham is in all respects a most extraordina ry man. In person he is tall, lean, raw boned and ungainly; with features uncommonly hard and coarse, and a complexion sallow and blood less. There is something in the tones of his voice, which instantly conveys to the nearer the idea of bitter and concealed irony. He annears to regard the subject of debate, only as a field of through the various stages of science and the me distress his adversary, by his skill in sharp shoothave known a would be pink of morality swin-ing, and planning ambuscades; and by the sudden and murderous fire of his masked batteries and then chuckle at the fraud. In this case You sit in perfect admiration of his talents and address; but at the same time, you do not give him one particle of your confidence, nor does h em by his manner to desire that you should .-Galling sarcasm, and bitter and distressing invecve, no one better knows how to administer n tones of affected calmness, -and in that provoking kind of language, which all the time keeps barely within the limits of decorum. His erion at times is energetic, but pugracoful ; he saws the air with his long, hony arms, and now ind then rounds off a period by an emphatic thump on the table. You know when he is about to dis charge gall of more than common bitterness, by his leaning forward, weaving the muscles of face into a sneer, protruding a long slender fininxious that no drop of it should fall to the ground unnoticed. This is the invariable signal for a HOURRA from this formidable Cossack ; and woo to the luckless adversary against whom he directs

A General Convention of the friends of

larys on circuit and tank in the rongh Scores

Chaste conversation is, above all things, the indulgence has, upon their moral and mental while, they become totally disregardful of the than woman .- 16. conversation in which they indulge. In the society of young ladies, they of course, do not indulge in this kind of conversation; but, as soon as they get by themselves, then they make use of it. Now this is all wrong. This habit tends to disorder the imagination, to blunt the moral sensibilities, to debase the mind, and to destroy the finer feelings of our nature. It strips man of his moral and intellectual dignity. He ceases to be man, and is fit only to be classed with the brute or the beast of the forest. How much more becoming would it be for young men, and how much better for their moral and intellectual improvement, to converse on some moral and intellectual subject, which would tend to improve their minds, and elevate their thoughts.

And some young ladies, we fear, are not entirely exempt from this charge. If not, then so much the worse for them. It certainly would be shocking to a refined mind, to hear a young lady indulging in immodest conversation. Modesty is a quality, which, of all others, should belong to woman. It adorns her character, and gives grace and dignity to her person. Without it, what would she be? A most unlovely spectacle! For nothing is more offensive to modesty than vulgar converention.

And then, there is a vain and idle kind of conversation which is too frequently indulged in by both sexes. This also is an evil, and should be avoided. At parties, and socal visits, this kind of conversation is very much used. What is the object of society? It is to improve manners, cultivate good affections, promote happiness, and enlighten the understanding. This is the grand object of society And will the vain and foolish chat which is frequently used benefit the mind or manners? No, no more than the idle wind which nobody regards. We would say, therefore, in the light of this subject, abandon idle, vain, and immodest conversation, elevate your thoughts and desires, and shun whatever port .- Literary Messenger.

ON READING. It is a very common thing, at the present time

mong the young of both sexes to read novels .-

Our periodicals are crowded with fiction and ro mance-stories about sighing spirits, and broken hearts, which are calculated only to disorder the imagination, fill the brain with a thousand wild contain the noble lessons of wisdom, morality, interesting, and by a proper system of reading, i may be rendered very useful. History unfolds to view the deeds of eminent men, who have distinguished themselves, in different ages of the world. It spreads out the map of human events, by which we are embled to discover the origin, rise, and progress of nations, the different traits of character which individuals of each age have possessed, and the whole chain of leading events which have transpired, from the first dawn of society to the present day. The experience and wisdom of nations are collected and spread out upon the pages of history. By history, we are enabled to discover the causes of those mighty revolutions which have, in different ages, shaken the political world to its very centre, and overthrown empires and potentates. It is interesting to an enquiring mind, to trace the progress of the culture was never fostered, and where the illuhuman mind from the first dawning of reason, battle, on which he can manocuvre his forces, and chanics arts. And it is no less interesting, to wit ness how tardy has been the progress of nations, to their present advanced state of perfection in the arts and sciences. The biography of great men, too, kindles a noble spirit of emulation in the minds of young men, by which they are led on to deeds of renown and valor. Minds which otherwise, perhaps, would sink into indolence and inactivity forever, are, by being made acquainted with the great exploits and deeds of men led on fully against the tides of misfortune, and povto-renewed exertion, and made to shine, like stars of the first magnitude in the temple of fame. al to confine himself to the sober facts recorded i history, and to the lives of the wise and good than to wander through the flowery pages of ficon. - 14 WOMAN.

the companion of man. She administers to vice to his country. We sincerely hope, that his wants-comforts him in his afflictionsand though forsaken by all the world beside, she will not forsake him. Man is like the of our country, who are poor, shall be encoursturdy oak, firm and unwavering; woman is aged at the public expense; and when the illulike the tender vine which entwines around it, hanging on it for support. The former flourishes in a rude soil, and strikes its roots deep of bewildering phantoms that press themselves Peace is to assemble in London, June 22nd. n the earth, and heaves its spreading branch. Do good to every one.

"EVIL COMMUNICATIONS CORRUPT es upwards. The latter depends not so much upon the nourishment of the earth; but seeks the air and sky for sustenance. The coustimost becoming. Nothing, in our opinion, is tution of woman is more delicate; that of man nore indicative of a corrupt and vicious mind more rugged and hardy. Man seeks his chief than lewd and sulgar conversation. Yet, how enjoyment in the bustle of business; woman often do we hear young men indulging in this seeks her's in the shades of retirement and . kind of conversation. Did they but reflect, for tranquillity. There is no greater friend to mana moment, upon the ruinous effects which this than woman-lovely woman. If he is in distress she is ready to relieve him; if he is in desconstitution, they no doubt, would refrain pair she brightens his hopes; if his passions from it. But, the difficulty is, they get into are ruffled she assuages them. There is no obthis pernicious habit by degrees; and, after a ject on earth more worthy of man's adoration

> A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT. ON THE INFLUENCE OF MORAL CAUSES.

The intellectual and moral character of man is marked with variety. In whatever part of God's creation we contemplate him, whether on the snowy cliffs of Greenland or the sunburnt plains of Africa, on the rugged mountains of Norway or the fertile fields of Italy, on the bank of the Ganges or the Mississippi; whether he inhale the Zephyrs wafted from groves of Arabian spices, or shiver beneath the clasts of Patagonia's wilds, this trait reigns predominant. At one time he is seen the pride and the ornament of his species; at another, a foul blot on nature's works. Here, buoyed on the pinions of imagination and of intellect, he soars through the regions of fancy and of fact, and "rivals the rapt seraph, who adores and burns:" there, the forlorn son of gnorance and stupidity, he grovels with the mole, or wallows with the swine. Here, he towers a Newton, there, he roams a Tartar .-Here, the smile of complacency glows on his countenance, the tear of sympathy startles from his eye, and the throb of compassion thrills in his bosom. There the scowl of malignity darkens his brow, the lightning of revenge flashes on his cheek, and the malice of hell rankles in his breast. At one time he is seen, relieving the sufferer and consoling the miserable; at another, he brandishes the assassin's dagger, or hurls the incendiary's torch. Here, he exults at once the darling son and the resistless champion of liberty; there, some pampered menial, arrayed in the royal purple and decked with the glittering diadem, waves a despot's sceptre over millions of passive slaves, who, in spiritless acquiescence, lick the chains that bind and kiss the scourge that larcerates them.

The above extract is from the oration of Ashley Samson, a candidate for the degree of A. M. in Middlebury college. We think that it is as good a description of the moral characthings are not levely, and of good re_ ter of man, as we have ever seen. It discloses a mind of more than ordinary powers. The language is eloquent, pungent and sublime .-It is true, that the moral character of man is marked with various grades of vice. Here we find him wallowing in the filth of drunkness; there, the pride and ornament of society. Here, we see him sinking to the lowest depths of degradation; there, shining in the beauty of his character; like the brillant star of the firideas, and render the mind empty and visionary. mament, dazzling the eye of the observer .-We would recommend history, biography, books Here, we find him a slaye, writhing under the the sweets of human liberty. This is no overdrawn picture. It is a self evident truth. Man is what he is, and he can either make himself miserable or happy. It is all voluntary; be can either subdue his animal passions, or he can permit them to subdue him.

PUBLICINSTITUTIONS.

The scanty support of public institutions, and the greater poverty of the pupils, materi ally retard the growth of literature throughout our country. As we increase in wealth, and population, and become more liberal, and more attached to the arts and sciences, especially to the fine arts, these obstacles will gradually vanish. Talents remain dormant and concealed in poverty, where intellectual minating radiance of science has never penetrated. The period must, before long, arrive, when institutions for the education of the indigent will be generally established; and genius, wherever found, will be patronized and cherished. When we turn over the pages of history, we shall find, that a vast number of distinguished men, who have flourished in the arts and sciences, were born of poor parents. We shall find those who have struggled manerty; and gained at last, a conspicuous position, in the temple of science and fame. How praise worthy it is, to see a youth buffeting the waves of poverty and obstacles which roll against him; and striving strenuously, to exolore the wide fields of literature and science! Such a youth ought to be assisted, and encouraged in his high career; and that too, at Woman was designed by Providence, to be the public expense; because he will be of serthe time will soon arrive, when knowledge shall be made accessible to all; when the youth minating tays of science shall penetrate every dark recess of our country .- Lit. Messenger .

From tl e Liberty Press. CAUSE OF THE HARD TIMES. Why is this country in such deep distress

without famine, pestilence or war? It is because one-third of this nation have lived in idleness on the labor of the other twothirds, by the means of credit, for the last twenty years. The nation contains 17,000,-000 of people. In the thirteen slave States we may estimate the population at 3,000,000. There are 2,700,000 slaves. The persons to whom the title to these slaves exist, are 256,-000, or the seventy-second part of the nation. who own the slaves, and govern the republic. The wives, children and relatives of the tlaveholders are 1,250,000, to which add the owners, and it makes 1,500,000, or one-twelfth part of the nation, who rule us in Congress, as both part or do as the South desires, in Congress, for fear of losing the support of that part of the south who are called Whigs or Demo-

Labor in slave States is regarded as disgraceful, when performed by white persons .-This is a general rule-there are some excep tions. There are not over one and a half millions of slave-laboring men and women in the Southern States, or one to five, who are regarded as prime laborers. The other 1,-200,000 slaves are infirm, aged, children, or fugitives in the woods and swamps,

Labor is the only support for a nation; and that nation which has the greatest amount of available, employed labor, is the richest nation on the long run.

Only one person out of five, labors in the Southern States, and that is a slave, whose every movement is propelled by fear-not compensation-no, it is lash, not cash. The slave provides in part for himself and four other beings, and yet we are told he cannot, if free, take care of himself alone.

But it cannot be denied that the 1,500,000 slaves cannot furnish much over two-thirds of the sustenance of the South, with all the white labor, which only prevails in limited districts. Since 1828, or fi teen years, the South have been trusted with \$300,000,000 of northern labor, or \$20,000,000 a year, from the free States, which never has, or never will be paid in aught except Bankruptcy. There is scarcely a neighborhood in the free States which has not paid its quota towards the t venty millions per annum, during some one of the lest fifteen years. Let us look at our staples-wheat, corn, rye, onts, butter, cheese hides, iron, wool manufactures, hats, shoes, cloth, woolen, cotton, carriages, leather and goods which the North have imported from

Europe. Let us examine the credit system, as applied to the intercourse between the slave and free States. The South has got hold of northern labor in a great variety of ways, and will continue to do so as long as slavery exists. A., in the county of Oneida, is a wool huyer, and is trusted; he is considered a man of large property. He buys 200,000 weight of wool of the farmers around, and in years past, on an average at 40 cents per pound, or \$30,000. He sells it to a large manufacturing establishment in Massachusetts, on credit, who make it into cloth, and send the cloth, valued at \$150,000, to a commission merchant in New York, who sells one half, or \$75,000 to ten different merchants in the Southern States. He sells in large quantities the other half to wholesale jobbers in the city of New York, on credit, and the jobbers for sake of great profit, sell to different merchants at the south. Those southern merchants, one half of them, fail; for di rectly, and indirectly, they have not the whole of the cloth. The commission merchant, it he has warranted these southern notes, (as he -and it falls back on the manufacturing Co. who fail-and A. fails, who has bought the 200,000 pounds of wool of not less than 400 or 500 farmers in Central New York. Some of these farmers fail for wart of this very money to pay their debts; and their hired men go unpaid, and their mechanics unsatisfied. But suppose A., the wool buyer had got the eighty thousand dollars out of 10 different Banks in Central New York, and got twenty or thirty of his neighbors to endorse and had paid the farmers for their wool, and then A. had sold it as before stated, and southern merchants, the New York commission merchant, the job bers, and the Manufacturing company had successively failed, then A. and his thirty endorsers are probably rained, and many persons whom they owe: for they, A, and his endorsers, must stand this load; and if they cannot, then the banks who loaned A. the money must break, and the widow and orphan stock holders must lose their little property in the bank. But suppose the Manufacturers get the Boston banks to loan them the money to pay the Oneida wool buyer; it only shifts the load from Central New York to Boston. Or suppose, as was sometimes the case, the southern merchants had borrowed the \$150,000 of the U. S. Bank or its branches, and then fail as they at the south often did, and dragged down a branch of that bank-for it seems the south Thus the U. S. Bank is rained. The stock

a little iscome of 3 or \$400 a year from the U.

have been driven to the Poor house in the

for, were unable to pay their laborers, and

thus immense distress ensues. The south has become indebted to Lynn, in Mass, in the last fifteen years, \$3,000,000 never to be paid, for shoes and boots alone.-It is a town of only 14 or 15,000 inhabitants. Let us see how this matter appears in another form. A tanner in Chautauque county offers five cents a pound for green hides, and is to be trusted one year till he can turn them-he buys on credit and tans in the rough \$20,000 worth, and brings them to a leather merchant n Utica, who buys them again on credit, and sets some twenty men to make them complete for the use of the shoe-maker, and for twenty-five thousand dollars sells them to a great manufacturer at Lynn, who has 100 men dong job work, who make for him \$60,000 worth of boots and shoes out of this leather; and this Lynn boss from time to time sends off his manufactured shoes and boots to the mmission merchant in New York, who sells hem directly, or indirectly, to southern merchants who fail; the New York go betweens are likewise ruined, and the Lynn man and his one hundred workmen and their families, to many of whom 100, 200, 500, 400, 500 and \$600 of unpaid wages are due, all fail; bankruptcy rolls over them, and ruins the Utica man and his laborers, and the Chautauque anner and twenty years of industry are swept to destruction, and the proprietors of those for forty miles around, are left to contemplate the mode and manner of shoeing and booting an idle, vagabond, slaveh lding population, where only one in five work , and that man a slave. The man who has sold his hides without pay, in Chautauque, says to himself: "Slavery has done this, and always will so

trent me, not only as to my hides, but also as to my wool, iron, wheat, hats. and every other thing we grow or make at the North, until Slavery is abolished at the South, and men go to work and produce an equivalent to pay or what they buy." The Chautauque man says, on reflection, it is no longer a mystery to him to understand how the South get hold of our property, eat, drink, and wear it. The North in the last fifteen years, has lost five times as much by the South, as the entire specie of the North at this time. There is so little money in proportion to the debts we we each other at the North, that the man who has money can buy at one half the old prices; labor is reduced one half, owing to our osses by slavery, and as a punishment for upholding this dreadful crime of not emancipating the Slaves; until at last we shall find by so doing we get but one-half our pay for our abor, at the North. So long as we will vote or pro-slavery rulers, and thus uphold slavery It at the south, it is a just retribution of Provilence to make us, unpaid, supply for our labornt the North that deficiency which the slaveholder cannot extort by the lash, from the slave at the South. We have not onehalf as much personal property, cash, silver and gold, as we should have liad in the free States if the South had paid us for what she has eat, drank and worn out of our free labor .-And no better times can be expected while slavery exists-while one third of the white population at the South governs the country, and has two-thirds of the officers in the Navy, in the Army, in the Departments at Washington-and three-quarters of the consuls and foreigh ministers,-and fifty millions expended in the Florida war, for the benefit of Georgia, South-Carolina, Alabama, Tennesee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida contractors, to break up the last asylum of the fugitive slave at the South. Alas! alas! we are nothing but wretched, conquered pro- shall Statesman. inces, north of Mason's and Pixon's line, paying tribute to our Southern masters, until ciples of the Democratic party from the charge thus making the rich richer, and the poor poor slavery is overthrown, and until it is no longer disgraceful to the white man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Labor will be honrable in all at the South the moment sla- Italic, by which we are charged with laboring very ceases, and the amount of labor there then, would be instantly doubled. The value of our labor and property at the north would be double by tearing slavery from the vitals ion and adultery laws, is untrue in its general of the country. We should instantly abolish the act of 1795, slavery in the District of Coumbia, the internal slave trade between the States, and not allow Florida a place in the mion except as a free State, and cause Congress to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, and then Slavery would prepare to crawl into his coffin. TRUTH-TELLER.

SEDUCTION .- The laws should be severe against seduction. The number of cases of this kind, which have occurred within a few months past, in the United States is aarming, and shows that there are great defects in the law, and in the moral state of society.

It is much to be regretted that our Legislature has abolished the law making Adultery a penal offence. The object of legislators, in our opinion, should be to guard the rights of individuals, secure the morals and good order of the community, and especially, to protect got \$25,000,000 of that bankmever to be paid. female chastity. It is to be feared, that people are too lax in moral courage to put down is mainly owned by persons of the northern these great vices. Those who commit these and free states, and thousands and tens of acts, ought to meet the frowns and withering thousands of these stockholders have been utterly ruined by the south, and persons having alties of the law. For as long as these things are not forbidden by law, domestic peace and S. Bank, such as the infirm, the aged, the de- happiness are endangered, and our innocent and cayed, the widow and the fatherless, who, by virtuous youth exposed to the artifices and sothis bank and others being ruined by the south, licitations of the seducer .- Lit. Mess

free states or into extreme destitution. Men China .- It appears from the N. Y. Tribune, that there still exists considerable diffiwho buy up butter and cheese at the north. have been ruised very aften by the same pro- culty between China and England. The Emcess, from the south, and the loss finally rol'- peror has ordered ships to be built of the best ed back, like fulling brick, on the butter and materials. John Bull may expect a few shots fices they had abused. cheese makers, who by not being paid there. from the long guns.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 8, 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 THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD. OF MACONIB.

NOTICE.

To the Liberty Party Abolitionists through out the United States: DEAR FRIENDS .-

The providence of God having placed inrmountable obstacles in the way of holding United States A. S. Convention at Buffalo, on the 24th and 25th days of May next, as apcointed, owing to the thick ice which covers Lake Erie, and as we are credibly informed y friends in Ohio, will not be removed till he middle of June next, in consequence of which, our friends in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan could not attend except at great inconvenience and expense-the naviga ion of said Lake being indispensable, or nearly so, to their attendance-the said convention is therefore postponed until the first Wednesday in September next, and Thursday following at Buffalo, when we shall hope to have returns from the London Convention. It is hoped that each State will send as many deligates as each State is entitled to Representatives in Congress. However, all are invited to attend.

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

In a late number of the "Signal of Liberty, we find an article, written with considerable severity, against the last Legislature, for lelizing formication, seduction and adultery .-So far as the sentiments of that article are concerned, we cordially agree with the Signal. was an act which ought to condemn its auors to public execration; for it opens wide the floodgates of iniquity, and says to the rotten hearted debauchee, "practice your obscene and losthsome rites, and leave the slime and filth of your abominations in every place where you can find admittance, by fair means or foul, ith no law to molest or make you afraid.

But what right has the editor of the Signal of Liberty to complain or to censure? There is no person in the wide world who has labored more zealously, not to say effectively, to secure the sopremacy of Locofocoism, then he has; and this Legislative effort to convert the State of Michigan into one vast brothel, is but the impersonation, the natural offspring, the express image of Locofoco principles, wherever found-principles which inherently and necessarily blight and corrupt whatsoever things are honest, just, pure, lovely or of good

Let the editor of the Signal then have the grace to hold his peace, on this subject, until he shall cease to aid and to glory in the elevation of such men to office-until his political action shall indicate a disposition to sustain virtuous rulers and virtuous principles. Mar-

can speak for themselves. But we affirm that so much of the above as we have marked in to secure the supremacy of Locofocoism, and aiding and glorving in the elevation of those corrupt men to office who repealed the formenscope, in every particular, and in all its asnects. We utterly deny the allegations, and call on the Statesman for proof. We never voted for the legislators in question, nor advocated their election, nor "aided" them in any way whatever. Had the Liberty candidates been elected, such an outrageous act would not have passed the Legislature. They are of a very different character. We supported and voted for them: the whigs for their candidates; and the Democrats were successful, leaving the Whigs all used up, and the Liberty men with only a remnant.

Will the Statesman please to state, explicitly, in what way the Liberty men, any more than the Whigs, have "aided" in electing the Locos to power? If the Editor will think of it a moment, his usual candor will compel him to state the specifications, or retract the charge. Indeed, the charge itself is so bare-faced that we cannot believe the Editor wrote it. We know, from the character of that paper, that its patrons must embrace many excellent and candid men. How unjust, then, is it to prejudice them against us by such a wholesale false assertion, without one particle of proof!

But suppose we were Locofocos entirely and profesedly, by what logic can he prove it is incumbent on us to "hold our peace," when unprincipled men of any party are throwing bly known in that District as a gentleman of down the legal defences of virtue, in order "to convert the State of Michigan into one vast brothel?' It appears to us that if we and an able and popular speaker. had aided in the elevation of men of this character, it would be our especial duty "to complain and censure"-to cry aloud and spare not, until they should be thrust out of the of-

ensure, when our "political action shall sustain virtuous rulers and virtuous principles."-Have we ever sustained principles or men other than virtuous? If so, when or where?

MAINE. The bill which passed the House of Representatives to protect the colored citizens of Maine, read thus;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled-as follows.

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be deemed unlawful and a high misdemeanor, for any judicial officer, any puty sheriff, j ilor or other executive officers of this State, in any manner to interfere with any person who may have escaped from slavery, into this State, for, or on account of such person being a fugitive from slavery. Suc. 2. All precepts issued by any judge

of any judicial court of this State, or by any justice of the peace, for the arrest of any alleged fugitive slave, shall be utterly null and certain to lose it. The Liberty vote is stated void; and any judicial officer or justice of the to be upwards of 2,000. peace, who shall issue such precept, and any executive officer who shall undertake to serve the same, shall be subjected to indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court or District Court. within the district where such offence is committed, and if convicted thereon, be fined in sum not less than two hundred, and not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. S. No jail in this State shall be used, under any pretence, to confine a fugitive slave, as such, or any person who has escaped from slavery, for that cause. And any sheriff, joilor, or deputy jailor, who shall receive, and confine any fugitive slave for the reason that he is such, or any person escaping from slavery, for that cause, shall be forthwith removed from office, and shall be subject to indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, or District ford in the some proportion; the vote of New-Court, in the district where such offence is bury more than doubled; and Georgetown, committed, and on conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than two nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. Hereafter, the use of the jails in this State shall not be granted to the United States, for the purpose of confining a fugitive slave, or person escaping from slavery, when committed for that cause.

This bill passed the House without a division. It was indefinitely postponed in the Senate, upon which the House voted, year 55, nays 47 that they would adhere to the bill.

Resolutions also passed the Legislature authorizing the Governor to take all necessary steps for the release of any citizen in the State who may be imprisoned in any other State solely on account of his color, the expences to come out of the State Treasury.

THE LAND OF BLOOD.

A large number of the enterprising young men of New England who emigrate to the South, meet with a violent death. They are assassinated without resistance, or are killed in affrays or duels, after the manner of the South. The last instance of fashionable butchery was in the case of Melzar Gardner, editor of the Chronicle and Old Dominion, Ports-

He was formerly editor of a Democratic paper in New England, and was much beloved for his mild and urbane manners, and his devotion to the interests of the working class- battle lasted an hour and fifty-six minutes .-es. He was assaulted in the street by a Mr. The number of rounds was 169. Both of Cook, and in the affray was killed by the dis- them were nearly dead at the end of the fight. charge of his own pistol. It appears that he One was a Philadelphian, and the other was had protested in his paper against the employ- an Englishman, who came over on purpose to ment of slaves on the public works at Nor- fight Sullivan, who is now in the State Prison folk, who were employed at lower wages than in New York for participating in the murder the poor white men could afford to work for, of M'Cov. of "inherent corruption." Those implicated er. His opponents, not being able to meet his arguments, threatened his life, and finally comminced the assault which resulted in his death. The excitement was great. All business was suspended on the day of his funeral. The services were attended by a thousand persons. A banner was catried in the procession, inscribed, "The working man's friend, murdered in their defence." A purse of \$2,000 was raised for the widow and children. Cook was examined by a magistrate, but discharged; but the feeling among the working men was so strong that he was re-arre-ted, and committed for trial. He will doubtless be acquit- co-operation of the pupils. ted, as the person killed was only a Yankee!

as was reported in the Philanthropist:

Dutchman said of Anti-Masonry, "Masonry, said he, "is the devil, but anti masonry is worst." So I say slavery is the devil, but po-

litical abolition is worse.

If we have any political abolitionists in our church, they had better leave Do not misunderstand me. We are willing that an ab-olitionist should be in the church, if he will keep his sentiments to himself. But if he goes to talking about it, teaching his sentineats and disturbing the church he will have to leave.'

The western papers say that Dr. R. B. BEMENT has been nominated caudidate for Congress by the Liberty Convention of the Second District. The official proceedings have not reached us. Dr. Bement is favoraextensive general knowledge, an active and vigorous mind, a thoroughgoing Liberty man,

The paragraph entitled "Martyrdom," n our paper of last week, was cut from an ex The Editor gives us leave to complain and erroncous. It was inserted inadvertently. | Canal.

CONNECTICUT. By the official returns, Cleavland lacks just 97 votes of an election. The election of Governor now devolves on the Legislature and he, of course, will be chosen. Seymor's majority for Congress in the 1st District is 56; Stewarts' in the Second, 77; Catlin's in the Third, 1,250; Simon's in the Fourth, 143; all Democratic. The second trial in 16 towns when t ere was no choice, resulted very much ikethe first.

The fe m'e stands Democratic 1f to 5, and the House 100 to 74.

In 1840 the whig majority, in Hartford co. was 1,500, this year the Democratic majority justice of the peace, any coroner, sheriff, de- is 30. The whigs feel extremely mortified at this additional result in their downward progress, and, as usual, attribute it all to the naughty abolition'sts. The Hartford Courant "confidently hopes that the result of this election will open their eyes, and lead them to a more correct and patriotic course in future." If this is all the prospect Mr. Clay has for carrying Connecticut, he will be very

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Governor and Council have counted the votes for members of Congress, and their official report shows in five districts a Liberty vote of S827, being a gain of six hundred over the vote in February, and a gain in every district. The gain in the entire number of votes cast was only 673, of which 600 was on the Liberty tickets.

Hudson, who was elected, had 115 fewer votes than at the former trial when he was defeated.

In the third district, the Essex Transcript

"There is a large increase of Liberty votes in every town. Methuen threw five times as many votes as at the last election, and Box West Newbury, and several other towns show a cheering increase for Liberty. Our vote at the last election was 740; it is now 1025-503 gain since February-and that, too, with a whig candidate in the field against us, who nade great professions of abolition, and was nominated expressly to secure anti-slavery votes. But the vote of the other parties has fallen off, and our relative gain is more than 400, since the February election. Our friends have occasion to be encouraged. We gain at every trial."

In the four vacant districts, the whigs lack 1695 votes of a majority, or 424 on an av-

The Marshall Statesman speaks of "the stand t ken by the Signal of Liberty against Mr. Giddings." What stand have we taken? We have never called in question his sincerity, or undervalued his services. We respect and admire the energy and firmness he has displayed in resisting the encroachments of the slaveholders. But we do take ground against the wisdom of depending on slaveholding politicians for anti-slavery action; and against his position that Mr. Clay is a good man for the Presidency, and that General Scott is first rate. We will submit to our readers whether we or Mr. Giddings is

Two brutes in Pennsylvania have been endeavoring to kill each other scientifically on a bet of \$500, by a fight at fisty cuffe. The

There has been a recent attempt to burn the Sing Sing prison. A revolt was also commenced among the female prisoners. Plans of mischief have been hatching for some months through the Sunday School. One of the most shrewd of the female convicts has served as a monitor over a class. It was disrovered that she read a chapter to her pupils, and at the end of every verse, explained to them, not the meaning of the sacred oracles, but various schemes of vice and villamy which she intended to carry out after her departure from the prison, and in which she asked the

(F A friend sugg cats the propriety of The Rev. Arthur W. Elliott, a Meth- republishing O'Conneil's address to the Irishodist clergyman, we believe, lately made a men of this country. We think it unnecesspeech at Sharon. Ohio, in which he defined sary at present, as it has twice appeared in our his position and that of his church as follows, paper. It is said that Father MATTHEW, a prominent signer of the address, is about to vi-"I can say of political abolition as the old sit this country. If so, he will be able to present unquestionable proof to all our scentical Irish friends, if such there be, that the document is authentic.

A correspondent requests us to pub- city counsel. lish the yeas and nays on the repeal of the adultery and fornication laws. This we cannot do, for they are not in our nossession; nor do we know whether they were recorded at all. Perhaps our correspondent can procure the information he seeks from the members of Bulletin, was severely whipped a short time the Legislature of his own county. They ago, by Wm. P. Winchester, who took ofwill doubtless be able to recollect their own fence at some squib which appeared in his votes on this question.

A thousand and one rumors have anpeared in the papers of the resignation of Mr. Webster as Secretary of State. It has not and interest. The motion, for an inquiry into vet taken place. There are some indications that Daniel intends to be a candidate for the Montengle, and supported by Lord Brougham,

Flour is now selling in New York at change paper. The statement in regard to \$5,00 to \$5,37. It is anticipated that the the law of North Carolina we suppose to be price will fall with the first arrivals from the

SOMETHING NEW. A series of resolutions have been presentted to the Illinois Legislature, which recom-mend a convention of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, at Jonesborough, Illinois, on the 4th of July next, to consider, first, the best means to be adopted to scene the admission into the Union of all new States on an equal footing in all respects with the older members of this republic, and like them, posthe best means of preventing the slaves of the slaveholding States from deserting their man-

ers, and restoring such as shall desert, at convenient places, to their masters. The Jackson Gazette publishes the above and adds!

"Let it not be forgotten that the Legislature of Illinois is Locofoco. Will the Locos of this State respond to the above recommelidation?-[Entron."]

The implication seems to be that "Locofocos" especially are interested in these projects. What does the Gazette think of the action of the "Locofoco" Legislature of Massachusetts, by which all traces of state legislation are expunged from its Statute book? What Whig State has done as much?

We copy the following from the Liberator of the 21st of April.

A disgraceful scene took place in the Pennylvania House of Representatives on Saturday last, Mr. Brattan, the Editor of the State Capitol Gazette, was assaulted by Mr McGowan, one of the members, on account or an article which appeared in his Paper, and in the course of the affray was stabbed with a dirk. Fortunately, the weapon struck the shoulder blade, and Mr. Brattan was not dangerously wounded. A committe was appointed by the house to investigate the matter, and Mr McGowan was arrested and bound over in bonds of \$1000 to appear at the next court of sessions in Harrisburg.

Our correspondent from Niles is inormed that we have already devoted considerable space in our columns to Slavery in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that all the information he calls for, may be found in the Signal, Vol. 1, No. 42, 44, and 45, and in Vol. 2, No. 34, 87, 44, and 50.

OF Seven members of the Court Martial were for convicting Capt. McKenzie, and five for acquitting him. Two thirds were r quired for a conviction. One vote more would have changed the result. So says the Journal of Commerce: and for saying so, Capt. McKenzie has prosecuted the publ'shers for a libel.

The Albany Patriot quotes a fair lady as saying, "put love and murder into your paper, and it will be eagerly sought for." True, no doubt. A paper filled with murders, assaults, "sports of the ring," races, adultery, rapes, seductions, &c, &c, drawn out with great particularity, will be read with avidity by almost ail sorts of people. But what will be the effect of such narratives upon them?

The Litchfield Enquirer says of the Connecticut election:

"The Whigs would probably have carried every town where there is no choice but for the Liberty, nom nations. The Locos may thank Abolitionists not only for three Congressmen, but for their majority in the Legislature.

The Locos may thank the obstinacy of the Whigs for this result.

Gerrit Smith writes to O'Conuell, in

reference to the slanders upon abolitionists, "I am personally acquainted with hundreds
—I may say, thousands of abolitionists—and I cannot name an abolitionist, who used intoxicating liquor for a beverage, or who profane in his speech, or who is licentious."

The article on the "Cause of Hard Times" is supposed to be from the pen of Alvan Stewart. Let every one read it. Many thousand copies of it have been circulated in New Varle in the form of a tract.

The Editor of the Boston Times, a Tyler paper, proposes to publish a Sunday edition. Mr. Tyler's cause must be far gone, if it connot be upheld by working six days in

In Henrietta, N. Y. in 1840, the Liberty vote was one-this spring 35. In Kingsbury, the Liberty Supervisor and most of the ticket were elected. In Shushan, the Liberty vote was 41, in 1840, seven.

Goop .- The Chemung Whig says! The county commissioners in all the counties in Massachusetts, excepting Franklin, have decided to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquois. .

The Democratic majority in N. York ity was 6078. This was unprecedented .-The Whigs have only five members to the

The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette, the Anti-masonic organ, has long been anti slavery. It is said now to advocate Liberty principles.

OF Mr. Peabody, Editor of the Boston

Carn Laws .- The corn laws are yet debated, in the British Parliment, with great vigor the operation of the corn laws, made by Lord was defeated by 200 to 78.

There has lately been a flood at Albany, but it has not, however, done much injury. The cellars and lewer stones of many houses were filled with water.

Seven Democrats voted nay-not "ten per. righteous men " - being found amoung them. The vote was taken at midnight! It at Leipsic, Feb. 13th. was urged that according to the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, no State has a the robbery and murder of Boisselier, a mesright to legislate respecting the condition on senger of an Orleans Bank, in November last which fugitive slaves shall be returned, and and sentenced to be executed on the public therefore it was null and void, a mere incumbrance on the statute book. When the law was passed, it became a valuable safeguard to ted on the 22d day of February with great disgraceful and servile. Its repeal was doubt- Emperor. less intended as a sop to the slaveholders.

Americans in late years, have made an astonishing progress in the mechanical arts.-They have in some of these branches, reached file of Merida papers to the 23th ultimo, and near perfection; although it may, in some verbal intelligence from Sisal to the day of respects, be attributed to foreigners moving, her departure. into this country who are sk l'ul mechanics.

Americans being ambitious to excel, imand genius, and may it continue to be so.

The Albany Vigilance Committee say in reference to fugitives from Slavery:

"We take this occasion to say, that our friends in the country, and in villages, who need labor, will aid the cause of Liberty by sending in to this Committee for any amount of male and female labor. Ten days notice will enable us to supply almost any cull. And we believe the time has come when the necessity of healding up the prosperity of Camada, at the expense of our own country, has nearly passed away."

The Slave-holders in New Orleans are getting needy. The Collector of Cu-toms is said to have appropriated \$100,000 of the public money to cupply his necessities; and the late Post master was also a a heavy defaulter. We suppose, like their "illustrious predecessor," Swartaut, they will petition Congress for a compromise!

brothers recently took place at Eaton, Madi- lated to excite much apprehension. This son county, (N. Y.,) which is perhaps with- Spanish Island is 120 miles long and 40 wide. not a parallel in the country. Dr. Silas Clark, It contains about 200,000 inhabitants, half of Herkimer county, aged 75, and his brothers whites and half blacks. From its proximity Nathaniel 79, James 71, John 69, Samuel 67, to St. Domingo, in connection with the reand Josiah 64, all vigorous and healthy, aver-To witness such a meeting would almost pay additional interest is is imparted to the news. for a trip from Albany to Madison, if the other We are assured moreover, by persons who

There was a meeting of the Historical society of New York, last month, and the principal speakers were Albert Gallatin, W. F. Lawrence, and Daniel Webster. Mr Webster gave a history of the Boundary question from the beginning to the present time. His remarks were received with great applauser

INSURRECTION.

There has been an insurrection among the Negroes, at Havanna, and forty of them killed. They marched into three sugar estates, and after setting fire to the houses, increased their number to over 1,000; but they were soon put down by a company of regular

(F As soon as the Lake shall be open to some of its waters. Buffalo, passengers can travel from Jackson to New York or B ston by steam. The last link in the ra fronds has been completed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM FRANCE.

The debates in the Chambers on the secret service money terminated in a complete ministerial triumph. M. Guizot maintained his ground firmly and eloquently in debate against M. de Lamartine, M. de Toqueville, M. Mole, M. Thiers and the other orators of the oppusition, and the vote showed a majority on his side of 45. This indicates that the cabinet will withstand all the powerful efforts that have been made for its overthrow. The sentence of a rhapsedy by Lamartine, "either France a ust cease to be France or you must cease to govern her," is spoken of as one of the most eloquent and powerful ever progrounded in the Chambers. The amendment of the opposition was rejected, 243 to 197 and the bill finally passed by a vote of 244 to 155.

The packet-ship St. Louis, Capt, Bestoff, arrived at this port on Friday afternoon, bring. ing Paris papers up to the 7th ult. She brings ing Paris papers up to the 7th ult. She brings after Col. Edwards, the distinguished finan-little news of importance, as her dates are cier, was dragged from his hiding place, he only two days later than were received by the Liverpool packet.

The new Amussador of the Ottoman Porte Man Effendi, arrived in Paris on the evening of the 6th.

Madrid papers of Feb. 28, contains an account of the receptions at the Palace of the Regent on the preceeding day, on the occasion of

his fato.

The bill repealing the law granting a jury A masked ball was given at the Palace of trial to persons claimed as fugitive slaves, Berlin, Prussia, Feb. 23th. There were issued passed the House of Representatives in New 3,500 invitations. At 11 o'clock upwards of York but was not acted upon in the Senate. - 4,000 persons sat down to a magnificent sup-

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt

Montely has been convicted at Orleans, of

The birth-day of Washington was celebrethe liberty of the colored race; but since the enthusiasm, by the Americans at Rome, and decision above mentioned, we suppose its prac- Mr. Jenifer, the American Minister at Vienna, Troy Whig. tical effect is small. Yet the haste of the gave a splendid ball in honor of the day. It Legislature to repeal all its provisions, looks was attended by the highest dignitaries of the fit Eastern manufactures, Mr. Hudson?]-

> YECATAN .- By the arrival of the schooner Octovia, Captain Churchill, which left Sisal on the Stat of March, we have received our

A despatch published in the Boletin (Merida) of the 28th, informs that the Yucatecos state them, and take a great delight in bring. assaulted the enemy on the Eminencia, in the ing every thing to a state of perfection. It rear of Campeachy on the 25th of March, and may justly be said, that we now furnish speci- kept up a very brisk fire for three hours. The mens of mechanism which cannot be equalled Mexicans, it was supposed, had suffered conby any of the most polished Nations of the siderable loss, while that of the Campechanos Earth. A laudable ambition shows itself a. was inconsiderable. The assailants returned mong our mechanics, to exercise their skill to the city without effecting the dislodgement of the Mexicans. During the day no vessel of war belonging to the enemy was seen in

> The Mexican fleet had landed their forces The Mexican fleet had landed their forces than \$10 a head. They were slaves from at Selma and burned the town. They emerges slave State in the Union!—Patriot. barked on the 20th ultimo, and proceeded to Tilshae, where they again landed. It was thought that Sisal would be the first place of hourly expected. Four thousand five hundred troops had been despatched from Merida, Sisal and Hunacomah, to meet the enemy on their march from Tilshue.

The bombardment of Campeachy was yet continued, without serious demage. Troops were daily deserting the Mexican Army.

N. O. Bee, 6th inst.

The Revolt in Porto Rico .- The paragraph published in our paper of yesterday under the Pilot Line Head, in relation to the rising among the negroes at Porto Rico, and an hour-INTERESTING FAMILY. - A meeting of six by expected attack upon the whites, is calcucent revolution, and the probability of the sist by every means in their power, the emancipation of the colored race now in bondage. -Philadelphia Inquirer.

y made with the Sac and Fox Indians on the If I mistake not, this trait of character was 11th of October. By this treaty the tribes of strongly developed at the time the Saviour Sacs and Foxes cede to the U.S., forever commenced the work of emancipation upon all the lands west of the Mississppi river to earth. "Have any of the rule:s believed on which they have any claim or title, or in which him," was a question successful asked by 17 Hayti -President Boyer has departed they have any interest whatever-reserving a those who were leaders and attempted to confrom this island. He is now on his way: to right to occupy a portion of the land ceded trol the consciences of their fellow men; but England, on board a British men-of-war. The for a term of three years from the time the common people heard him gladly. A strigovernment is now administered by a commit- of signing the treaty. In consideration of this king similarity exists between the views and tce of twenty-five men, until a new President cession the United States agree to pay annu- conduct of the above mentioned leaders, and can be elected. An army of twenty thousand ally to the Sacs and Foxes an interest of five those of our two corrupt political parties. men, has taken possession of Port au Prince. per cent upon the sum of \$300,000, and to pay | Sirs, if there is one trait in the character their debts mentioned in a schedule annexed to of man more odious than another, to my mind the treaty, amounting to \$253,566 54. It is it is that which causes him to refram from e made the duty of the President of the United pousing the cause of the oppressed for fear States, as soon after the ratification of the of his popularity. Oh, what tremendous distreaty as may be convenient, to assign a trac | closures will one day be made, of the motives of land suitable for Indian purposes to the which now influence multitudes of ministers Sacs and Foxes for a permanent and perpetual and lay members of our Churches, when God residence for them and their descendants, which shall tear away the veil and show us to ourtreet of land shall be on the Missouri river or selves!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

John Randolph.—An original Anecdote.— During some period of Mr. Randolph's politi-cal career, he had the ill fortune to offend a coxcombish young fellow, who determined to revenge himself by insulting the Roanoke orator on the first opportunity that occurred .-At length the opportunity presented itself, when the young sprig, meeting Randolph, on the pavement, walked up to him very impudently and said, "I never gave the way to a d—n—d rascal." Mr. Randolph, pulling off his hat and making the gentleman a low bow, reglied, "Well, Sir, I always do," and gave him the pavement.

Education, Intemperance and Crime .- Of the present convicts in the Auburn prision. speech of Guizot in reply to the concluding only 2 had received a collegiate education, 12 an academic-500 could read, 210 could not read, 167 learned to read in prison-450 had been intemperate, 225 moderate drinkers, 54 total abstinent-in 200 cases the crime was caused by liquor-370 left home before 16 years of age-225 had been boatmen on canals, 150 sailors, 25 soldiers-816 had practiced gambling-123 had attended Sabbath school, 31 had read the Bible daily-357 had been

> Edwards at the Whipping Post .- The day was tied to a whipping-post, and one of the stoutest keepers applied lashes to his bare back, with a cat-o nine-tails. "Isu't that pretty treatment of a gentleman?" exclaimed the indignant Colonel. "Are not you a pretty gentleman?" replied the brandisher of the

The Legislative Council of Iowa passed a bill authorizing 19 divorces. Gov. Chambers

a. D. WOODWOUTH I .

Advocate's fees, in the trial of Commander Muckenzie, are \$10, per diem, and \$10 for every 15 pages of record, 150 words making east \$25 or \$30 a day. Is it any w that this trial is spread out to the length it is Letters and opinions are offered and placed on the record of the Court, all of which swell the enormous fees that are to go into his pocket .- .. Y. Erpress.

Woolen Manufactures in Michigan .- Two Eastern gentleman are now erecting a woolen manufactory at Marshall, in Michigan. The establishment will be completed during the summer; will give employment to about forty hands, and manufacture the coarser cloths, which are in great demand at the West .-

[How will this operation of the tariff bene-

Knitting Machine .- A Mr. French, of Springfield, Mass., has invented a machine that knits stockings without seam. It is now exhibiting in Boston. The Emancipator says it can be placed on a lady's table and knit her stockings, without interupting her other

The Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Alabama has decided that the marriage of a white man with an Indian woman, according to the forms & customs of the Choctaw nation, is void, that a civilized man is incapable of contracting marriage with a savage; and that their offspring is illegitimate and cannot inherit.

one of 4,020 colored people, in Africa: of whom about one-half were slaves. Last summer our Vigilance Committees colonized over 1,500 in Canada, at a cost of not more

Much has been said in the papers about Bible-burning in Canada, but we take it that in one half the States of this Union, one half of attack, off which port the Mexican fleet was the population are not allowed to receive bank accepted. Four thousand five hun-Protestant priests and people would unite to at the office of the subscriber, on the twelfth wrest them away, and if no other means day of May, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to would answer, they would not scruple to burn them!-Eman.

> ordinary or moderate length, delivered in the 17th May. five or six thousand dollars!

Economy.-The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, have passed a bill reducing the pay of members to \$2 per day.

> For the Signal of Liberty. TIME SERVING.

Massas. Epirors:-I take the present opportunity of sending you a line. With the result of our Town meeting you have already been informed by one of our friends who has forwarded the account. But there aging 70 years of age, formed the circle. - trouble having been fomented by Haytiens, is one formulable difficulty in our way on which I wish to make a remark. I mean the UNWILLINGNESS of a large number of our PRO brothers are men of iatelligence and worth have recently mingled with the Haytiens, that FESSED friends to come out and act, at the that we know the Doctor to be .- Albany Ar- a disposition exists among that people, to as- ballot box, because the time has not yet come -in other words it is not yet popular; they advise us to wait until some of our influential men, as they are pleased to term them, shall The Madisonian publishes the ratified treatake hold, and then we can do something .-

Niles, April 27th, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty. ANTI-SLAVERY IN NILES.

Messas. Entross:-We organized as a party, but a few day's previous to the Election for Township officers, and polled ten votes .-We hope next Fall to be able to tell a much better story. A deep interest is beginning to be felt in this section on the subject of Slavery and very many are becoming convinced that the North has something to do with it, and that every man and woman in the land has a duty to perform on this matter. There are many however who are not yet fully convinced of the necessity of Political Action, and many now who are so bound by the chains of Party or so destitute of moral courage, that they dare not vote the Liberty ticket. This place, from its advantageous position, is destined to exert a great influence on this part of the State, and considering the amount of general intelligence here, there is a great degree of ignorance prevailing on this subject. We must get the people's eyes opened, ere we can expect much from them-we must show them the horrors of slavery-the curse under which we rest as a nation-its injurious effect on Northern interests-the capability of each and every individual who refuses to exert his influence, moral and political, in the cause of universal freedom. I really believe that if the principles of the Liberty Party were generally known and understood, we should not long be in the minority. We suffer more from having our views and principles misrepresented than from open persecution. Niles, Berrien Co., April 7, 1845.

N. O. A.

Good Free in Hard Times .- The Judge WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVEN-

TION. At a convention of the Liberty Party of Washtenaw County, held at Ann Arbor, May 5, 1848, M. H. Cowles was called to the Chair, and T. Foster appointed Secretary. -The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Liberty Convention of the First Congressional District, which meets at Clinton on Wednesday, the 17th day of May. In case any of the delegates cannot attend, they are requested to send substitutes.

Jacob Sherman, Saline. F. M. Lansing, Pittsfield. A. F. Gorning, Manchester. J. C. Parsons, Sharon.

G. W. Bancroft, Bridgweter, J. Norris, Ypsilanti.

John Pebbles, Salem. Geo. Millerd, Scio. J. P. Weeks, Sylvan.

C. C. Palmer, Lima. E. Benton, Lodi.

M. II. Cowles, Ann Arbor.

M. H. COWLES, Prest. T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

LENAWEE COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

The Liberty party of the County of Lena wee are requested to meet at the Court House, in the village of Adrian, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of May inst, at ten o'clock, Cost .- It has cost over \$250 to colonize each A. M. for the purpose of choosing delegates o attend the Congressional Convention, to be holden at Clinton, in said County, on Wedresday, the seventeenth inst. A general attendance is most respectfully solicited.

By order of the Committee. L. P. PERKINS, Ch'n.

WAYNE LIBERTY CONVENTION. The Liberty Party of Wayne County are requested to meet in Convention, at Detroit, appoint twelve delegates to represent the County in the Congressional Convention for Costly Tatking in Congress .- A speech of the First District, to be held at Clinton, on

> CHAS. H. STEWART, Chair, of C. Con.

Detroit, May 2, 1848.

NOTICE.

An adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Washtenaw will be holden at Owasso, Shiawassa County, on the third Tuesday of May, 16th inst. at 5 o'clock. P. M. It is hoped that all the Bishops, and a full delegation of Elders will be

1RA M. WEAD, Stated Clerk, Ypsilanti, May 2, 1843.

LIBERTY MEETING AT CLINTON. Tuesday Evening, May 16. The citizens generally are respectfully requested to atten !. The meeting will be addressed by Charles H. Stewart, of Detroit, and others. April 22, 18 3.

DRIED APPLES.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

CHEESE.

TOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43.

3,000 FLOUR BARRELS for sale Chemp for C J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1813. Ploughs! Ploughs!

THE RE

OF CAN'T BE BEAT! AD THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of

PLOUGHS,

of a superior quality, which they offer for sale as CHEAP as can be purchased at any other place in this County. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves.

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.

Arth Arbor, April 20, 1843.

52-tf.

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only. WANTED,

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of coun

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 BEOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short nodec.

All kinds of RULING done to order.—
Country produce taken in payment.

April 19, 1843. 52-tf.

GRAVE STONES MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

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

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever seen afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please. WM. E. PETERS.

Detroit, Oct. 27, 1812.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufactoring WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in tuture will be similar. They have antirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their, terms are 374 kind in a new country. Their terms are 374 cents per yard for fulled cloth finished, or half the cloth will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is

given will be worked on the above terms.

If any wish to have their wool worked withprovided they assort it themselves, and turnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sucks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be

Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount required tor the consumption of the establishment. Woo sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack.—
The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in. nearly as can be done with reference to the

as nearly as can be done with reference to the different qualities.

IF Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very ensearable terms on which we offer to manufacreasonable terms on which we offer to manufac-ture it. The establishment is 2½ milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

Scio, April 30, 1843.

Cheaper than the Cheapest.



THE Subscribers are engaged in the marufac-tory of PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CAST-INGS, of a quality, which they are bold to say, cannot be surpassed in any respect in the State, which they offer at the low price of

FOUR DOLLARS,

with one extra point. Farmers, call and see for

WM. S. LOOMIS & CO. Clinton, Lenawee Co., April 24, 1843. 1-tf.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTICE

DOCTOR A. P. BLAKESLEE would re D spectfully inform the citizens of Saline and the adjacent country, that he has removed into the "Finch House," opposite Dr. Gurley's, where he may be outful ready for business at all

hours, unless professionally engaged.
Having received an encouraging share of patronage during the past year among them, he has concluded to make Saline his permanent residence, trusting that his success and attention to business will ensure him a continuance of the

public favor.

Although perfectly satisfied that his success and Although perfectly satisfied that his success and attention to business shall graduate the confidence which may be placed in him, he doesns it not improper to state that he possesses testimonials of a regular course of medical study, and enjoyed a student decrease protection from Medical Colleges and Hospitals in New York.

He will promptly attend to all cases of a sur gical character, to the various affections of the EYE and EAR, and adopt the most recent and lest approved modes of practice in such cases.

Charges will be moderate.
A. P. BLAKESLEE,
Saline, April 24, 1843.
2w-1

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured, to be paid by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, 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 Wash-tenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10th o'clock, A. M. in liber, No. 8, D. 1839, at 103 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 stim of one hun dred and twelve dollars and sixty one cents.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue a power of sale in said mortgage contained, 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 vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, 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 cartain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washtenaw, in the State aforesaid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four; in township No. four. section No. thirty-four; in township No. four, south of range No. four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less: excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, shove described, which was heretofore deeded by Grove Barker and Persis Barker to Isala Currier." Said Mortgage having been given to scenre the payment of the purchase noney of said premises.
GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.

H. A. Noves, Att'y. Dated, April 10th, 1843.

TO CLOTHIERS WOOL CARDERS

THE subscriber would respectfully solicit the an examination of clothers and wood careers, 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-

abled to sell them.

Among a variety of articles belonging to the

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; Sattinett Warp: Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines, Parson's, also, two or three

Carding Machines,

The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothiers Tools, together with some 12 or 15 ton of assorted 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.
PIERRE TELLER,
Wholesole Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, April 17, 1843.

LOST

IN the village of Ann Arbor, a BROAD AXE, with a long hickory handle. The finder is requested to leave it at the Signal Office.

April 25, 1843.

To Physicians and Country Merchants.



PIERRE TELLER, Whole-sale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar,) 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to parchasers, at very low rates:.

d Casks Epsom Saits; 2 casks four Suighur; 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap: I Bbl; powdered Rheubarb; 2 Bbls. Crepm Tartur; Castor. Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes:) Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicais; Perfumery of all kinds; Lorseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil; English Venitian Red; English Lampblack; Sp. Torpentine.

TO CLOTHIERS. MANUFACTURERS AND

MERCHANTS.

130 bbls. ground Camwood,

do Alum, 6 libds Copperas,

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,

200 do Verdegris.
10 Carboys Oil Vitriof,
6 do Aqua Fortis.
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitrio Acid,

Together with a complete assertment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Tenzles, Brushes, Jacks, Tenz

Hooks, Dye Kettlez, Pickers, Burling
Irons, Nippers, Pressiate of Potnsh, Sai Amoniac, Sai Soda,
Sugar of Lead, Steel
Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS,

last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIS.

SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment

> ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-Ing Paper, of ail stres; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

Any arricle of Forniture made to order, and

WANTED.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMIGAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu-merous testimonials from persons of the

From D. T. McCollum, Esq.

Messis. H. Harris & Ca:—

Gentlemen!—I have found by experience that
E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is an

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 1, 1843 If For the diseases in which this Phater is ap-licable, see advertisement in another common of

this paper.
E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW.

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

dry and in Oit; Engreen
Lampblack; Sp. Torpentine.
Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every
other article connected with the Drug, Pami,
Oil, and Dye Stuff Business.

1.17 1843.

THE 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, Nicar-ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

do Blue Vitriol.

300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Careuma, 200 do Verdigris,

2 cases Luc Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the

1649_

A. MI FAREEE.V. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and

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

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to ke as fush-ionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assurtment before buying

Warranted to please.
UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shortest notice.
CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND-WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogony Boards

In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, 4c. 4c. 4c. 4c. STEVENS & ZUG. Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

est respectability, which the proprietors have

invaluable remedy for Rhaumatism, having tried it to my satisfaction the past year. It has also been used in my family for local pains, and in every case has proved an infallible remedy. D. T. McCOLLUM.

Arbor, (Lower Town.) by
J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH. \ Town

JAMES G. BIRNEY

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

do Mechan cs' do Merchanta'

do Middlesex

Mystie

Middletown

Annabaug Stamford Stonington

Tolland Co.

Phames

do Chemical

New Haven county

Mohawk
do Mohawk Valley
do Mohroe Bank of
do Montgomery county
do New York State

do Newburgh bank of do Ogdensburgh do Olean bank of

do Onondaga

do Owego bank of do Phænis

do Pine Plains

do Poughkeepsie do Powell

par Watervlit do Wayne county

Allegany county 52 Cumberland of N. J.
Allegany county 52 Cumberland of N. J.
Albany bank of Farmers of N. J.
Albany bank of Far. & Mech.
Albion, " Far. & Mer.

Albany bank of Albion, "
America "
Attica "
Auburn "

do Commerce "

Binghampton Buffalo bank of

Brockport bank of do Brooklyn do Broome County do Canal Albany, do Canal b'k of Lockport

do Cattaraugus county 27

do Chenango bank of

do Chemung canal

do Clinton county
do Commercial Troy
do "Albany
do "Buffalo
do "Rochester
do "Oswego

do Corning Bank of do Dansville "

do Dutchess county

do Exchange Rochester do Ex of Genesee do Farmers' of Troy

do Delaware

do Erie county do Essex county

do Cayuga County Sussex
do Cent'l Cherry Valley do
do '' N Y bank of do
do Chautawque county do
OCHO

do Farmers', Malone 2 Massillon bank of do Far of Seneca county 30 Mt Pleasant, bk of do Far of Penn Yan 2 Maskingum bk of do Farmrs & Man Po-

do Langsingburg bank of 1 Wiskonson Fire & Made Lewis county, 1 Jane 10WA.

do Lodi b'k of Real Es 5

Bk & Trust Co Farm & Mech. bk ong Island par Payable at St. Jo.

" Stock 20 MICHIGAN. Bank of St. Clair

do Westchester county par do Western N Y ble of 30

27 Mech of Burlington
Mech, Newark
Mech, & Man, of T.
27 Marris Co. Bank of
Wewark bk'g In. Co.

Orange bk.

People's Salem Bk'g Co.

Princeton

N. H. & Del. B. Co 20

State, Canden do State, Elizabethtown par

State Bk at Morris de State, Newark de State N Brunewish de

do Belmont St Clairsville 4 do Chillicothe bank of 25 50 Chillicothe Bank of

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25 Cleveland Bank of

Clinton Columbiana of N.

Lisbon

Commercial

Commercial

Conservation

Lisbon

Commercial

Conservation

Conser

par 42 Dayton F.x & Savings Ins Farm & Mechanics

par Ohio Life Ins & Trust Co.

Sandusky bank of do Urbana banking Co

Western Konk of Wooster bank of Western Reserve bk

All other banks, un-

GANADA.
40 Bank of Brit. N. A.

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

Montreal, Bk of

Far. Joint Stock & bk'

Ning. Suspension Bridge

do Rochester bank of do Rochester City

Vorwich

Phoenix 6'k of Hartf'ddo
Orange county bk of
Orleans

do NEW-YORK CITY Rome bank of do America bank of par Sackett's Harbor do American Ex do Salina,

American Ex do Salina, Bank of Commerce do Saratoga county

do Buchers' & drovers par Silver Creek bank of do Chemical do Staten Island do City do State bk of N York

not found here may be considered worthless.

MAINE. Greenfield

Agricultural b'k no sale Hamilton Androscoggin Augusta Bangor Commercial Bangor, Bank of Belfast Hampshire Manufac, Haverbill Higham lo Housatonic lo Ipswich 6 Lancaster Brunswick Leicester do Lowell Canal do Lynn Mechanics' Contral City, Portland Commercial Cumberland, B'k of do Manufacturers' do Marblehead Ellaworth do Murket Franklin Frontier Granite Kenduskeng Lafavette

do Markane do Union
do Mechanics', New port do Whaling
do Mechanics', N. Bed. do Windham
do Mechanics', S. Bost. do Windham
Markane do Windham
Markane do Union do Mercantile do NEW-YORK Cr.
do Mar. Boston do American Ex do Salina,
do Merchante Salem do Bank of Commerce do Salina,
do Merchante Salem do Bank of Commerce do Salina,
do Merchants New port do do Salem do Seneca county do Seneca county de Marrimac Manufacturers Manufac. & Traders' do Naum Keng do New England Mariners' Medomac do N. Bank of Boston do Northampton Medgunticoo Mercantile Old Colony do Oxford do Pacific Neguemkeag Northern

People's Portland do Pawtuckot Sagadahock Skowhegan do People's de do Phænix, Charlestown 3 Mechanics do Ulster do Union Union do Merch'ts Exchange do Ultica Bank of do National bank de Washington county South Berwick St. Croix do Plymouth 26 Powow River Quinsigamond do Quiney Stone do Railroad Thomaston do National bank do Vernon Bank of do N. York bank of do N. Y Banking Co. 60 Washington county do N Y St'e St'k Secu-Waterville bank of Vassalborough Waldo do Randolph 6 Salem Westbrook Shoe & Lea'r Dea'rs do rity banking South Bridge do North River NEW HAMPSHIRE South Bridge
Ashuclot & South B'k of Boaton Ashuclot Cheshire Shawmut do Springfield do Tenth Ward 10 Whitehall bank of Tradesmen's Whitestown bank of Claremont Commercial do Union Bank of N Y do Yates county
do Washington 43 NEW JERSEY.
do Agricultural bank 3 Belvedere bk Concord Connecticut River Taunton Traders' Derry Tremont do Albany city of Weymouth Albany city Albany Dover Excur Farmers' Grafton o and Braintee Union, Boston o Village Granite do Warren, Boston do Warren, Danvers Lebanon Manufacturers' do Washington Merrimae

New Hampshire do Wintrop do Watertown **
N. Hampshire Union do Wor'ter, Wrentham do Ballston Spa RHODE ISLAND. do American Bank do Arcade do Bristol, Bank of Rochester do Blackstone Canal Strafford do Bristol Union 88 Citizens Union Bellows Falls City do Commercial, Bristol Poultney, Bank of Brattlebore, B'k of do Com. Providence Burlington, Bank of do Cranston Burlington, Bank of do Cranston Caledonia, Bank of do Comberland Commercial no sale Eagle b'k of Bristol Farmers' & Eagle, Providence
Far & Mechanics' do Exchange Montpelier, Bk of old do Exeter
do do new do Fall River Union Middlebury, Bk of do Franklin Manchester 4 do Freeman's Newbury 4 do Globe do High Street do Hope do Kent do Landholders' do Munufacturers'

Orange Co Rutland St. Albans Vergennes Windsor Windsor
Woodstock "do Mechan. & Man. do Ex of Common MASSACHUSETTS. Merchants', Prov. do Farmers of Troy par Geauga bank of Agricultural do Mount Hope do "Warwick Granville Alexandowr do Narragansett do Farme & Mech Roch do Arandover do Narragansett do Farmers & Droyers par Hamilton bank of Andover do National do Farm of Orleans Lancaster Lafayette do N. Eng. Commer. do Far & Mech of Gen Massillon bank of Massillon bank of Far of Seneca county 30 Mt Pleasant, bk of Massillon bank of Far of Seneca county 30 Mt Pleasant, bk of Massillon bank of Massillon bank of Far of Seneca county 30 Mt Pleasant, bk of Massillon bank of Massillon bank of Far of Seneca county 30 Mt Pleasant, bk of Massillon bank of Massillon bank of Massillon bank of Far of Seneca county 30 Mt Pleasant, bk of Massillon bank of - Mechanica do Newport do N. A. Bank of do North Kingston Bedford Commercial North Kingston
Newport Exchange do Keepsie
North Providence do Farmers, Hudson
Pacific do Fort Plain
Pascoag 10 Genesee Bank of de North Providence de Pacific Blackstone do Pascoag do Pawtuxet
do Phœnix, Westerly do Geneva bank of
do Phœnix, Providence do Hamilton
do Phœnix, Providence do Herkimer county
Umbland do Providence Co do Highland
do R I Agricultural do Howard Trust &
do Rhode Island Central 3
do Rhode Island Union do Hudson River
do "Bank of do Ithaca bank of
do Roger Williams's do James Charles River

Brighton Bristol Co Bunker Hill Cambridge Central Charlestown Chickopee Citizens' Nantucket do Rhode Island Union do Ithuca bank of ILLINOIS.

do " "Bank of do Ithuca bank of ILLINOIS.

do Roger Williams's do James Gosmithfield Exchange do Jefferson county State bk of Illinois do "Lime Rock do Kinedrhook bank of par Illinois, bk of Wisconsin. City, Boston Cohannet Lime Rock
Union
Traders' Newport Commercial Roston Commercial, Salem Concord Danvers do Village Dorchester & Milton do Warren do Warwick Duxbury Eagle East Bridgwater Weybosset
lo Woonsocket Falls
lo Wakefield Essex, N. Andover CONNECTICUT, Madison county Fair Haven

do Bridgeport § Manufacturers'
do City b'k of N Haven do Mech & Farm
do Connecticut do Mech Buffalo do City b'k of N Haven do do Connecticut do Mech. Buffalo do Conn Riv b'ng Co. do Merchants & Farm do do East Haddam do Merch Ex of Buffalo Merch Ex of Buffalo do Merch Ex of Sche-City Bank 40 Com. bk of U. C. Gore Bank Fall River Fitchburg Framhingham Freeman's General Increst Globe do Merch Ex of Buffelo 37 do Exchange do Fairfield Co do Mercontile of Schedo Farmera' & Mech's' do do Hartford do Housatonic R R com 25 Millers of N York Salo Goucester

" Providence

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

do do Lockport

do Long Island

do Lowville bank of do Lyons bank of

Office in the Law Buildings, Second Story, Corner of Beaver and Market Streets. The subcriber commenced the publication of a new daily paper on Tuesday, January 3d. 1842. It will be devoted to the cause of liberty, of good morals, commercial news, & general intelligence

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

In respect to commercial and monetary affairs, arrange nents 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 Lieraty, "without concealment, without compromise."

realment, 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 year in advance.

Advertising rates.—I square (12 lines) first insertion, 25 cents. For each additional insertion I2 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 wilely in every county in this State but 5, and to a considerable extent in 12 other States and Territories, for \$15 a square.

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

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

CHARLES T. TORREY, Publisher.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Honss. Powers and Thressing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor,

do City
do Commercial
do Clinton
do Del & Hud canal co par
10 Dry Dock
do Fulton bank of N Y par
do Greenwich
do Greenwich
do Tanners
par Lafayette par Tompkins county 3
Leather Manuf 't'rs par Tomawanda bank of 40
Manharten Company do Troy bank of 5
Mechanics' b'ng Aso do Mechanics' bank do U S Bk of at Buffalo 27
Morchants' do Ulster County par

The attention of the following recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihorn—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disease and death to Peters' Pills, and residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well knewn that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, 'keep it before the people' must and will be heaven that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle. &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazing and of an abortion; which facts are afting under the willow that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and their series of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well knew that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and tentry windicates.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by

This is to inform the public that I have purchased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, made by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be constructed upon better prin-

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a numvented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a num-er of months, and believe it is the best power in "ea, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am ac-quainted, and being small in compass, is asily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power.— The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by fermers for whom I have thrashed.

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

SMUT MACHINES.

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the mills that will be a subscriber of the subscribers. rience 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.

SECOND VOLUME

THE WAGNET.

Divited to the investigation of Human Phys-iology, embracing Cephology, Phrenology, Pathetology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Neurology, Electricity, Galvanism, Mag-netism, Light, Caloric, Life.

BY LA ROY SUNDERLAND. The Design of this popular and interesting work, is the investigation of all the laws which appertain to Human Life, and which are concerned in the production of those states of the Mind, called SOMNAMBULISM, INSAN-ITY, DREAMING, SECOND-SIGHT, SOMNIPATHY, TRANCE, CLAIRVOYdo Hamilton do Xenia Bank of 4
do Herkimer county do Zineaville, Bank of do Highland par
do Howard Trust & BanState bk of Ind. & Br. 3

ANCE, and various other Mental Phenomena, which have, hitherto, remained shrouded in which have, hitherto, remained shrouded in mysicry.

Its pages are enriched with Essays and Communications, detailing FACTS, illustrating the Science of CEPHOLOGY, which teaches the influences and susceptibilities of the HUMAN BRAIN, and the method of controlling its separate organs by PATHETISM; together with such information as may assist in the most successful application of this wonderful agent to Disgnosis—the Delineation of Character—and the relief of Human Suffering.

The Second Volume will be commenced in June, 1843, in large octave form, and issued monthly, on the following

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 number; 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 copies for one year.

V. To the trade, they will be put at Nine

Dollars, per hundred, when one hundred cop-ies are ordered at one time, with the cush in T Agents must state, distinctly, what the in entire valume, or for so many single copies

As these terms are low, the Publisher cannot doubt but Agents will see the Justice of giving special attention to what follows.—

IP All payments must be received by the

ablisher before each number is sont out of

III All payments must be remitted free 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.

II Every editor who shall give this Prosectus (including this paragraph) six inser-ons, shall receive THE MAGNET for one year, from June, 1843, provided the papers contain.

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand to give the front of the papers contain.

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superioric ELDRED & CO.

19. 18431 New York Card," New York Cuy, and pro-vided, also, that these conditions be complied ty. January 12, 1843 with before January, 1844.

Peters Pills.

The undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture flows, and a half mile serious the continue to manufacture flows, and a half mile serious the continue to manufacture flows, and a half mile serious the continue to manufacture flows, and a flow of the continue to manufacture flows, and a flow of the continue to manufacture flows, and a flow of the public that they are to get and the post of the continue to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common wargon box, and drawn with case by two horses. It is a shift in the common wargon box, and drawn with case by two horses. It is a shift in the common wargon box, and drawn with case by two horses. It is a shift in the common wargon box, and drawn with case in the common wargon box, and drawn with case in the common wargon box, and drawn with case in the common wargon box, and drawn with case in the common wargon box, and drawn with a same than the common wargon box, and drawn with case in the common wargon box, and drawn with a same than the common wargon box, and drawn with case in the common wargon box, and drawn with a same than the common wargon box, and drawn with a same than the common wargon box, and drawn with a same than the common wargon box, and drawn with a same than the common wargon box, and drawn and the common wargon box and the common wargon box, and drawn and the common wargon box and the common wargon Tis fun they say to get well with them,

them and to enquire of those who have used ical scenee. Dr. Peters was bred to the heatthem. There will be one for examination at N.
H. Wine's, Dexter village; and one at Mantin William's storchouse in Detroit—both driven machinery in the world for pill working. these gendlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

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

believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of harses than any other power with which I am acquainted.

WINDLYS ful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well 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 scythe; I have come to deliver them all up to you-

Sir, my calling is over-my business is through; I have been for three years in a terrible stew, And I really don't know what on earth I'am to Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain

But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by name; 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

sway. While musing in cogneil what course to pursue

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while.

As though his soul was turred 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 soy,
Five hundred thousand pills a day;
So that the chance is very small
Of people dying there'at all;

For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try continue to buy them For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard. & Co., Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima: J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merri-man, 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-

Painting.

Oil Will

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town
where he intends at all times to buy FLA

SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil,

e view of carrying on the above business FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their its branches, (some of which are Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of HOUSE, SIGN, and

rnamental Painting

GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, in imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respecifully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce

is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

GROUND PLASTER.

Continue to keep a good supply of

Ground Plaster,

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

The house occupies an eligible possible corner of Woodbridge and Rustreets, in a business part of the city.

Those who may honor him with the tenance, may be assured that no expensed Ann Arbor.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, 14 C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatentine,
Danl, L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft,
H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo,
James W. Cothrop, P. M. Galesburgh,
T. L. Bölkcom, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Reymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.

John C. Winnas, Sylvan,
J. Millard & Son, Dexter.
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northville, Mend & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac,

Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit.
John Owen & Co. Detroit. Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,
E. Samson, Ypsilanu,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

NO FICTION

ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased,

which enables him to sell low for ready.

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

at the highest market price.

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

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

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

raises paguliar to new countries.

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

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are

superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

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

with perfect safety.

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

full directions.

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

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from
the country promptly attended to.

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

L. BECKLEY.

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

two crops instead of one. MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what

oney we have in our own State.

[45-it.] JOEL R. HIDDEN.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 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 PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, or the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph

Those who may honor him with their coun tenance, may be assured that no expense or at-tention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-

S. D. WOODWORTH.

[46-1y]

Chancery Sale.

Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder. IN the cause pending in the Court of Chincery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Herriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendents, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the contractive treaties of the said George, the said George of twenty one vents.

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. eighteen hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redcem certain mortgaged premises in the Com-plainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of lour hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four ceans, and the interest to accume 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 hundred and forty-one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accurated, or might thereafter accume with said 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

and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference heing thereunto had, may more felly appear,

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

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in

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 Twelva o'clock, at noon, at the Court House of the County of Washtenaw, in the village of Ann Arbor, sell to the highest bidder, at public Auction, the lands and premises in said decree mentioned, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the aforesaid sum, interest and costs, and can be sold separately without injury to any of the parties in this cause, which said lands and premises are known and described as follows, viz: All that cortain tract or parcel of land situate in All that cortain most 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 sev-

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 Complt.

Dated this 25th day of Murch, 1843.

ANN ARBOR STEAM FOUNDRY

(NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.) PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. have erected ART RIDGES, KEAT & 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 Wate, Sleigh Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wag-on and Buggy Boxes, Ploughs and Plough Cast-ings of the various kinds used in this State, and ings of the various kinds used in this State, and the most approved patterns used in Ohio, all of which they respectfully invite the Public to examine. They are prepared to furnish Farmers and others with PLOUGHS as early in the season as they may be wanted for use, and which will be warranted good. All Castings made by them will be sold CHEAP, and for READY PAY and

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!!

such as Broad Cloths, Sheetings, Merinos, Statinetts, Shirtinge, Muslin de Lains
Reaver Cloths, Camlets, Shawls,
Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calicoes,
Alapaca, Boots & Shoes, Calf Skins. SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER

A good assortment of Hardware and Grocer-ies, all of which will be sold as low for Cash, as any other store in Ann Arbor. H. P. & Co. will take in exchange for Goods, Hides, Park. Land. Butter, Flaz Seed, Timuthy Seed, Tallow, Ac. on as favorable terms as any Store here or else-

Any quantity of WHEAT wanted, and the

Izower Town, Ann Arbor, Feb. 1, 1843.

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 cosh; or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by apprais-

The Washtenaw lands consist of 118 acres in the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and upper lands, good timber, running water, corn and whent soil, excelent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good toads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultiva-CHA'S H. STEWART,

47 the Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Millinery & Dress Making. MRS. C. BUFFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, 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, 1845. 50 ly

FOUNDRY.

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

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. March 28, 1843. 49-2m

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

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. SALARATUS—A prime article in boxes or barrels, for sale at the lowest prices by F. DENISON.

8 Sept. 24, 1842.