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THE SIGNAL OF L BERTY

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POETRY.

MAY DAY.

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Up ye slumberers, one and all! Welcome in the smiling May! Hear ye not the thrilling call? Will ye waste in bed the day? 'Tis a morn for old and young, Prodigal of joy and song!

Ses! the watch fires of the night, One by one are vanishing: What a glorious tide of light Issues from Morn's golden spring! Flooding every land and clime, Up the sun goes, slow, sublime!

Birds of every kind and hue, Airily are glancing by, And with notes expressive, true, Fill the air with melody; Who would lose their joyous strain? Who, inert, abed remain?

Maiden with the flashing eye, Quench its brilliance not in sleep; Let the blushes, mounting high, Share Aurora's colors deep; Gather flowers to braid thy hair; For a queenly state prepare.

Child absorbed in sportive dream, Be not slumber's pretty dupe; Up and drive the mimic team, Fly the kite or which the hoop; Let the music of thy mirth In a merry shout have birth.

Youth in sweetest visions lying, Building worlds with busy thought; Now exulting, smiling, sighing, O'er the labors thou hast wrought, Fairest scenes by Fancy drawn, Cannot match so fair a morn.

Manhood, lift thy stately head-Stand erect, Creation's lord! Leave the couch by dalliance spread-O'er thy empire walk abroad; Earth and sky were made for thee, Dressed in royal pageantry.

All who pine in secret love, All whose hopes are high or low, Ugly folks who would improve, Handsome, who would prettier grow Rich and poor, gay, wise and witty, Leave, at earliest dawn, the city.

Exercise will use his brushes With a painter's matchless skill. Covering palest cheeks with blushes, Giving eyes new power to kill: Oh! then slumber not, I pray-Go and welcome jocund May.

MISCELLANY.

MY WIFE'S GOLD RING. OR, JOHN GASPARD LAVATER AND THE POOR WIDOW .

It was the practice with Lavater (an emi-1741,) to read every morning, one or more ly Father feedeth them." chapters in the Bible, and to select from them one particular passage for frequent and speof the Gospel of Matthew, he exclaimed, make choice of any particular portion of it!' himself upon his knees, and prayed for Divine

When he joined his wife at dinner she asked him what passage of Scripture he had chosen for the day. 'Give to him that asketh thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away,' was the reply. 'And way,' these, rejoined Lavater, 'are the words sess is this poor book, and it is old.' of him to whom all and every thing belongs that I possess. I am the steward, and he the and thank God, and not me, for verily I deserve to him who asks from me, and not to refuse entreaties; go in peace, and forgive an erring him who would borrow of me; or, in other brother.'

how much more then, when asked."

This, continues Lavater in his diary, apthat I spoke with more than usual warmth; apartment. my wife made no further reply than that she would well consider these things.

but my rent is due to-morrow, and I am short moral law, and to fulfil only the easy part of mindle known at the office.

To All Remittances and Communications should be addressed, Post paid,

To Stonal of Liberty: Ann Arbor, Mich. In the stonage of up to meet this demand; but six dollars yet my profession? are wanting, and to-morrow is term day.'-- I read over once more the chapter which I the day we were married. It is all I can spare ciple and practice are in perfect accordance. sir, if you can, do assist me.'

> which contained about two dollars; these, and my own salvation! I said to myself cannot extricate her from her difficulty; she requires six; besides, even if they could, I have need of this money, for some other purpose. Turning to the widow, I said, have you no friend, no relation, who could give you this trifle?

'No, there is no one! I am ashamed to go from house to house; I would work day and night; my excuse for being here is, that people speak so much of your goodness: if, however, you cannot assist me, you will at least forgive my intrusion; and God, who has never yet forsaken me, will not turn away from me in my six: jeth year!'

At this moment the door of my apartment opened and my wife entered. I was ashamed and vexed; gladly would I have sent her away; for conscience whispered, 'Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away.' She came up to me and said, with much sweetness, 'This is a good old woman; she has certainly been ill of late; assist her if you can.'

Shame and compassion struggled in my dark soul. 'I have but two dollars,' I said in a whisper, 'and she requires six; I'll give her a trifle in the hand and let her go."

Laying her hand on my arm and smiling, my wife said aloud, what consience had whispered before-Give to him that asketh thee: and to him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away.'

I blushed, and replied with some little vexation, Would you give your ring for that purpose?

·With pleasure,' answered my wife pulling

The good old widow was either too simple or too modest to notice what was going on, and was preparing to retire, when my wife called to her to wait in the lobby. When we were left alone, I asked my wife, 'Are you in carrest about the ring."

'Certainly, how can you doubt it?' she said; 'do you think that I would trifle with charity! Remember what you said to me about half an hour ago. Oh my dear friend, let us not make a show of the Gospel, you are in general so kind, so sympathising, how it it is that you find it so difficult to assist this poor woman? why did you not without hesitation, give her what you had in your pocket? and did you not know there were six dollars in your desk, and that the quarter will be paid to us in less than eight days?' She then added with much feeling, 'Take no thought for your life, what we shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Behold the fowls of the air; they sow not, neither do they nent clergyman born in Zurich, Switzerland, reap, nor gather into barns; yet your heaven-

I kissed my wife while tears ran down my cheek :- Thanks, a thousand thanks for this cial meditation during the day. One morn- homiliation!' I turned to the desk, took from ing after reading the fifth and sixth chapters it the six dollars, and opened the door to call in the poor widow-all darkened around me What a treasure of morality! how difficult to at the thought, that I had been so forgetful of the omniscience of God as to say to her, 'I can-After a few moments' consideration he threw not help you.' Oh, thou false tougue! thou false heart! If thou, Lord, should mark iniquities, Oh Lord, who shall stand? 'Here is what you need,' I said addressing the widow.

At first she seemed not to understand what I meant, and thought I was offering her a small contribution, for which she thanked me, and presssed my hand; but when she perceived how is this to be understood?' said his wife. that I had given her the whole sum, she could "Give to him that asketh thee; and from him scarcely find words to express her feelings .that would borrow of thee turn thou not n- She cried, 'Dear sir, I cannot repay; all I pos-

'Keep your book,' said I, and the money too, proprietor. The Proprietor desires me to give no thanks, after having so long resisted your

him who has none, and if I have food, I must but she smiled and said, 'Do not take it so councils and decisions of the Phalanx, except share with him who is an hungered and in much to heart, my friend, you yielded at my want; this I must do without being asked; first suggestion; but promise me, so long as I wear a gold ring on my finger, and you know I possess several besides, you will never neared to me so evidently and incontrovertibly allow youself to say to any person, 4I cannot to be the meaning of the verses in question, help you.' She kissed me and left the

When I found myself alone, I sat down and wrote this account in my diary, in order to I had scarcely left the dining room a few humble my deceitful heart—this heart which. minutes, when an aged widow desired to speak no longer ago than yesterday, dictated the to me, and she was shown into my study .- words, 'Of all characters in the world, there tors. A good moral character shall in all ca-Forgive me, dear sir,' she said, 'excuse the is none I would more anxiously avoid than ses be deemed indispensable. liberty I am about to take; I am truly ashamed that of a hypocrite,' yet to preach the whole six dollars; I have been confined to my bed it, is hypocrisy. Merciful Father! how long be held in such place as the board of Directors

Here she opened a parcel, which she held in had read in the morning with so little benefit, her hand, and said, 'This is a book with a sil- and felt more and more ashamed, and convinver clasp, which my late husband gave me | ced that there is no peace, excep where prinof the few articles I possess, and sore it is to How peacefully and happily I might have endpart with it. I am aware that it is not enough | ed this day, had I acted conscientiously to the | of the Association signed by the President and nor do I see how I could ever repay,-but dear | blessed doctrines I professed! Dear Saviour, send thy Holy Spirit mto this benighted heart, I am very sorry, my good woman, that I cleame it from secret sin! and teach me to ciation thall always be open to the examinacannot help you,' I said: and putting my hand employ that which thou hast committed to my tion of any stockholder. iuto my pocket I accidentally felt my purse, charge, to thy glory, and a brother's welfare,

> At a meeting of the Washtenaw Fourier Association held at the Mechanic's Lyceum Room on the evening of 26th inst., L. C. Goodale was chosen chairman pro tem. and C. J. Garland Secretary pro tem. and the following constitution was unanimously adop-

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION OF THE WASHTENAW PHALANX.

The undersigned do hereby unite and associate themslyes to organize and found a Domestic and Industrial Association; and for this purpose they do hereby mutually agree and bind themselves and their assigns to the performance of the covenants and engagements in the following articles contained. ARTICLE 1.

Sec. 1. The name of this Association shall be the Washtenaw Phalanx, and by this name it shall be designated in all its dealings.

Sec. 2. The business of the Washtenaw Phalanx shall be the prosecution of Agriculture, Manufactures, the arts and sciences. Education, and Domestic Industry, according to the associative system of Charles Fourier.

Sec. S. The capital of the Washtenaw Phalanx shall be not less than twenty-five | Sec. 4. The above privilege shall extend on stockholders holding a majority of the capital stock, then existing, be increased at any fo- and Directors. ture time: to be divided into shares of \$50 each and fifths of shares.

Sec. 4. The members of the Association, composed of single persons and families, shall three years, be credited the parties as stock. not, in the commencement, exceed in number four hundred individuals.

ARTICLE II. Sec. 1. The affairs of the Washtenaw Phaanx shall be administered and managed during its organization and until it is fully in operation by a President, Vice President and twelve Directors, who, together with a Secre-

retary, shall be elected annually. Sec. 2. The President, Vice President and Directors shall hold office until the Association is organize I and in operation.

Sec. S. The Vice President shall preside at the meetings of the Board of Directors; except in case of acting as President, when a chairman pro tem. shall be appointed.

Sec. 4. The neglect of duty, or the repeated non-attendance of a Director at the meetings of the Board, shall be considered a vacation of office, and his place shall be filled by

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The President, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, shall direct, manage and superintend the organization of the Asso ciation, and the distribution of its material me

Sec. 2. When the organization of the Asociation is completed, an internal government, administered by councils elected be the members, in conformity with the principles laid down by Charles Fourier, shall be established, and the functions of the President, Vice President and Board of Directors shall

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. A person may be a stockholder without being a resident member of the Phalanx, and a member without being a stock-

Sec. 2. Residence on the Domain and participation in the labors of the Phalanx, shall be necessary to constitute a person a member. and no new member shall be admitted after the Phalanx is organized but by the consent of a majority of existing members, and by

Sec. 3. All members of the age of twentyone years and upwards shall have an equal

questions relating to appropriations of money and improvements on the Domain, which shall be determined by a majority of the votes of resident stockholders, each of whom shall have a vote for the first share of capital stock and one vote for every five shares, thereafter, but in no case shall a stockholder have more than

Sec. 4. Admission as a member of the Association shall in the commencement, be decided upon by the President and Board of Direc-

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. A meeting of the stockholders shall may appoint twice in each year, on the first Monday in June, and on the first Monday in December, of which meetings, public notice shall be given, at least three weeks previous, and the first meeting of the stockholders shall be held at such time and place as the Board of Directors shall appoint.

Sec. 2. At every semi-annual meeting of the stockholders a full statement of the affairs Directors shall be presented.

Sec. 3. The books and affairs of the Asso-

Sec. 4. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the President or a majority of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI. Sec. 1. At the semi-annual meeting in De-

cember the total product of the Association for the year shall be ascertained and a general settlement of accounts shall take place.

Sec. 2. Out of the total product shall first be deducted the taxes, insurance and repairs, following preamble and resolutions were adopand the Lalance shall then be divided as follows; one quarter shall be paid as a dividend upon the capital stock to the stockholders, and the remaining three quarters shall be divided among those who perform the labor, according to the system laid down by Charles Fourier for the distribution of profits, with in giving to the homeless stranger, food and such modifications and exceptions as circumstances may, in the opinion of the President and Board of Directors require.

Sec. 3. Any stockholder may at the time of subscribing, elect to receive after the first year in lieu of the dividend of one quarter of the product, a fixed dividend of seven per cent. which shall be paid out of the three quarters blows, crushing the tenderest feelings of huallotted to labor, and the dividend of one quarter of the product which would have been paid to such stockholder shall be credited to pect that renders a life, miserable at best, ev-

thousand dollars, which may, by a vote of the ly to those stockholders who invest a cash capital, unless with the consent of the President

Sec. 5. All balances due to members or stockholders at the annual settlement of the affairs of the Phalanx shall, during the first

Sec. 1. The President and Board of Direstors shall have no power to contract any loan or incur any debt in the name of the As-

Sec. 2. This Constitution shall be regarded as a provisional government, to be altered or amended by a majority of members.

On motion it was voted that a committee of 5 be appointed by the Chair to obtain subscribers to the constitution, and call a meeting for the election of officers. A. Hickcox, G. Corselius, Thomas N. Caulkins, Sabin Felch and William Jones were appointed said com-

Voted that when thirty subscribers are obtained to the Constitution, the Committee shall call a meeting for the purpose of organization and to transact such other business as may then come before the Association.

Adjourned sine die L. C. GOODALE, Cha'n.

C. J. GARLAND, Sec'ry.

proclamation to the French, says that "1,200,-000 men are merching against the usurper,' (Napoleon):at the average step of a soldier on march, one step of each makes 600 miles, and will wear out one pair of shoes; so that if they march 25 miles in one day, they will wear out 50,000 pair of shoes and the whole distance traveled will be 50,000,000 miles, or equal to 1.200 times round the globe of the earth at the equator! If the whole 1,200,000 men vere drawn up in a single line, allowing two feet each, the line would extend from London to Edingburg, four hundred miles.

The French have cost England nearly one thousand millions of guineas! which would purchase half the estates in the kingdom; or build ten cities as large as London .- Niles' Register, Aug. 12, 1815.

The Ameers of Scider, whose territory hes on the Indus, have recently been subdued by the British arms, and the whole valley of the river is consequently now a British province. It opens a vast region of country to the march of civilization and religion. Less than 8000 disciplined troops conquered 25,000 Hindoos, subscribing to the constitution and rules of the in a pitched battle! As surely as time rolls on, the whole of Central Asia will be brought under the swav of England. China, too, will be a dependent province of a little island not

COMMUNICATIONS

PRO-SLAVERY MOB IN LIVONIA.

For the Signal of Liberty.

On the 20th ultimo, a company of ten fugilives from Missouri, to wit: three men, two women, and five children, two of whom were infants of about thirteen months each, came to the house of Mr. John Diamond of this Town, who kindly received and entertained them, in obedience to the injunctions of the Holy Scriptures. His benevolent conduct towards the needy strangers, aroused the indignation of the mobocracy, some of whom, were professors of religion, and who that evening had attended a prayer meeting in the neighborhood, from whence they proceeded to a store, and having matured their plans, and reinforced their numbers, by admitting to their ranks some associates from the drunkery, and being furnished with guns, bells, drums, horns, goose-quills, &c. approached the hospitable dwelling, where the strangers were sheltered, at about twelve o'clock at night, where they continued an hour or more, performing operations peculiar to mobocrats, and congenial with their depraved feelings. After they retired, Judge Lynch's horse, alias a fence rail, with legs to it, with an image, and certain inscriptions upon it, was found standing near the door of the dwelling. The church, of which some of the rioters were members, did themselves great honor by expelling from the Communion, such of their number, as were participants in the outrages of that night, and the respectable part of this community, indignant at such conduct, have not been backward to express their abhorrence of such tumultuous proceedings. At a meeting of the citizens of this Town, the 6th of May, the

Whereas, from a recent occurrence in this Town, it appears, that our respectable and quiet citizens, cannot in peace, perform the highest duties they owe to God and man, in administering to the necessities of the needy; shelter; in helping the poor, aefenceless, and oppressed slave, to his only place of refuge from the most cruel and relentless despotism that ever scourged mankind; in transporting him beyond the reach of that merciless hand, which, though wearied with lashing its victira, has yet the stimulus of averice to deal its manity, by separating husbands and wives, parents and children thus blighting every prosen supportable. Professing christians, have, in a monstrous zeal, in the cause of tyranny, even exchanged the house of prayer, for scenes of bacchanalian riots, and because for sooth, a neighbor did not turn the wayworn traveller from his door, to seek a shelter, more in keeping with, and accessible to, Lynch law, and mobocrative violence; as though every principle of law, and christianity, was tolerant of mobs and in opposition to pailanthropy. Let it not startle the patriot, when he is told, that we boldly avow our determination, to assist shrine of monarchy; when in his own Country, the boasted land of liberty, tyrants tread him in the dust, and even professing christians, assemble in mobs, and chant their orgies, wild with jeers and threats, at his door, who dares to give him "aid and comfort." If there is but one alternative, to bow to the mandate of an unreasoning and unprincipled mob, or an appeal to the laws of our Country, be it ours to choose the latter, until a change of heart takes place (which they profess to believe) so as to render an appeal to sympathy effectual.

Therefore, Resolved, That we fully approve of the conduct of John Diamond, in entertaining the fugitive slaves and think he is jutified in the sight of his God, and his coun-

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the conduct of those citizens who were engaged Odd Calculation .- Louis XVIII, in his in the late riot, and pledge ourselves to discountenance all such proceedings.

> Resolved, That the proceedings of this meetand published in the Signal of Liberty, and the Detroit papers are requested to copy the

BENJ. F. STEVENS, Cha'n. HARVY DURFRE, Sec'y. Livonia, May 6th, 1843.

Psalm Singing among Slaves .- William Cullen Bryant, the poet, has recently made a visit to Richmond, Va. While there he saw eighty slaves arranging tobacco icaves. During their employment the most of them were whiling away the tedious hours bys nging psalm tunes. These poor fellows were nearly all members of the Baptist and Methodist churches; and, as they were fond of singing sacred music, their master encouraged them in it, for they "worked better." Slaveholders are willing their slaves should be religious and sing, because they can more easily enforce the command of St. Paul, "Servants be obedient to your masters"-but they will not permit them to learn to read, and acquire knowledge lest with their learning they should find that the Bible also enjoins upon them to "provide for their own household."—Bangor Gazette.

Robt. Southey, the English Poet, is send.

SELECTIONS.

STOP THE SWINDLER.

Stop the Swindler! What swindler?-American Slavery! A swindler that has defrauded more merchants, ruined more tradesmen, and impoverished nore widows and orphans than have Rathbun, Edwards, and their kindred forgers, and all gamblers and stock speculators to boot. Of what has slavery swindled us? Slavery

has swimlled us out of our good name, and

cheated us into her support. When our fathers established this government, we thought the now old fashioned doctrine of man's equality wou'd remain its foundation stone. We then had a character for Democracy; and the liberals of Europe-the lovers of freedom, were loud in our praise. Now they call us hypocrites. When we talk about freedom and equality, they tell us about dur two and a half millions of Slaves; when the sign of 'the star spangled banner," they tell us it protects the African slave-trade; when we denounce the foreign slave-trader, they point us to our own slave-trade, which is licensed by Congress, in the District of Columbia. Thus, instead of being respected as a nation of freemen, they regard us as a slave-holding and slave trading republic. We can abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and can put a stop to the domestic slave-trade. This can be done by Congress, and Congress are the servants of the people-not their masters. The people of the North pay at least four-fifths of the expenses of the general government. Florida was purchased to sustain slavery, at the cost of five millions of dollars; the North gave four millions towards buying it. The Florida war has cost not less than fifty millions, of which the North has paid forty millions. Do you wonder the nation is bankrupt? There is a larger military force kept at the South than at the North. Why is this? Because slavery exists at the South, and slavery is always attended by danger. Of whom is this force composed? Mainly of Northern soldiers and seamen, commanded by Southern officers!-Who pays this army and this navy? The greater part of their pay comes from the laborer at the North. The slaveholders, having slaves at their command, don't work themselves. They think it beneath them to make shoes-to manufacture cabinet wareto forge iron work-to dig canals-build rail roads, plough, or engage in any useful employment. Do such men lead a truly honorable life? If a man don't work himself, some one must work for him, unless he starves to death. The slaves support their masters, but they don't do as much work as northern laborers can do, or as they would do if paid for their labor, and the consequence is that the South has gone behind hand, and can't pay her debts. We have purchased a large portion of her produce which she never paid her slaves for growing-have paid and overpaid her in our own honestly acquired goods, and find we must whistle for the balance she owes us. There is now due from the Sou'h to the North, from one to four hundred millions of the pilgrim on his way, to worship at the dollars, for goods we have sold them, and which we will probably never get. How slavery has swindled us!

Slavery has swindled us into supporting her by our constitutional pledge to return the fugitive slave to his master, and to aid the South in putting down slave insurrections .-What does the Bible say? "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where it liketh him best; thou shall not oppress him."- Deut. xxiii. 15. 16. "As ve would that men should do unto you, do ye even so untn them." If you were a slave escaping from the south, would you like to be sent back to your master? If the slaves get tired of being subject to their masters, as our fathers grew tired of being subject to England, and like them were to fight for their fredom, we would be liable to be sent South to fight against them as the Hessians were sent here ing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, to fight against us. Would you like to do so? Slavery has trickd us into a promise to hold ourselves ready thus to act.

Slavery has swindled us out of our fair proportion of representation in our National Legislature. The South have three-fifths of their slave property represented in Congress. As well might the North claim that her horses and oxen should be there represented. If the slaves were free and could vote for whom they pleased, they would then have a right to be represented, not only three-fifths of them, but the whole. But they are held only as property, and this property representation gives the South twenty-three or twenty-four more representatives than she ought to have; it gives her too, the same number of votes in the electoral college; and in the distribution of government lands, a slave-holder with one hundred slaves receives as much as sixty-one Northern freemen! Don't this look like pay ing men to be slave-holders? Don't you think it time the Swindler, Slavery, was stopped?

There are many other ways in which alavery has swindled us, to which we cannot

it must be burned; if we print a paper about it, and tell the people it is more honest, as well more expedient to pay every body for his work, the press must be destroyed; and when we petition Congress to do what they ought to do in relation to slavery, our servants at Washingtou gag us. Again we say, atop the swindler; for it is slavery that has swindled us of these rights.

But slavery has swindled us in a far worse way than any that has been mentioned; she has swindled us out of our religion! We look upon horse-stealing as anti-Christian, but on man-stealers as Christians, else why would we exclude a horse-thief from our religious societies, while we have men thieves who are preachers!! If a man robs another of his day's wages, we at once say, he is no Christian; but if he rebs an hundred men of their wages for life, we see nothing in it against his moral character. If a man buys a coat which he knows to be stolen, we think he is not righteous overmuch, in fact, hardly righteous enough; but if he buys the stolen coat with a stolen man in it, he may nevertheless

retain a high character for piety!

We call upon all to stop the wholesale swindler that has cheated us not only of our fame, our property, our political influence, but he asks from us our love for freedom, for equality and for truth!! Make yourself judge and jury in this case, and try whether these practices are not contrary to the true Democracy, and the great moral government of Je-If they are, let slavery be punishedbanish the swindler from the land. We ought to hate slavery here, as well as hate it in Poland, in Greece, in Ireland, or in any of our old countries. Lovers of freedom! stop the swindler, Slavery!!

Talk against slavery, write against slavery, vote against slavery, petition against the over-throw of slavery; and slavery must fall! It is the people's work, and the people must do it. THEN STOP THE SWINDLER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE STATES OF THE UNION.

We, the undersigned, in closing our duties to our constituents and country as members of the 27th Congress, feel bound to call your attention very briefly to the project, long enter-tained by a portion of the people of the United States, still per inaciously adhered to, and intended soon to be consummated-THE ANNEXA-TION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION. In the press of business incident to the last days of the session of Congress, we have not time, did we deem it necessary, to enter upon a detailed statement of the reasons which force upon our minds the conviction that this project is by no means abandoned; that a large portion of the country interested in the continuance of domestic slavery and the slave trade in these United States have solemnly and unalterably determined that it shall be speedily carried into execution, and that, by this admission of a slave Territory and the Slave States, the undue ascendency of the slaveholding power in the Government shall be secured and riveted beyond all redemption. That it was with these views and intentions that settlements were effected in the province by citizens of the United States, difficulties fomented with the Mexican Government, a revolt brought about, and an independent Government declared, cannot now admit of a doubt; and that, hi-therto, all attempts of Mexico to reduce her revolted province to obedience have proved unsuccessful, is to be attributed to the unlawfil aid and assistance of designing and interested individuals in the United States; and the direct and indirect co-opperation of our own Government, with similar views, is not the less certain and demonstrable.

The open and repeated enlistment of troops in several States of this Union, in aid of the Texan Revolution: the intrusion of an American army, by order of the President, far into the territory of the Mexican Government, at a moment critical for the fate of the insurgents, under pretence of preventing Mexican soldiers from fomenting Indian disturbances, but in reality in aid of, and acting in singular concert and coincidence with, the army of the revolutionists; the entire neglect of our Government to adopt any efficient measures to prevent the most unwarrantable aggressions of bodies of our own citizens, enlisted, organized and officered within our own borders, and marched in arms and battle array upon the territory, and against the inhabitants of a friendly Government, in aid of the freebooters and insurgents; and the premature recognition of the independence of Texas, by a snap vote, at the heel of a session of Congress, and that too at the session when President Jackson had, by special message, insisted that "the measure would be contrary to the policy invariably observed by the United States in all similar coses, would be marked with great injustice to Mexico, and particularly liable to the darkest suspicions, inasmuch as the Texans were almost all emigrants from the United States, AND SOUGHT THE RECOGNI-TION OF THEIR INDEPENDENCE WITH THE AVOW ED PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THEIR ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES:" these occurrences are too well known and too fresh in the memory of all, to need more than a passing no-These have become matters of history. For further evidence on all these and other important points we refer to the memorable speech of John Quincy Adams, delivered in the House of Representatives during the morning hour in June and July, 1858, and to his address to his constituents, delivered at Braintree, September 17, 1842.

We hold that there is not only 'no political necessity" for it, "no advantages to be de-rived from it," but that there is no constitutional power delegated to any part of the National Government to authorize it; that no act of Congress or treaty for annexation, can impose the least obligation upon the several States of this Union, to submit to such an unwarrantable act, or to receive into their family and fraternity such misbegotten and illegiti-

We hesitate not to say that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its Departments, would be identical with dissolution. It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a of the East India Company. character so deep and fundamental, and would S. And it is hereby declared and enacted, be an attempt to eternize an institution and a jurious to the interests and abhorrent to the our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a sessed of such property or prevented from takdissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States "ought not to submit to it." but we say with confidence, they would not slave.

The Constitution guarantees all these rights.

The constitution guarantees all these rights.

tution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the law to talk about slavery in America, the slave as the free States, regarded as an hibiting the slave trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution.

To prevent the success of this netarious project-to preserve from such gross violation the Constitution of our country, adopted expressly "to secure the blessings of liberty" and not the perpetuation of slavery—and to prevent the speedy and violent dissolution of the Union, we invite you to unite, without distinction of party, in an immediate expression of your views on this subject, in such manner as you may deem best calculated to answer

the end proposed Washington, March 5, 1843. John Quincy Adams, Seth M. Gates. William Slade, Willam B. Calhoun, Joshua R. Giddings, Sherlock J. Andrews, Nathaniel B. Borden, Thos. C. Chittenden, John Mattocks, Christopher Morgan, Jacob M. Howard, Victory Birdseye, Hiland Hall.

> From the Journal of Commerce. IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs Editors:-I transmit to you for publication in your Journal of Commerce, the following interesting communication, just received from London. It is a letter written by a gentleman in that city to M. Isambert of Paris, secretary of the French Anti-Slavery Society, in reply to questions proposed by him to Mr. Scoble .-I would here add that recent intelligence has been received from London, that the British. Government have officially informed the committee of the British and Foreigh Anti-Slavery Society that slavery has been entirely abolished at Malacca, Singapore and Penang, including twelve millions of people lately in

Yours, respectfully, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

15th March, 1843. 7 27 New Broad street, London. My Dear Friend-In compliance with your request I now forward to you a comparative statement of the amount of sugar and coffee received from the British West Indies, inc.uding the British Guiana, during the years ending the 5th of January, 1842 and 1848. Sugar, 1841 2-2,155,500 cwts-1842 5-2 475,-715 cwts—coffee, 1841-2—27,070,962 lbs— 1842-3—20,407,471 lbs., showing an increase in the imports of sugar from the British West Indies during the last year, of Seg,-215 cwts. and of coffee 3,346,479 lbs.

The intilligence received from the British Colonies by the last packet in reference to the crops of sugar expected to be reaped and shipped home during the present year, is of a very gratifying de-cription. The Jamaica Standard a planter's organ states that "the crop for exportation will exceed 50,000 hhds. being an increase of 5,000 upon that of the last year, and 20,000 upon that of the year preceeding." The Trinidad Standard, another organ of the planters, observes, that "it is considered that should the crop season prove as favorable as was an icipated, the island may ship! an increase of 2,000 hogsheads over the quantity of last year." The British Guiana Royal Gazette says that "the exports of 1342, as appears by the custom-house return, exceed those of 1341 by 2,012 hogsheads of Sugar, 1,715 casks of Molasses, and 1,088,469 lbs of coffee;" and it predicts "that the exports of 1843 will exceed those of 1342 by 7,000 hogsheads of Sugar.'

Although no estimate is given of the probable amount of the crops of other West India Colonies, the papers representing the planting interest speak in equally favorable terms: for instance, Barbadoes will reap "a much larger crop than last year; St. Kitts anticipated "an abundant harvest; St. Vincent "gives promise of a good crop;" and the same may be said of Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica, Ne-

How far the late dreadful earthquake in the West Indies, may impede the ingathering of the Sugargerop in Anigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, we are not able at present to say, but it appears by the accounts which have heen received, that there has been a great distruction of the mills in these islands, particularly in Antigua. We trust, however, they will al recover the shock and that the parvest will be safely gathered in; and should this happily case, there can be no doubt that the quantity of Sugar exported to Great Britain from her West Indian Colonies for the year 1845, will exceed that of 1842 by many thausands of tons. You will thus see, my dear, sir, that, notwithstanding the sinister predictions of the foes of emancipation, we need entertain no fear of a short supply of

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRI-TISH INDIA.

In reference to the abolition of Slavery in British India, I have the most cheering; news to impart to you. On the 25th Feb. a deputation from our committee had an interview with Lord Fitzgerald, President of the Board of Control, to present a memorial to him on that important subject. During the conversation which took place, his Lordship stated to the deputation that six months previously, the government had transmitted its orders on the subject to the Governor General in Council, the effect of of which would be when embodied in an enactment, the virtual abolition of Slavery, throughout our vast territories in Hindoostan. The last mail contains the draft of the proposed law, which I herewith, transmit to you, viz:

1. It is hereby enacted and declared, that no public officer shall in execution of any decree or order of court, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent revenues, sell or cause to be sold, any person, or the right to the compulsory labor of services or any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of sla-

2. And it is hereby declared and enacted. that no rights arising out of an alledged property in the peson and services of another as a slave, shall be enforced by any civil or criminal court or magistrate within the sterritories

that no person who may have acquired proppower of nature so unjust in themselves, so in- erty by his own industry or the exercise of any art, calling or profession or by inheritance, feelings of the people of the free States, as, in assignment, gift or bequest shall be dispos-

I am &c. (Signed) JOHN SCOBLE, Sec. the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and as a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acclamations of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acceleration of laws to be passed prolimbs of millions, and their acceleration of laws to be passed prolimbs o joy ascending to heaven. Man will be free. Liberty, his dearest, long lost inheritance shall

But what shame, what distressing humiliation are reflected upon our own country!-To look over our beloved land, to look at the pulpits, the churches, the religious associations, the press, politics, congress, the government, its nearly three millions in our borders Jackson Gazette, and Marshall Statesman crying to be delivered, is enough to cause the would have Liberty men support the Whig sociation on the plan set forth in the N. Y. At a late meeting in Dublin, he announced heart to writhe in anguish. Must we come last? Must we be the last people on the face of the earth to proclaim liberty to the captive? History must answer. But come we must --Oh who will not consecrate anew his wealth and himself to this stupendous, noble enterprise? Its success is near, and what we do must be done soon.—Lib. Standard.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW. For Lieutenant Governor, LUTHER F. STEVENS,

OF KALAMAZOO.

For Governor.

For Representatives to Congress. FIRST DISTRICT, A. L. PORTER OF WAYNE. SECOND DISTR CT. R. B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN. THIRD DISTRICT WILLIAM CANFIELD, OF MACOMB.

CASII versus CREDIT.

TEN COPIES FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS. It will be seen by our terms that we offer Ten Copies of the Signal of Liberty, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if sent to one Post Office, provided the funds be forwarded to us at one time, in advance. We are determined, if possible, to have our readers come on to the cash system, which is better for them, and better for us; and we therefore offer to make a reduction of Fifty cents on each subscription paid as above. We send to at least forty Towns which ought to avail themselves of this offer. Talk it over among yourselves, Friends, and see if ten of you can save FIVE DOLLARS these hard times in any better

THE WILIGS AND LIBERTY PARTY. Several Whig papers of this State have referred at different times to what they conceive to be an unwillingness on our part to acknowledge the sincerity of their expression of unti-slavery sentiments. They represent us as desirous of monopolizing the claim to all the philanthropy and anti-slavery feeling in the community. A few thoughts in explanation of our real position may not be imppro-

1. We do not deny to some of the papers of that party, and to a considerable portion of its members, an interest in the cause of humanity moral, and social relations.

2. We do not deny that many have an inextent.

denv

were ever true, is true no longer.

2. We deny that slavery will be abolished ing possession, thereof, on the ground that pose Mr. Clay should be elected, what would other. Where is the man, unless it be the popular man, will be elected to the Presiden - diate vital importance." such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived was a what would be the character of his cabinet? What would be the character of his cabinet? will not acknowledge he did right? Robert Compare this revolution, now, in any aspect, submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe which would be a penal offence if done to a Every vote given for him is a vote to perpetuent and spirit on this subject too well to believe which would be a penal offence if done to a Every vote given for him is a vote to perpetuent and his brother travelled three weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there weeks without with any one of the countless overturns that charge d Affairs, at Constantinople, died there were and the constantinople and the charge d Affairs at Constantinople and the char

ence for adhering Whigs. Their votes are not termined to get an education at Hiram Wil- cipator. only thrown away, but they tend to strengthen sons Institutute in Canada. the enemies of Liberty.

4. The Whigs us a party, have never avowed their belief in a single anti-slavery principle. If the Whigs are an anti-slavery party, why not say so? yet the Advertiser, Journal, practically. Suppose that 'Honest Jake' should all, or nearly all the evils under which society thus: be the Whig candidate for Congress from this labors. They contend that at present the cap-

mestic traffic, and in Florida, and the influence upon the accursed system. Now, gentlemen, if you wish to petition for these objects, I will tion; and then vote for REJECTING its prayer! good. As their reception is doubtless about as much as you can expect, I presume you will vote for me on anti-slavery grounds, in preference to the Loco foco candidate, who will disgrace you by not even receiving your requests.'

Now we appeal to the Whigs, nay, to Mr. Howard himself, if this is not a fair, honest statement of the case. And this is the encouragement on which the Advertiser and its colleagues ask for the votes of Liberty men! They must think they are to be bought cheap.

It will thus be seen that our position is not that there is no anti-slavery feeling among the Whigs, but that it is all swallowed up by a devotion to Clay and the 'other great inter ests,' and is thus made to uphold and strengthen the reign of the Slave Power.

We make this candid statement of our views respecting anti-slavery Whigs, because we conceive that we can demonstrate the absurdty and wrong in which they are involved while acting in conjunction with a pro-slavery, gag-manufacturing party, without cherishing owards them a spirit of hatred and ill will .-We would cultivate, between those who differ in political views, a feeling of kindness and good will for each other. We hope to see the bitterness of party feeling done away. The warfare between Whigs and Democrats of late has had much of that spirit formerly cherished by the Scotch and English, when they were hereditary enemies, as brought to view in the trite words of the Scotch song,

"____Fie, fee, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishman,

Dead or alive I will have some!" In our estimate of men, all prejudices against hem on account of their country or their party should be discarded, and each person be valued according to the goodness of his heart, and the strength and vigor of his intellect.

CONDITION OF SLAVES.

The last who called on us was a young and vices.

terest in behalf of the slave. They sincerely man, aged 23, named Robert Coxe, from On the whole, we think that an association desire his liberation. They are opposed to Frankfort, Ky. His master's name was O'- of this kind among perfect moral leings might slavery from principle. They also desire that Harrs, an Irish Catholic, who kept an Acade- profitably take place. Were all the members theslave power should be overthrown on ac- my for boys. Robert had twelve brothers and intelligent, and governed by strict religious count of its innate wrong, and because of its sisters, a part of whom were sold down the principles, their condition might be preferable ruinous effects upon the morals, finances, reli. river. His father was a Baptist minister .- to what it now is; but we fear that the transgion, and military strength of our country He had shown his back to Robert, where it lation of cold hearted, selfish, intolerant beings We do not deny that many of them have not had been cut up by the whip when he was into one society, however excellent its rules, only wished its everthrow, but have labored young. Think of that, ye pro slavery Bap- and however beneficial they might be in some for it in good faith. They have put forth ef- tists! That is the way some of your minis- respects, would leave them very nearly where forts to hasten the day of emancipation. Of ters are educated at the South. Robert had it found them-improved perhaps, in intellithis class are Adams, Giddings, Slade, Gates, often seen his aged mother and four sisters gence and wealth, but the victims of inordinate and others. These men were sincere. They hauled up to the whipping post, and flogged. desires, and contending and hateful passions. have not acted hypocritically. We have not Upon asking if they were stripped, he said it The system, upon trial, may be found benefiimpeached their integrity. The same may was considered no whipping at all unless they cial on the whole to those engaged in it; but be said of thousands of others, who have pe- were stripped to the skin. Their treatment we are well satisfied that as a means of retitioned Copgress and the State Legislatures, was so bad, that they were all forced to run forming society, its advantages will fall short and have bestowed their votes on those can- away, and then were whipped for that. His of those which are anticipated by its sanguine a runaway s'ave with imprisonment for one dates of pro-slavery parties, whom they sup- sisters had been severely flogged for looking friends and admirers. posed to cherish anti-slavery sentiments .- into the books that lay around the house and Here was anti-slavery action, from good mo- trying to read in them. The mistress usually Here was anti-slavery action, from good motives, though efficient only to quite a limited kept a rawhide beside her on the sofa, so that perfectly successful. Only about sixty lives slave, and holds himself fifty human beings she could punish the girls without the trouble have been lost. A Jamaica paper says that We cheerfully admit these things. But we of getting up. Robert was overworked. He "the President in future, is to be elected for 3 often had to work hard Sundays and holidays. years only, but may be re-elected if his poli-1. That the Whigs, as a party, are more He and his master had a falling out about cy & government are approved of. The army favorable to the overthrow of the slave Power | work, and O'Harra thought Robert must be is to be abolished, and a strong police substithan the Democrats. Look at the action of whipped. Robert was of a different opinion, tuted. The old Generals, it is expected, will the Whig Congress, and compare it with its and by the help of his brother, broke away be pensioned off, and every effort made to empredecessors. Look at the recent action of from the whipping post, and fled for a land-of ploy the soldiery in agriculture. All religious the Legislatures of Maine, Massachusetts, and liberty, followed by two men & a bloodhound, are to be tolerated, and capitalists encouraged. Ohio, and you will find the Whig pretension which was kept in the family on purpose to Seminaries of learning will be established, and of being the most favorable to Liberty, if it hunt fugitives. When he arrived at the Onio, the public allowed the expression of their own he followed Gerrit Smith's advice without opinions through the medium of the press .ever having read it, and "took" the boat It is expected that Mr. Ferry, a gentleman by a party governed by slaveholders. Sup- from one side of the river and left it on the of great talents, a civilian, and also a very

friends of the slave among the Whigs; but we day time, and were kindly accosted by a broad over the African. There is a dignity and

ASSOCIATION.

dren, are to be located in one immense buildson is to be charged with what he receives, and to be credited with the proceeds of his labor or cash.

Associations of this character are springing up in various parts of the country. Some have been in operation two years. We understand that it is in contemplation to establish one in this county.

In reference to the utility of such combina tions, as a remedy for the evils of society, we need not express any decided opinion. Indeed, we have no sufficient data on which all the wokings of such a system could be predicted. We think favorably of it as a means of capi alists can transact business at a less expense than small ones. The many minute expenses of the retailing system are saved, and the capital invested is usually employed under the direction of intelligent and skilful men.

The wealthy farmer who has a good barn, a good team, the best of ploughs, cradles, carriages, bags, &c. and plenty of funds to hire help when it is needed, and who buys all his supplies by wholesale, can raise wheat at a less price than the poor man whose team stands half famished all winter without a shelter, who has to borrow half his tools, and use them in bad order-who buys every thing on credit, at the highest retail price, and whose business is necessarily often deranged for want of the proper facilities for carrying it on. The same is true of all other employments.

But we apprehend the inclination of a portion of community to prey on the rest, will of Cass, Johnson, Calhoun, &c.? not be overcome by a change of circumstances. It has its origin in a depraced heart .-We have taken pains to inquire of different | While the inclination to evil of any kind exists, every where. However mistaken they may fugitives respecting their former condition .- ways of gratifying the selfish propensities of be in their practice, we believe that great num- Their statements have varied greatly accor- men will be discovered. Besides, the very bers have the welfare of man in every coun- ding to the character of their masters, and contiguity of a thousand persons to each othtry sincerely at heart, and desire to see him the surrounding circumstances. Some were er, which is highly favorable for moral and elevated and improved in his civil, intellectual, well fed, clothed, and treated, and never beat- intellectual advancement, is also well adapted en. The condition of others was the reverse. to the luxuriant growth of the social follies

The Revolution in Hayti has been

now much more than allude. She has swindled us out of the freedom of speech, and of died us out of the freedom of speech, and of the Press, and out of the right of petition.—

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O'Connell and Slavery .- The great Renealer is faltering in his anti-slavery course. At the request of a number of friends and We have noticed for some time from the tensubscribers, we have inserted on the first page or of his speeches that the donations of slavethe proceedings of a meeting for taking the holders to the Repeal Association have proincipient steps for establishing a Fourier As- duced a dimination of his anti-slavery zeal .party on account of its anti-slavery character. Tribune. We believe the system of Fourier his intention of sending his son Maurice To test the value of their proposal let us try it is claimed by its advocates to be a remedy for across the Atlantic, and explained his position

District, and the nine hundred liberty voters of -italist and laborer have interests precisely the Ireland would be sufficiently agitated, and Relast year should assemble in a body to confer reverse of each other—it being for the interwith him. We suppose Mr. Howard might est of the laborer to do as little work as posaddress them, with truth, somewhat like this: sible for his emply yer, while he in return re-"GENTLEMEN,-You are abolitionists. You duces the wages of the laborer as low as pos- from thence to the United States, (cheers,) wish slavery and the infernal Slave Trade sible. In this way the transactions of society. to excite and receive the sympathy of their abolished in the Federal District, in our de- become a kind of grab-game, in which the fellow-subjects in the two former countries, most impudent and unscrupulous will appro- as well as in America. His son was, of of the Federal Government brought to bear priate for their own use, the earnings of the course, like him (Mr. O'Connell,) and Mr. timid, the destitute, and the conscientious. Steels, the decided enemy of slavery, and, of To remedy these evils, the Fourierists pro- course, abhorred it most of all in a domestic present your petitions faithfully as I have done pose that capitalists shall furnish stock, and form. But, going to that country he would before. Should they be thrown under the table, I shall not say a word against it, as some direction of men selected by both parties, and the subject, while receiving their hospitality of those Southern bullies might insult me, or the clear proceeds shall be divided among the and kindness (hear.) Entertaining his own cut my throat. I am opposed to every one of capitalists & laborers according to a fixed ra- opinions, he would express them on suitable your projects, at present, and should they be tio previously established. In this way, it is occasions in this country, and say with Mr. brought up by others, I shall of course vote contended, no man can promote his own interagainst them, as I go for Henry Clay, who ests without at the same time promoting those the Repeal of the Union, he would not be a abhors them all. Understand, then, that I of the association. Thus the interest of each consenting party to have one human being in shall go for receiving every anti-slavery petithe Catholic religion, that no matter how im-To conduct the business profitably, the portant the end may be, there was no quanwhole association, including women and chil- tity of good can possibly sanction the slightest evil in its attainment; no good could be ing, where the immates can live as they do in obtained at the expenses of any evil whatever, a public house, in any style they please, by and no man was justified in consenting to paying for their accommodations. Each per- make any human being a slave to another."

> THE TARIFF. - We think this hacknied subect will soon lose much of its interest as a dividing question. The Government must have a competent revenue; and that revenue, for the present at least, will be raised by duties on imports. There will be a disaffection of those portions of the people who pay the heaviest proportion of the duties; but we apprehend that there is no great danger of a large reduction The duties cannot well be higher than they now are. Daniel Webster says they are high-high enough. They cannot be largely reduced without impairing the naincreasing wealth. It is found that large tional revenue. Besides, the difference between Whigs and Democrats on this question, if there be any, is almost intangible-undefinable. Suppose a duty of 20 per cent to be laid on any manufactured article, what practical difference does it make whether we say that the duty is for 'Direct Protection," as a part of the Whigs have it, or for 'Revenue puposes with Incidental Protection," as a part of the Whigs & a part of the Democrats hold? Why dispute about words? It appears that Mr. Clay has turned into an "incidental" man. A Lexington paper of April 11, makes him to say in a public speech that the Whigs "had succeeded in passing a Tariff, which while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the government, at the same time furnishes adequate INCIDENTAL PROTECTION to American industry." How does this doctrine differ from that

> > F It is said that there was a previous understanding in the Democratic part of the New York Legislature that the Jury Trial law should be left just where it is-that the act repealing it should pass the House, as a show of atonement to Virginia, for the obstinacy and independence manifested by New York during Seward's administration, while the bill should fail in the Senate, to prevent jeopardizing Mr. Van Buren's interests at home -thus steering a middle course between the slaveholders and abolitionists. This view of the case is believed in Virginia and New York. It is considered by some to be a fine stroke of policy. But after all, how much more can be gained with friends or foes by such tricks and duplicity, than by an open and straight forward course of action?

A correspondent of the Philanthropist now in Boston writes, that Judge M'Lean would suit the Whigs of that State much better as a candidate for the Presidency than Mr. Clay. He adds:

"It does seem strange that the same people whose legislation enacts the law to punish the officer who may aid in the recovery of year, and a fine of a thousand dollars, should at the same time put in nomination for the under his own despotic control. But this is American consistency.'

(F The Editor of the Kennebec Journal (Whig,) has been reading Jay's View lately, and his eyes are somewhat opened. He, gives his readers a long extract from the work, and tells them that

"The connections of our national government with slavery are proper subjects for political action, and therefore suitable for discussion in a political paper. Not that they should be the sole basis of a political party, but they should receive from all parties the consideration which justly belongs to them, without abandoning other interests of imme-

Commodore Porter, the United States

THE APPEAL AGAINST TEXAS.

and 12 Whigs out of some 150 or more Whig members of Congress. It was sent for signerative to nearly one hundred Whig members, signerative to nearly one hundred Whig members. and 12 Whigs out of some 150 or more Whig nature to nearly one hundred Whig members, sion of the labor of thousands from pursuits mercial town is Montevideo. the others sign it? Surely Texas must have of being used for warlike purposes: these are reason to tremble at such a powerful party minor evils of the war system. It corrupts Should this be the case, what an immense demonstration! The real security against the morals of people, deranges all places of the annexation lies in the firmness and pat- intellectual and religious education, and difriotism of the mass of of the people, and not tuses a slavish spirit among the masses; and in the pro-fessions of pre-slavery politicians

Superintencent of Public Instruction has just made the apportionment, for this year, among the several towns of the state. The sum apto each, an increase over last year. Wayne the schedule of appropriations made at the 546 17, Oakland, \$2,230. The city of De- purposes, made in a year of profound peace, troit, constituting one district, draws \$323 45. when there is no prospect of war whatever, -Journal.

THE LIBERTY VOTE. We cut the following summary from an

exchange paper. It is nearly correct. 1840 1841 States. 104 1714 4080 Maine, New Hampshire, 1000 3100 3120 2093 Vermont, 1000 Illinois, New Jersey, 818 1114 343 Pennsylvania, 1782 892 5428 Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, 2856 5829 7431 Michigan, 312 1100 2130

4-

1319

6,874 21,466 35,358

Indiana,

Connecticut,

600

"LITERARY MESSENGER."-This is the title of a new paper, published in Ann Arbor, semimonthly, at one dollar a year, Wm. Pitt Glover, Elitor. It is devoted chiefly to miscellaneous and literary topics. It is handsomely printed, and contains a large amount of reading matter for the price. The second number will be issued next Wednesday.

We are told that the Wheat through this section of the Country looks promising. It has not appeared better at this season for many years past. An uncommonly large proportion of plough land is sown with wheat .-The farmers have one advantage over "the speculating times"-they can have specie for every bushel of it. Should they part with it for worthless rags, it will be their own folly.

pected resignation of Daniel Webster has ta_ ken place. The National Intelligencer of the

"We learn that DANIEL WEBSTER yesterday resigned the office of Secretary of State; and that HUGH S. LEGARE, Attorney General of the United States, is appointed to be Acting Secretary of State for the present.

Cushing, of Mussachusetts, is apappointed Minister and Commissioner to China, in the place of EDWARD EVERETT, who declines the appointment.'

Virginia .- The election has resulted in the choice of 11 Democrats, 3 Whigs, and Mr. Wise. The last gentleman (!) to secure his election, was compelled to promise to support the nominee of the Democratic National Convention! Botts, Stuart, W. Smith, Hun- to display the same zeal in the good cause ter and Gilmer,men bers of the last Congress, were defeated.

A writer in the Richmond Whig warns the people of the South against some anti-slavery gemmen into your pews.' &c. article in th New World, and recommends to "every gentleman in Virginia" to stop the Richmond and Monchester on a certain evenpaper. How terrible!

The establishment of Teachers' Seminaries will do much for the improvement of common schools The Albany Patriot says tist Church, that he was ordered to leave the that four State institutions for this purpose that four State institutions for this purpose city in twelve hours. He left the Church, are to be organized in New York in the Fall.

Each will receive \$1200 a year, and will be take his clothing from the wash-tub, pack Each will receive \$1200 a year, and will be placed under the care of the State Superinplaced under the care of the State Superin-tendent, and requested to make this their principal business.

and 'cut stick' in the daybreak train for the North. I suppose the next time he holds forth, he will cry 'persecution,' and call the

The old American A. S. Sceiety held i's anniversary in N. Y. on the 9th. The Tribune says about 1500 persons were presnt. The annual report spoke favorably of the prospects of the cause. The A. S. Standard, the organ of the society has a circulation of about 5000 copies .-The receipts of the society, including those of the Standard, have been about \$12,000: the expenditures about the same. Eight for ten lecturers have been generally in the field, and 1.00) meetings held, at which 100,000 persons were pres-

fum and Rev. Mr. Blanchard have gone to The Eastern Delegates we do not remember, except Mr. Leavitt of the Emancipator. penditure of time, and labor and money, ren-

Gen. Cass and Stacery .- At the time the Missouri contest agitated the nation, Gen. Cass wrote quite a series of articles in defence of stavery, in a Chilicothe, Chio paper. So that his __(all these estimates are low)_31,000 a zeal in behalf of slavery and the slave trade is nothing new .- Philanthropist.

Good IDEA .- Elizur Wright thinks it unbecoming in Liberty men to take a paper in which, when they look for election returns, they find their votes written down as "scat."

ILLINOIS.—The Liberty men of this State are preparing for the Congressional election. Conventions are already called in the second and fourth Districts.

ny. The except ions to this remark are few: APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MONEYS .- The they are found only in revolutions, where extensive trace in Texas and some of the struggling humanity roused its force to regain lost rights, wrested from it by the existing government. Even this war is full of moral portioned is \$19,292 17. This, divided among and social evil. Our thoughts were directed 52,141 children of the legal age, gives 37 cents to this subject by seeing in the Intelligencer county draws \$2,335 89, Washtenaw, \$2,- late Session. The appropriations for warlike amount to MORE THAN \$13,000,000; while all the money devoted to the purposes of peace, is less than \$7,000,000. Even much of this is rendered necessary by the prevalence of the than \$10.000,000 of which more than one. Italy. Are these sufficient reasons!-Patriot. half might be devoted to internal improvement. weakness. We are open to attack in no other quarter. We need armies and navies for no true Patriot, a sound, philosophic Statesman, capable of seeing the force of the maxim of -Albany Patriot.

> man, has been established in Trumbuil County Ohio. It is edited by L. L. Rice, former Editor of the Painesville Telegraph, a Whig

Camp Meetings in Oino during the summer.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald. RICHMOND, April 17, 1845. Elder Knapp out against Slavery—Fire and Fagg ots—Persecution—The Elder kucked

out of Richmond. DEAR SIR-You are probably aware that Elder Knapp has been preaching with the most unexampled success for the last four or CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The long ex-The thunder of his artillery has not even spared the tympanums of the most aristocratic exclusives in their Shockhoe Hill palaces, nor the refinements of ordinary society. But he

> Several remarks, indicative of his principles, were suffered to drop during his first discou ses, which drew forth the warning voices his brethren in the ministry-remarks which, judging from indications in the subu bs not to be misunderstood, have not been with out their legitimate effect.

He had been repeatedly enjoined to confine his exhortations to the laudable purpose of saving souls, and to let the peculiar institu-tions of the South alone. He had been frequently told that his remarks on that subject were calculated to counteract the good influencee he might otherwise exert, were he aforementioned; but all wouldn't do; he continued to harp on that bold statement that 'all men are born free and equal—'educate your little mggers'—'admit the colored ladies and of the United States Congress.

On one occasion, he announced that he should preach to the colored population of ing, but he was forbidden by the Mayor and City Council. He had made known his intention to remain with us until to day, but was so offensive on last Thursday evening, before a large concourse in the second Bapthem up that night in their dripping con lition, Virginians heathens.

The consequences of his visit are insuborpolice, and a nearer approximation of his majesty, the devil, with whom he had intercourse, rather than a nearer walk with God. He is a case, and no mistake. Truly, there is 'a great deal of piety in this world.

Comparative cost of War and of Missions. -The N. E. Puritan, in commenting on the present State of the Sandwich Islands, very justly asks, "what has been the cost of an elevation of a nation from barbarism to civilization? It has cost 23 years of labor. It has Messrs. H. H. Kellogg, Arnold Buf- cost the labor of thirty ministers of the gospel, fifteen teachers, five physicians, four printdered effectual by the signal outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the Islands, a civilized and Christian nation has sprung into existence, and will probably be soon recognized as such of dollars. The conquest and occupation of | 000 men. Algiers for twelve years by the French, have cost the nation one hundred and twenty millions of dollars and twenty thausand lives. The late Exploring Expedition, sent out by our own government, cost more than the Sanwich Islands,—Albany Patriot.

THE APPEAL AGAINST TEXAS.

We hasten to lay this Document before our readers. We have only one remark to make at present. The Whigs claim to be especially the Anti-Texan party, and as a proof of it, we have this manifesto, signed by Mr. Adams, we have the have the have the same of the countries Republic in the entire abolition of Slavery .good would be effected not only to the entire which is essential to happiness. For want country and to the slaves there held in bondary, but in soppressing the foleign slave trade put all about them in a fever too. by limiting the demand for slaves. This most so prepares the nation for submission to tyran- diabolical traffic would be narrowed down then to Cuba, and to the stealthy, but rather tree in Knox co. Indiana, near Vincennes. Southern States .- Putriot.

> Skill in Manufactures .- Wool is at present so cheap, and the manufactures in Massachusetts so skillful, that they make excellent Monsselme de Laine, i. e. woolen muslins,

A tariff!-Why we need it to keep up slavery in Louisiana, by doubling the price of and in the course of another year about 300 sugar-to keep Brazil and India cotton out of miles more of road will be completed. our markets;-to pay Florida war bills:-to pay 15,000,000 a year, in time of peace, for warlike purposes, chiefly to support southern "gentlemen," in the army and navy; and, above all, to prevent the identification of the interests of the laboring classes of the free States with war system. The abolition of the war system would reduce our national taxes to less our products, in England, France, Spain, and

A Buffilo paper thus speaks of the benefits If slavery was done away with it might be that have been conferred upon the commercial community by the establishment of private

They cary coin and bills at so low a rate quarter. We need armies and navies for no that exchange can never range very high.—good purpose. The efforts of Mr. Adams to The amount of exchange on New York anreduce the army and navy, were those of a nually sold in Buffalo is not far from five millions. Before the establishment of an express the premium was from 1 to11 and 12 per cent, premium, according to the season. It is now the great Roman orator with which we began. and has been for the last six months, only 3 of 1 per cent. The saving to the public from this source alone has n t been less than \$25,-A new Liberty paper, the Olno Free- ooo annually, to say nothing of other business and, has been established in Trumbull County advantages. Indeed, in this respect well conducted express lines perform with celerity and fidelity some of the most valuable services of a national bank."

The Siamese Twins .- These extraordinary They think of holding some Abolition men-extraordinary from a monstrous bodily deformity which has united them inseparably for life-have again come before the public under circumstances that will awaken surprise. They have been living for several years on heir own plantation in North Carolina, where they have lately been married, according to the annexed announcement -Albany Patriot. "On Tuesday, April 13th, married at Wil-kes Co., N. C., by Elder Colby Sparks, of the Baptist Church, Messrs. Cang and Eng. the Simmese twin brothers, to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yates of Wilkes Co., N. C."-Courier and En-

> The publisher of the Southern Literary Messenger in his prospectus, speaking of the necessity of having such a periodical in the

"The South peculiarly requires such an agent. In all the Union, south of Washington, there are but two Literary periodicals! Northward of that city, there are probably at least twenty five or thirty! Is this contrast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the native talent, or the actual literary taste, of the Southern people, compared with those of the Northern? No; for in wealth, talents and taste, we may justly claim at least an equality with our brethren: and a domes ic institution exclusively our own beyond all doubt affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy."

The Cuba Insurrection _A friend informs us that the Louisa estate, near Cardenas, the

about 500. "The scene a few days after- ligator. wards," says the writer, "was very revolting, none of the dead were buried, and their swollen corpses lying on the ground, or hanging from the limbs of trees presented a horrible spectacle, while the deserted estates, the burnt air of desolation spread around.

Important .- We learn from the Po.tland Advertiser, that the Connecticut House of Representatives is composed of 103 Democrats, 74 Whigs, and that there are 37 vacancies and that a whig would have been elected in each of the towns where no choice was made, dination among our negroes, nightly patrols of the by au additional body of "Liberty Party." So says the Advertiser, "the Democrats may thank the Liberty Party, not only for three members of Congress from that State, but for their majority in the House of Representatives.'

Smart concern, that little Liberty Party .-With only a few thousand votes they decide the election in one half of the free States !-Will, never mind; these are but the beginnings of sorrow .- Aangor Gazett.

The Tobacco Crop of the United States for 1842, is estimated at 194,694,891 lbs.-When we reflect how many quids there are in a pound of tobacco-and how much each quid the World's Convention from the West.—
ers, and sixty-one female helpers, making a has to be chewed, what a tremendous quantotal of only 115 laborers. It has cost \$443,- tity of labor is performed by the jaws of the tity of labor is performed by the jaws of the Tobacco chewers .- Organ.

You should have thought of the wear and tear of conscience, polluted hearts, and carpets, fretful wives, and want of moral principle implied in so much quidding .- Patriot.

in time of peace; \$170,000 to support a in France 36, in England 45. The population frigate, and \$200,000 to support a ship of the of the towns in Austria is to that residing in line. The army of the United States, of less villages and on the lands, in the proportion of than 12,000 men, cost last year four million 25 to 100, in Prussia 27 in France 33, in Engfortunate Indians, cost from 30 to 50 million equal to that of 2,500,000 horses or 18,000,- the Argus has more editors than one; and it

> Judge Jay .- In obedience to the will of Southern masters, the New York Executive peried next winter, and adequate protection giv-

and twelve, or one eighth part, were found that benefit mankind, and the depreciation of courageous enough to sign it. Why did not the value of all property that is not capable cannot but look to this movement with the value of all property that is not capable. They impede bustope that it will be followed by the Brazilian iness and poison pleasure. Make it your own rule not only to be punctual, but a little beforehand. Such a habit secures a composure

> Pear Tree .- An account is given of a pear measuring at a distance of one foot above the ground ten feet in circumference, its top being sixty-nine feet in diameter. It bears almost every year about 185 bushels of choice

The amount of rail-road already in operafor 3 cents per yard. Pray tell! what do tion in this country, exceeds in total length, such men want of a Tariff.—Press. The cost so far is estimated at \$120,000,000,

> of wire rope, of equal strength with the hempen rope, one-third of its size, and half the weight, my be fitted at about two thirds of the cost .-Sheet Anchor.

Connecticut. - Gov. Cleavland recommends the abolition of capital punishment. He says the receipts of the Treasury are \$23,000 more than the expenses: that the State Prison has earned \$6,000 more than its expenses, and the school fund received in income of \$240,-860, or \$1 40 for each child in the State .-Patriot.

A Fourier Association has been formed in Jefferson co., 1,300 acres of land have been purchased, two miles from Watertown, on the Black river. Nearly all the capital, 50,-000 dollars has been paid in. country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

Florida .- It is said that nearly all the 200, -000 acres of land given as a boumty to settlers, by the last Congress, have been taken up; that crowd of setlers are coming into other parts of the Territory.

The Journal of Commerce represents the number of slaves set free in British India, at twelve miltions! The Government has given orders to free all slaves in the colonies on the Malay Coast.

Prices of Cotton .- At Macon, Geo. Mar. 15,31 to 51 cents; st Columbus, Geo., 5 to 41. The papers complain of the 'dull aspect' of the market. No wonder! There is no profit in raising cotton at hat rate . It does no pay the plantation expence.

Yucatan -The General of the Yucatan army. Guadaloupe, is dead. General Ampudia has taken command of the Mexican forces, and it is supposed they will soon complete the conquest of the country.

By the Genesee Court of Oyer and Termi-

ner, sitting at Batavia, Benjamin D. White has been found guilty of the murder of his father about a year since. The defence set up, as usual in the case of enormous crimes, Western Railroad .- On and after the 12th

inst. the price of passage between Albany and Boston is to be reduced to \$4, which is \$1 lower than last summer. The way fares are to remain at the rates of last summer—say three cents per mile. A ton of lard is consumed daily in the man-ufacture of lard oil at Marshall, in this State.

There is now every reason to believe that this article of American manufacture will soon be exported to Europe in large quantities .-

minister recently preached in Baltimore A letter from Cuba, in the Charleston Cou- with a pair of hand-cuffs in his pocket, rier, states that the number of slaves killed, or which immediately after the sermon, he put who committed suicide, during and subsequent- upon a female slave, on ship board, to be ly to the late insurrection near Cardenas, is transported to the South.-Christian Inves-

How They Live.—At a "conservative and agricultural" dinner in Buckingham, England, Dr. Marsham affirmed that "FIVE MILLIONS of the population of Great Britain, lived on fields and dwellings added still in ore to the out-meal, whilst another five millions rejoiced upon potatoes!

> Ashes .- In 1839, Michigan exported 672 casks of Pot and Pearl Ashes; in 1840, 1,052; ir. 1841, 2,827; and in 1342, 5,649.

Cincinnati .- The population of Cincinnati is 72,000. In 1840 it was about 54,000.-Fifteen hundred buildings have been erected there during the last two years.

The whigs of Ternessee have raised their banner with the words 'United States Bank' inscribed upon it.

Solitary Confinement .- This mode of punishment has been abandoned in Rhode Island, as injurious to health, and sometimes to the

For the Signal. Ma. Entron:-The Editor of the Argus dis-

avows having sanctioned the legislation of last winter in favor of crime; and I hasten to do him justice-right glad to find that there does not exist, in Michigan, a paper advocating so vile a measure. But either he or I do not understand the King's English; for if my memory serves me, he expressed the greatest disgust at your disap-Manufactures .- The proportion which the proval of the law against adultery and fornica-—(all these estimates are low)—31,000 a manufacturing population in Austria bears to tion, which he classed among the Connecticut year to support one brig or schooner of war the agricultural is as 9 to 100, in Prussia 18, blue laws. I had not his paper at hand, and stated what I thought, and still think, were the ideas intended to be conveyed. And, as they were found under the editorial head, attributed of dollars. The Florida war on a few un- land 50. The machine power in England is them to him; but have been informed since, that seems what one writes the other disayows. Be this as it may, the repeal will no doubt be rehas refused to re-appoint Judge Jay to the office of Judge, the duties of which he has heretofore so faithfully discharged.

H. R. S.

VENTION-FIRST DISTRICT.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Liberty Party of the First Congressional District assembled in Convention in the Baptist Church, in Clinton, on the 17th instant. The Convention was called to order by C. H. Stewart, of Detroit, and G. Beckley of Washtenaw. was called to the chair, and G. W. Bancroft, of Lenawee, was chosen Secretary.

It was then moved that we proceed to an informal ballot for a candidate for Representative to Congress, to be supported by the Liberty party at the ensuing election. The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot, and upon canvassing the votes, it was found that they had been given unanimously for A. I.. Porter. Whereupon Dr. Arthur L. Porter, of Detroit, was declared the candidate of the Liberty party for the first District.

On motion of C. H. Stewart, Resolved, That in case a vacancy should occur in consequence of the declination of Dr. Porter, or otherwise, it shall be filled by the Corresponding Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Signal of Liberty. G. BECKLEY, Cha'n.

G. W. BANCROFF, Sec'y.

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public enerally, that the above named House, former ly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, hav ing undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars. WM. CHAMP.

Detroit, May 9, 1843.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

A SUMMER TERM WILL commence on the first monday of June next, and continue twelve weeks. TUITION.

For common English branches, For the higher English branches, 4,00 For Latin and Greek, GEO. W. BANCROFT,

Preciptor. MRS. BANCRUFT, Preceptress.

Clinton, May 17, 1843.

REMOVAL.

NO secure a larger Store and Laboratory, the Lane, to that magnificent Warehouse, 6 stories Lane, to that magnificent warehouse, o stories rear, and (with lot over.) 100 feet deep. No. 21, Courtland Street, near Broadway, the whole of which they occupy, and where they have established their extensive Laboratory, wholesale, house and retail department for the next seven years, and where they will hope to see all persons dealing in Medicines who visit the City. dealing in Medicines who visit the City.

COMSTOCK & CO. New York, April, 1843.

to wool growers.



WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the A citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card wool and dress cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the short-est notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give ample satisfaction to those who favor them with their patronage.

WOOLEN FACTORY.

factured by themselves, which they purpose to exchange for wool. TERMS.

One yard of full cloth will be given for two and three-fourth pounds of wool in the fleece; the cloth to be of the same quality the wool will -ALSO-

One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscri-bers would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1843. 3-1f.

Sheep Shears. FOR Sale by

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

FOR Sale by

CHEESE:

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

3,000

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash. by C. J. GARLAND.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the nu-merous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have From D. T. McCollum, Esq.

Mess's. H. Harris & Co:—

Gentlemen:—I have found by experience that
E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is an inval table remedy for Rhennatism, 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. Ann Arbor, Mich., April I, 1843 TFor the diseases in which this Plaster is ap-plicable, see advertisement in another column of

this paper.

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

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Town LOST

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

April 25, 1843.

LIBERTY CONGRESSIONAL CON- | Ploughs! Ploughs!



OF CAN'T BE BEAT! ED 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. Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jeff uson Avenue, and corner of

Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol,

2 cases Lac Dye, 303 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark.

Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amonico, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS,

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one

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. To Physicians and Country

PIERRE TELLER, Whole-

sale and Remil Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar,) 130 Jet-ferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:

by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes;) Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicais; Perfumery of all kirds; Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil; English Venitian Red; English Leanshlack; Sa. Turnenting.

Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Dye Stuff Business, April 17, 1843.

"FREE LABOR."

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

CABINET WARE,

good, and chenp as can be had West of The subscribers have on hand a large amount of FULL CLOTH and FLANNELS, manu-examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and

branches, and at the shortest notice.

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

In exchange, United Stevens & ZUG.
STEVENS & ZUG.
51-3m In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND Detroit, April 17, 1843.

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND,

AVING 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,

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-16.

BOOK BINDERY.

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

BOOK BINDING.

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

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

Cheaper than the Cheapest.



THE Subscribers are engaged in the manufac-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

WM. S. LOOMIS & CO.

Clinton, Lenawee Co., April 24, 1843. 1-if.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fostie

Logwood, Redwoods, 120 do Alum,

4 do Blue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,
500 lbs Extract Logwood,
600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,
309 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,)
250 do Powdered Curcuma,
200 do Verdigris.
10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
6 do Aqua Fortis,
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitric Acid,
2 cases Lac Dye.

Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit:

Pless Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dyc Kettles, Pickers, Burling

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

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 adlition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

Merchants.

4 Casks Epsom Salts: 2 casks flour Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap; 1 Bbl: powdered Rheubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil

Lampblack; Sp. Turpentine.

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG,

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fash-

UPHOLSTERING done in all its various

WANTED.

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of coun-300,000



FOUR DOLLARS, with one extra point. Farmers, call and see for

vourselves.

SMART S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plant and ruled, Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, Cu lery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all stres; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS,

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

SABBATH SGHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

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 month day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Millor 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 Washin the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. in liber. No. 8, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hun dred and twelve dollars and sixty one cents.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be said at public auction or vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Annual Court House, and the Court House, in the village of Annual Court House, in the village of Annual Court House, at the Court House, in the village of Annual Court House, and the Court House, and the Court House, and the village of Annual Court House, and the Court House, a

due, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of M. chigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the premises in said mortgage described, as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of find, situate, lying and being in the county of Washteniw, in the State aforesaid, and known washening, in the State aforesaid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, in township No. four, south of range No. four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, above described, which was heretofore deeded by Grove Barker and Persis Barker to laala Currier." Said Mortgage having hear given to secure the payment of the nurchase been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.

GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.

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

TO CLOTHIERS ANDWOOL CARDERS.

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 enabled to sell them.

Among a variety of

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; Sattmett Warp: Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Har-ness: Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Cop-per Kettles; Shearing Machines, Parson's, also,

Carding Machines.

The subscriber feels himself warranted in asenring the trade that his supply of Clothiers
Tools, together with same 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 CLOTII DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere. arrangements elsewhere.
PIERRE TELLER,

Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, April 17, 1843.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most singuine expectations. With the machin-ery 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 entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37½ 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 without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided 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 sacks 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 for the consumption of the establishment. Wool 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, as nearly as cambe done with reference to the

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 25,900 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufact The establishment is 21 milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO. Scio, April 30, 1843.

GRAVE STONES

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

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

WM. E. PETERS. Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW.

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

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse. Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half nul es from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse l'ower is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public as will

seribers. Such alterations being decidedly detriments to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they male it, has been ded their use and enough is already. was put in use, as they made it, has been

condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.
All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dexier rillage, and one at Martin Wing's, Dexier rillage, and one at Martin Wing's storchinge in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of

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

The attention of the reader is invited to the

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

H. CASE. S. G. IVES.

Scio. January, 12, 1942. T is 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

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

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

SMUT MACHINES.

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

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

SECOND VOLUME

THE MAGNET,

D voted to the investigation of Human Phys-iology, embracing Cephology, Phrenology, Patheology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Neurology, Electricity, Galvanism, Mag-notism, 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 con-

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

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

ne number: or seven copies for one year.

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

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 cash in IF Agents must state, distinctly, what the

money sent is designed to pay for, whether for an entire volume, 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.—

If All payments must be received by the Publisher before each number is sent out of

BF All payments must be remitted free of postage, and in Safetyfund money, or its quivalent, in this city.

P Agents must giv . particular instructions

as to the manner in which they may wish each Trevery editor who shall give this rospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive The Magner for one year, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti from June, 1843, provided the prpers containing this notice be forwarded, marked, to "The New York Card," New York City, and provided, also, that these conditions be complied by with before January, 1844.

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im-A mense circulation that ever try them conetable; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-fess to cure all diseases, because they are the ic, 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 waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, of get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, Peters: Peters' Vegetable I'ills are simple in their letters. get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as nearly with four horses attached to it as any other power with four horses attached to it as any other power with four horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold has the voice of a grateful community proclaimed—Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases it timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever, fewer and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of the langs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of the special community proclaimed—Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases it may be used with perfect plants. year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or allegement of the spleen, piles, cole, fewer either made and sold by the subscience, ashmatic ferent from those made and sold by the subsciences. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to be lives that every one of a catharite or agreement is indicated. The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to pos

terity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the herling art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam drive) machinery in the world for pill working. "Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrough, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums. medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine-Peters' Pills are coming-a million of witnesses can now be level for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters Pil, and if calomel

disease and death to Peters' Pil', and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

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

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

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering unler the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy-

rected 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 'elicate situations aiways admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incertice. without in the slightest degree incurring the haz-ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples: a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more gratefu' 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.

Quite astonished Old Pluto cameto 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-

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

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 neighty sire do I come to complain. But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by

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

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

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

At that unsparing scourge of ills. By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter. And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small

Of people dying there at all: For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try continue to buy them 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.

H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Mind, called SOMNAMBULISM, INSAN-ITY, DREAMING, SECOND-SIGHT, SOMNIPATHY, TRANCE, CLAIRVOY-ANCE, and various other Mental Phenomena, which have, hitherto, remained shrouded in 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 Julins, Movieth, Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movieth, Stone, Babcock and Julins, Movieth, Stone, Spellanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago-and almost every where els Oct. 19, 1842 27

Painting. T. LAMBERT,

Arbor, and the surrounding country, that aving located himself in the Lower Village, same quantity. with the view of carrying on the above business

in all its branches. (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, in imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. repectfully solicits a share of public patronage. s his prices shall be low to conform to the times

and his work done in the best manner. T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particu-larly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce s the best kind of pay.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

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

and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the Sineca Falls and Grand

46-6m.

January 12, 1843?

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER.

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scar-

let Feter, Quinsey,

Get. Get.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy let those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammator, complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammaton, and giving ready relief by its active, strengtham.

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, "C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh.

Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine. Danl, L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft. H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesbu gh. T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek.

James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.
Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson.
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.
John C. Winans, Sylvan,
J. Millerd & Sor, Dexter.
Thomas P. Mav. Jr. Flymouth,
Perin & Hall. Northville,
Mcal & McCarthy, Farmington,
Pater Van Every Ernskin. Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica.
E. C. Ga'lup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill.
John Owen & Co.
De The M.

Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, E. Samson, Ypsilanti, 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 Teron. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sel to all for the same price, and no amount of Ora-tory can swerve him from that course. Person can make just as good bargains by sending an a gent, as to come themselves.

In convex on 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 then Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his

manner of doing business.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.

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

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

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

The proprietor having tried them in a greet 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 ro tail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29th 1842. 9

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

27-1y boring counties, that he has an

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Od. BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one. MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to

New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what oney we have in our own State.

[45—tf.] 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. having been thoroughly overhauled, and re-fitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make Ricer Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority.

ELDRED & CO. tiory.

S. D. WCODWORTH.

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

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

BALDNESS

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

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

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

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

PILES &c are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has

come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out-

ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin Wind Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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

BURNS & SCALDS

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

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

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect. ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. Octor O Clin

HEADACHE DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the

or bilious. Hundreds of families are using it with great joy. DR. SPOHN'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH for the certain prevention of SEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most per-

fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUCHS pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY

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

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

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM. POUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it

DDECO DIN 955 CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholemew's

will prevent or cure all incipient consumption.

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

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

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

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

17 . Re sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto-- and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us-

Comstrellato Wholesale Druggista, 21, Courtland Street, near Broadway.

Wm. S. &. J. W Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor,

Chancery Sale.

Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder. Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder.

In the cause pending in the Coast of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendan s, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty one years,—

Whereas, by a decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Elen 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 lecreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Com-

redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Com-plainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sam of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the in eigst to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth dry of July, eight-een 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 torty-one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises with the appurter the said mortgaged premises with the appurte-nances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accrued, or might thereafter arcrue with said costs, and which might be sold separately with-out injury to the parties or either of them, should be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in out 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 Misters of the said Court, the said Master first giving aix weeks previous notice of the time and along of sale in some powerpage published in and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference being theremso had, may more fally appear.

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

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

The sale will be absolute-without redemption

G. T. GRIDLEY.
Mester in Chancery. C. H. Stewart. Sol. for Complt. Dated this 28th day of March, 1843.

ANN ARBOR

STEAM FOUNDRY (NEAR THE RAIL ROAD DEPOT.) PARTRIDGES, KEAT & CO. have erected and put in operation a loundry, and me now prepared to turnish to order most kinds of Castgs for Mills, or other Machinery. Sugar and auldron Keitles, Potash Coolers, most kinds of Hollow Ware, Sleigh Shoes, Fire Dogs, Wag-on and Buggy Buxes, Ploughs and Plough Castangs 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 seaand others with PLOUGHS as early in the season as they may be wanted for use, and which will be neutranted good. All Cast age made by them will be sold CHEAP, and for READY PAY only.

JOB WORK, IRON TURNING AND

FINISHING done to order, and on shor notice, at the Machine Shop of H. & R. PART RIDGES & CO., next door to the Faper Mill.

First Arrival IN 1843.

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

NEW GOODS!! Broad Cloths, Satinetts. Shirtings, Beaver Cloths, Camlets, Shawls,

Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Calicoes,
Alapaca, Boors & Shoes, Calt Skins,
SOLE AND UPPER I.EATHER
A good assortment of Hardware and Graceries, 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, Lard, Butter, Flax Seed, Twithy Seed, Tallow, &c.

Any quantity of WHEAT wanted, and the highest price paid. Lower 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, Sandac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at par, or their equivalent in cash or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber.

The Washtenaw lands consist of 118 acres in the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and apper lands, good timber, running wa-ter, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good toads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultivation.

CHA'S H. STEWART, Jeffe son Avenue. Detroit.

Millinery & Bress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inshe 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, 1843.

FOUNDRY.

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

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.

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

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

quarter of Section number thirty-two, in Town-ship number four, South of Range number sev-en East, containing eighty acres.

The above sale is adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the time and place above mentioned.

G. T. GRIDLEY, Master.

Ann A bor, May 16, 1843.