SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, G. Beckley. Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1843.

Volume 3, No. 5. Whole No. 109.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BECKLEY & FOSTER, PUBLISHERS.

TERMS. - Two Dollars per annum, in advance. Terms.—I we Dollars per annum, in advance.
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Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter made known at the office. All Remittances and Communications

should be addressed, Post paid,

POETBY.

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.

BY THE REV. J. W. CUNNINGHAM.

I love the ivy mantled tower, Rock'd by the storm, of thousand years; The grave, whose melancholy flower Was nourish'd by a martyr's tears.

The sacred yew so feared in war, Which like the sword to David given, Inflicted more than human scar.

And lent to man the arms of heaven.

I love the organ's joy us swell, Sweet echo of the heavenly ode;
I love the cheerful village bell,
Faint emblem of the call of God, Waked by the sound I bent my feet, I bid my swelling sorrow cease! I do but touch the mercy sent. And hear the still small voice of peace.

And as the ray of evening fades, I love amidst the dead to stand; Where in the altar's deepening shades,
I seem to meet the ghostly band;
One comes—o't mark his sparkling eyes,
The light of glory kindles there; Another—hear his deep drawn sigh— Oh! 'tis the sigh of dumb despair.

Another trends the shadowy nisle, I know him—tis my santed sire—I know his patient, angel smile,
His shepherd's voice, his eye of fire,
His ashes rest in yonder urn— I saw his death -1 closed his eye; Bright sparks amidst those ashes burn,

That death had taught me how to die.

Long be our father's temple ours-Wo to the hand by which it falls; A thousand spirits watch its towers, A cloud of angels guard its walls. And be their shield by us possessed; Lord, rear around thy biest abode, The buttress of a holy breast, The rampart of a present God.

MISCELLANY.

JOACHIM MURAT, KING OF

NAPLES.

Murat, King of Naples, Napoleon's brotherin-law, was so remarkable a character during
the wars of the Revolution, that some account
of his peculiarities seems desirable. So early
as the battle of Millessimo and Montenotte, in 1796, he was Napoleon's adjutant, and by his intrepidity and during, contributed not a little to the triumph of that memorable campaign. It was by these qualities, as well as his handsome figure and dishing manners, that he laid the foundation of a reputation which gained for him compositions defective in language, exceptionathe attention of the Emperor's sister, and, by ble in substance; or breathing any laxity of morand elevation to the throne of Naples. Nor was his merit in many respects inferior to his fortune. His piercing corp d' a l; his skill in judging of the position of the enemy; his chivalrous demeanor when leading his troops into battle; his calm intrepidity in the midst of the most appalling dangers; his tall figure and noble carriage ns well as incomparable seat on the splendid chargers which he always bestrode, gave him the air of a hero of romance, not less than the character of a first-rate cavalry officer. At the head of his gallant cuirassiers he feared no danger, never paused to number his enemies; but with matchless hardihood threw himself inte the midst of the hostile army, where he hardly over failed to achieve the most dazzling exploits. In Napo-leon's carlier campaigns at Austerlitz, Jena, and Eylan, Murat was at the head of so immense a body of horse as to render success almost a matter of certainty;—and it was to the weight of this formidable phalanx, generally eighteen or twenty thousand strong, that the Emperor mainly trusted for the gaining, as well as completion of the victories. But Murat's genius and daring had no such superiority to insure the advantage. Napoleon's sense of these qualities induced him to overlook his desertion of his post after the Ruswards the Allies; and his heroic courage never last radiance over the victories of the empire at Dresden, and stemmed the torrent of disas

a striking contrast to that of his royal brother-in-law. When they rode together in front of the troops, Murat attracted universal attention by his commanding figure, his superb theatrical cos-tume, the splendid rappings and beautiful figure of his horse, and the imposing military dignity of his air. This dazzling display contrasted strangely but characteristically with the three cornered hat, dark surtout, leather breeches, huge boots, corpulent figure, and carcless seat on horseback, which have become immortal in the representations of Napoleon. The imposing aspect of Murat was, however, weakened, rather than heightened by the rich and fantastic dress which he wore. Dark whiskers on his face contrasted with piercing blue eyes; his abundant black locks spread over the neck of a splendid Polish dress, open above the shoulders; the col-lar was richly adorned with gold brocade, and from a splendid girdle of the same material hund a light sabre, straight in the blade, ofter the manner of the ancient Roman, with the hilt set in diamonds Wide pantaloons, of a purple or scarlet color, richly embroidered with gold, and boots of yellow leather completed this singular costume, which resembled rather the gorgeous trappings of the melo-drama, than the comparatively simple uniform of modern times.

plume. His noble charger was set off with gorgeous bridle and stirrups richly gilt after the Turkish fashion, and enveloped in trappings of azure blue, the tint of the Italian sky, which also was the prevailing color of his liveries.

Above this fantastic but dazzling attire, he wore, in cold weather, a magnificent pelisse of dark green velvet, lined and fringed with the richest subles. When he rode besides having no the Chamber, 'had for its object, the final adjustment of the long standing as well as intricated. subles. When he rode beside Napoleon, habited after his simple fashion, in this theatrical costume, it appeared a living image of splendid folly contrasting with the naked majesty of thought. ly contrasting with the naked majesty of thought. And with whatever sentiments the fantastic magnificence of the King of Naples might be regarded on peaceful parades, they yielded to an involuntary feeling of respect when his white plume was seen, like that of Alexander the Great, ever foremost in the ranks of war, plunging into the thickest of the hostile ranks, regardless of the shower of cannon balls for which it formed a never failing mark; or when he was beheld returning from a charge, his salve dipping well. turning from a charge, his sabre dripping wet with the blood of the Cossacs, whom in the impetuosity of overflowing courage, he had challenged and slain in single combat.—Allison's

From the Messenger. NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers are beneficial to the country .most all the departments of useful, and ornamental learning, is found in their columns .-The news they con ey. is interesting, as well for its freshness, as for its importance and d are for the adjustment of such questions as arise versity. Through the medium of newspapers we continue our knowledge of old friends, and form a pretty correct idea of the state and prospects of society near, and all abroad. They sound the note of alarm on approaching danger. When men betray designs, odious in their nature, and baneful in their execution, like faithful sentinels, their warning voice exhibits the moral deformity of these characters-obviates the meditated mischiefs, and proves a benefaction to millions .-Newspapers are always on the table, in the chair, or on the floor. They are forever on hand; -hence one cannot fail to take them up and read. more or less. They strengthen and confirm a fondness for reading, where it exists; and where it does not, they inspire that fondness, as by stealth, in spite of one's original indifference upon the subject. Thus, those many vacant hours are profitably spent at home, which otherwise might have been dissipated in places and practices most injurious to the interest and happiness of the domestic circle. Reading farnishes food for useful thoughts and conversation -Intellectual improvement promotes virtue and refinement of manners. The notion that laboring men have not ability and leisure for mental acquisitions, is now generally repudiated. Popular education, and the establishment of libraries in all parts of the country, have taught a different doctrine-a doctrine more creditable to the reputaion of man-more animating to every lover of his race. Those competent individuals who are devoting their faculties and means to exalt the character, and disseminate the advantages of literature, science and the arts, merit the gratitude and patronage of the community. The utility of any periodical, materially depends upon the integrity of its character. Without integrity of character, it cannot enjoy the public confidence and support. No sublimity of thought, elegance of diction, or sallies of wit can atone for the absence of this quality. There are several things. however, which impur the credit and salutary propriety, is inadmissible and justly condemned. Some chronicles evince a recklessness of moral obligation in their controversial writings that degrade their standing, and render them incapa-

ble of subserving any valuable object. How many mere party prints teem with error, mendacity and abuse respecting their opponents, and how often their assertions, and even their faces and figures, are shown to be deceptive and false. -Upon one party, we see bestowed indiscriminate and unmeasured praise, upon another, indiscriminate and unmeasured censure. This course destroys all friendship and confidence in society .--It impairs the excellence, and threatens the de struction of our free institutions. It would seem that there are individuals and parties, whose tastes are only gratified with hyperbole, satire and vituperation. Alas! for poor human nature; but your paper, it appears, is not to be made the arena of polemical discussions, regarding either politics or religion; hence these remarks will not apply to the Messenger. O. C. C.

MEMORY.

Seneca says to himself, that by the mere effort of his natural memory he was able to repeat two thousand words upon once hearing them, each in its order. He mentions also, Portius Latro who retained in his memory all the declamations he had ever spoken Pliny says that Cyrus knew every soldier in his army by name, and S. Scipi all the people of Rome. Carneades, when reall the people of Rome. Carneades, when re-quired, would repeat any volume found in his li-brary as readily as if he were reading.—Cham-

IMPATIENCE.

In all evils which admit a remedy, impatience is to be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints, which, if properly apolied, might remove the cause. among the compliments which he used to pay in conversation, to the memory of those by whom he had been instructed in the art of war, mentioned one with honor, who taught him not to spend his time in regretting any mistake which he had made, but to set himself immediately and vigorously to repair it.—Rambler.

Hipponax, a great poet, was celebrated for his witty and satirical writings. He was ugly, little, lean and slender; two brothers Bupalus and Athenis who were sculptors, diverted themselves at his expense, by carving his image in a ridicu-lous form. Hipponax retorted their pleasantry cornered hat, surmounted by a profusion of magnificent ostrich feathers, rising from a broad gold band, which enclosed besides a superb heron circuit History.

recently waited upon Mr. Webster, in that city, to express its high estimation of his services, in the negotiation of the late treaty with Great Britain. That negotiation, says the President of the Chamber, 'had for its object, the final adjustment of the long standing as well as intricate and important questions, and this object has been successfully accomplished, on terms that are deemed alike honorable and satisfactory; while the spirit of mutual concession and conciliation that was manifested on that occasion, have served to enhance the value of the benefits conferred in the establishment of friendly intercourse be tween two kindred nations, on a basis of assured

tween two kindred nations, on a basis of assured confidence and permanent tranquility.'

'Gentlemen,' replies Mr. Webster, 'in the progress of the civilized world, great changes have been wrought by commercial intercourse, by the general advancement in civilization, and, above all, by the benign influences of the Christian religion. And these changes are as clearly indicated by the subjects on which nations nowa days treat, as by any other marks or proofs whatever. In ages past, treaties were merely alliances made for purposes of war, or as defences against war, or merely as compasts against the strong for the defence of the weak, or against crowns and successful princes, and for preserving They may be widely diffused at little expense. They contain a great variety of matter and style. Something in reference to al. troduced; but a new class of subjects have arisen from the influences of Christianity, and have been introduced into the relations of Govern-These are commercial regulations, and from the intercourse of different nations, and es pecially are they of service, in preventing the cruelty and barbarism which were so frequent in

former ages. Gentlemen, as I have said, treaties were formerly entered into, wars waged, immense treas-ures exhausted, and torrents of blood poured out, tres exhausted, and torrents of blood poured out, to maintain the balance of power among the nations of the earth, that is, to keep the strong from oppressing the weak; and this security against oppression by the powerful, the weak sought to obtain by alliances, by armies, by foreign subsidies, and by military aid. But, thanks to the civilization of the age, thanks to the com-mercial intercourse of civilized nations, & thanks especially to the christian religion, which has been so influential over the minds of men, and the spirit of the times, another instrument sha been devised for maintaining this balance of power, far beyond, and infinitely above all the ar-mies and navies of the earth. That instrument is moral power—the julgment of mankind. All the nations of the earth would view with indignation, now, any such attempt on the part of the strong to oppress the weak; nor in this age would any nation attempt such a deed as the par-tition of Poland. All the nations of Europe could not effect it. The nations now find security, not in their armies and navies, but in the sense of general justice, the feeling of right which prevails in this civilized age, in which, if any intent is perceived on the part of any to in-jure the one, it is the duty of all to unite in resisting it. A general feeling of security has thus come to prevail over the whole world; because nations now would not sit silent under any outrage of the kind-would not keep quiet, but would be loudly indignant when any aggression by the strong is attempted upon the rights of the

Here is a very important and most auspicious change in the international policy of Christendom: and this change has resulted mainly from
the ILissing of God upon the efforts made by the
fiends of peace. We have no room now, but
are fully prepared to substantiate this statement.
Here, too, is an argument for redoubled zeal.
If God has crowned with so much success, the
tow and feells prepare already used shall be few and feeble means already used, shall we cease to relax our exertions? Shall we regard this success as a proof that no more effort is need-et? No: it should only confirm our faith and

FEMALES IN SOCIETY.

quicken our zeal -Advocate of Peace.

Did females but know how deeply the heart of man is enchanted by that of women whose con-versation presents the picture of simplicity and spirit of whose conversation is a compound of sprightliness, sense, and modesty who seldom dispute and never wrangle; who listen with attention to the opinions of others, and deliver their own with diffidence; would they not be more ambitious to please than to conquer! But they would be sure of conquering in the noblest

Paint to yourselves, by way of contrast a woman who talks loud, contradicts bluntly, looks sullen, contests pertinaciously, and, instead of yielding, challenges submission. How different a figure! How forbidding an object! Feminality is gone; nature is transformed; whatever makes the male character most rough and turbulent, is taken up by a being who was designed to tran-

quilize and smooth it.

But may there not be occasions where wisdom and worth in women, as in men, are called upor to assert themselves with a dignity that will re-press the forward and over-awe the insolent?ertainly, and to give such proceedings the name

of pride, were unjust.

Is a sensible and manly youth desirous of passing his leisure hours in a species of pleasure qually sociable and innocent, acquiring the most roper demeanor, with the most genteel, and the same time most easy turn of thought, as well as habits of the best kind—let him seek the society of females who join good breeding and liberal sentiments to purity of mind and manners.

The truth is. that in the society I recommend, a young man, who does not wish to go astray, will feel himself under no fetter; but will learn genuine courtesy without labor or study. Amiable women of genteel education are, indeed, beyond comparison, the best mistresses of this sciencefor two reasons. In the first place, they best understand t, having from nature a peculiar ap-titude to please, with a facility in adapting themselves to the tempers of others; and from culture, a ready acquaintance, which they soon acquire, with such forms of politeness as, without the nid of sincerity, give an elegance and a heightening to the native emanations of a good mind. In the next place, they teach it without appearing to teach it, by a secret power over the conceptions of their scholars; who naturally am-bitious of approving themselves to such agreeable tutoresses, learn it from them insensibly, and yet effectually, as people, in general, catch the sentiments and monners of those they esteem.

Let monks and misanthropes pretend what

they will, the soul of man will never be long satis-fied without the entertainment of female conversation. It was so formed by the unerring Creator; nor perhaps, will any thing, next to "the wisdom that is from above," guard it more powerfully against the sorcery of vice, than the near and frequent view of female excellence.-Dr.

A person growing up to affluence or high sta-

From the New Genesee Farmer. THE FARMER.

Of all the conditions of men, and I have mingled with every variety, I believe in toth that none is so independent as that of an industrious, frugal and sober farmer-none affords more means of contentment and substantial enjoyment-none where the education has not been neglected, presents better opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement—none calls more loudly for religious gratitude—none is suited to give a more lively and deeper im-

pression of the goodness of God. Some years since, in one of the most rugged parts of New Hampshire, among its craggy cliffs and rude, bold mountains, I was travelling on horseback, and came suddenly upon a plain and moss-covered cottage in the very bosom of a valley, where the brave settler had planted himself on a few acres of land which alone seemed capable of cultivation.— Every thing about the residence bespoke industry and care. Being fatigued, I stopped to ask refreshments for myself and horse. A hale young girl of about 15, bareheaded and barefooted, but perfectly modest and courteous, with all the ruddiness of Hebe, and all the nimbleness and vigor of Diana, went immediately for an armful of hay and a measure of oats for my horse; and then kindly spread a table with a cloth as white as the driven snow, and a bowl of pure milk and brown bread for his rider. I never enjoyed a meal more; and offered the family pay for their hospitality; but they steadily refused, saying that I was welcome. I was not willing thus to tax their kindness, and therefore took a piece of money to give to one of the chil-dren that stood near. "No," said the pa-rents, "he must not take it; we have no use for money here." "Heaven be praised," said I, "that I have found a people without ava-

Now here were these humble people, with a home which, if it were burned down to-day, their neighbors would re-build for them tomorrow-with clothing made from their own flocks by their own hands-with bread enough and beef, pork, butter cheese, milk, poultry, eggs, &c. in abundance; a good school for 6 months in the year, where their children probably learned more, because they knew the va-lue of time, than those who were driven to school every day in the week, and every week in the year-with a plain religious meeting on Sunday, where, without ostentation and parade, they meet their neighbors, to guther the gossip of the neighborhood, to exchange friendly solutations, to hear words of good moral council, and to worship God in the most simple, but not the less acceptable form-and. above all, here were hearts of peace with the world, and with each other, full of hospitality to the passing stranger, uncankered by avarice, and undisturbed by ambition. Where upon earth, in a humble condition, shall we ook fora more beautiful example of true judependence, for a brighter picture of the true philosophy of life?

DRUNKENNESS.

The natural disposition may be better discovered in drunkenness than at any other time. In modern society, life is all a disguise. Almost every man walks in masquerade, and his most intimate friend very often does not know his real character.

Many wear smiles constantly upon cheeks, whose hearts are unprincipled and trea-cherous. Many with violent tempers have all the external calm and soltness of charity itself. Some speak always with sympathy, who, at soul, are full of gall and bitterness.

Intexication tears off the veil, and sets each have known exceptions, but they are few in number. At one time they seemed more numerous, but closer observation convinced me that most of those whom I thought drunkenness had libelled, inherited, at bottom, the genuine dispositions which it brought forth. The exceptions, however, which now and then occur, are suffi-ciently striking, and point out the injustice of Addison, "Not only does this vice betray the hidden faults of a man, and show them in the most odious colors, but often occasions faults to which he is not naturally subject. Wine throws a man out of himself, and infuses qualities into the mind which she is a stranger to in her sober moments." The well known maxim, "in vino voritas," therefore, though very generally true, is to be received with some restrictions, although these, I am satisfied, are by no means so numeras many authors would have us to believe.

THE MIND.

The mind of man, when nicely scrutinized, exhibits the most astonishing phenomena. It possesses the features of divine origin, wonderful and multiplied are its powers! understanding perceives, the will rules, the op-erations of the mind develope a variety of emo-tions, generally termed affections and passions. The understanding is intimately connected with thought, imagination, memory, and conscience The will unites with choice, desire, and de

termination, and in the train of the affections and passions, flow love and hatred, joy and grief, meekness and hope, and lear. All these, though we should pronounce them at first glance sepaate and distinct powers or faculties of the soul, ndependent of each other, are but one simple, uncompound principle, putting forth its energies in a variety of forms.—Maffit.

A BELLE IN THE YEAR 1350. Her head was enriched with a turban, or covered with a species of mitre of enormous height from the summit of which ribbons floated in the air, like the streamers from the head of a mest. Her tunic was half of one color and a half of another: a zone deeply embroidered and richly or-namented with gold, confined her waist, and from it was suspended in front two daggars in their respective pouches. Thus attired, she rode in the company of her knight to jousts and tour-naments.—Lingard's History of England.

The only secret I have found to prevent the evils of life, is, to do nothing without having well examined beforehand in what weare going to embark. In most things we undertake the begin nings are agreeable; they seduce us, but we should think of the end. They are paths strewed with flowers. Where those paths lead to is the most important question .- Dabson.

VIRTUE AND VICE. It costs us more to be miserable, than would make us perfectly happy. How cheap and easy tion, without settled principles, is like a tall slender is to us the service of virtue, and how dear do we chimney, which is blown down by the first gale. pay for our vices.—Dr. Fuller.

MORAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF GAMBLING.

In a late sitting of the Royal Academy of Medicine, M. Gusc read a memoir on the above melancholy subject. This terrible passion or propensity, is not so much out of the boundary of the medical philosopher's study, as, at first sight, it may appear. Whatever raises a storm of conficting passions in the human mind, must induce a corresponding tunult in the organic tunctions, and thus lead to violent disorders, fatal diseases, and not seldom to self destruction. M. Gase conceives that the propensity of gamb-ling takes its source in two of the most domi-nant passions of the human heart—self love and self interest. Hence he accounts for the habits of gambling in all ages and in all nations, savnge or civilized. Hence, too, says he, the total mutility of the lectures of the divine, the exhortations of the philosopher, and the penal stat-utes of the legislator, in stemming the evil! In de-picting the effects of gaming on the animal econ-omy, M. Gase exhibits the gamester a prey, alternntely, to delirious joy, despair, and rage. - It is no wonder that the tremendous shocks which the brain and nervous system must receive furious mania. It is in the approaches to these conditions, that the frequent acts of suicide are committed. The circulating system often suffers in these directly conflicts of the passions, and aneurisms and other diseases of the heart, are not seldom traced to the gambling table. But no parts of the animal economy suffer more directly and equivocally than the organs of digestion—partly from the tortures of the mind, which destroy appetite and suspend digestion at onceand partly from the stimulating potations which the gamester swallows to support his courage rodrown his reflections!—Archives.

ENERGY OF CHARACTER. Energy of character is the philosopher's stone of this life, and should be engraven on each heart. It is that which has peopled the temple of fame; that which has filled the historic pages with great names, and the civil and military world; that which has brought a race from barbarism, drawn the veil from science, and developed the wonthe veil from science, and developed the won-drous powers of nature. It makes men great and men rich. First or last it brings success. Without it, Webster would have been a New Hampshire lawyer: T. Ewing would have been a Buck-eye salt boiler, and Benjamin Franklin a journeyman printer. Without it Demosthe-nes would have stammered on to his grave, and Cincinnatus died a common soldier; Shakspeare would have been shut for maching: Pope died Cincinnatus died a common soldier; Shakspeare would have been shot for poaching: Pope died selling tape; Roscoe lived selling beer "by the small;" and Napoleon gone out of the world a Corsican bully. With it each one has not only done much good for himself, much for his day and generation, but much for the world in the past, the present and the future.

Energy of character will do the same thing for any man in a small way that it has done for those. Give the lawyer energy of character, and he will succeed without talents. It is the secret by which the artist, the merchant, the

secret by which the artist, the merchant, the scholar, and the mechanic arrive at distinction and wealth. If they fail once, they try again; no contrary winds beat them down. The man who has energy of character will rise in spite of

Give a man energy, and he is a made man, put him where you will, and surround him by

A writer at Invercess, who discusses the subject of Streamers, is of opinion that the Earth is a Comet and the aurora borealisits tail. Newton maintained the tails of comets to be vapor ascending by means of the sun's heat; other philosophers say they are produced by the action of the sun upon the atmosphere of comets, or on the substance of comets themselves, or on the electric matter through which they prise. In short, the sun is the principal agent in their production, by acting on these bodies themselves, in his true light, whatever that may be. The combative man will quarrel, the amerous will love, the detractor will abuse his neighbor. I have known exceptions, but they are few in number. At one time they seemed more numering. The production both of the autora borealis and the production between the production and the production between the production and the production between the production b the tails of comets. The fixed stars, even of the smaller magnitudes, are seen through both.

The tails of comets are observed generally to be a little concave towards the sun. Foster's ob-servation in the South Sea, and the appearances of the aurora now described, exhibit the same result. The tails of comets are produced, or, to speak more correctly, are seen, when these How many fithy distilleries have been converted bodies approach their perihelion. The aurora into respectable hog sties, and how many human bodies approach their perihelion. The aurora are exhibited when the earth is in its perihelion, that is in winter. The direction of the tails of comets are from the sun, so are the courses, generally, of the varying aurora. These is nothing extravagant in the supposition that the aurora may be visible to an observer in Mars or Jupiter, a an appendage or tail to the Earth. Would the carth, then, when still nearer the sun, and proceeding with increased velocity, be accompanied by aurora borealis greatly increased in splen duration and extent? On the hypothesis of Ma rian, it undoubtedly would, and the converse o the problem is equally true, that the aurora would disappear altogether when the earth receded from the sun, and decreased its velocity In conclusion, the writer hints, that the vary ing belts of Jupiter and the rings of Saturn may be brought within the range of these speculations, as possibly regulated by the same laws,—Glasgow Chronicle.

TEA.

The amount of tea exported from China to the United States during the year ending June 20, 1842, was 162,823 chests. The amount from hat time to the 12th August, 10,050 chests .-The amount experied from thence to this country during the six years ending June 30, 1842, was \$2,773,341 pounds. If the cost to the consamers was one dollar to the pound, it amounts \$82,773,341. Equal to almost half of the entire debt of the States of the Union.

A GOOD REMARK.

The Boston Courier says: the New York Times. So much the better for himself. If he had Lived a Christian, how much better it would have been for the world!"

At the Washingtonian meeting, in Lynn, last week, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Chipman stated that they number as Washingtonians in this city 2500, of whom 800 are reformed persons, and only 34 550 heads of families reformed, of whom some were females. For Newburyport, Mr. Pike reported 3000 Washingtonians, of whom are 5 10 are "reformers." For Marblehead, Mr. Frost reported 2100 Washingtonians.—Salem Mer-Christ, and bid man hide himself from man in the

with a label. I govern all: a bishop with a legend, I pray for all: a soldier with a motto, I fight for all: and a farmer, drawing forth reluctantly a purse, with the superscription, I pay for all. Experience already proves it to be 10. are tool and tal pent over

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. MEANS OF INCREASING WEALTH.

MESSRS Epirons:-In your paper of the 22nd ints. I was gratified to see some editorial remarks on the important subject of Association. Although they are not as favorable as the friends of the system could have wished, still some important points are conceded. You admit you "think favorably of it as a means of increasing wealth." The fact here admitted is a demonstrated truth; the development of which commences a new era in the history of industrial and social reform. An Association, by its first year's labor, quadruples the value of its domain. It is a superior means of increasing wealth, because it has at command united capital, united skill and talents; united labor; united interests; a unity which the brain and nervous system must receive in these paroxysms, should frequently destroy the intellectual faculties and thus lead, as they nine tenths of the cost, an operation are saved, actually do, to imbecility, insanity, and even furious mania. It is in the approaches to these

of community to prey on the rest, will not be evercome by a change of circumstances. It had its origin in a deproved heart. While the inclination to evil of any kind exists, ways of gratifying the selfish propensities of men will be discovered. Besides, the very contiguity of a thousand persons to each other, which is highly favorable for moral and intellectual advancement, is also well adapted to the luxuriant growth of the social

The circumstances which now create "the inclination of a portion of community to prey on

1st. A portion of community is born in the sphere of destitution and misery, and educated to idleness and crime, Children born and educated under the influence of such circumstances, must inevitably learn to act the part of the beast of prey. Circumstances and education drive them to it -Where circumstances and education are of opposite nature there must be opposite effects, and, consequently, a proper control of what you are bleased to term "a depraved heart." With all its wickedness and deceitfulness, it can be controlled. We have the word of God himself to attest the fact. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." This training is one of the leading obects of Association, and the voice of the Great Ruler of the universe assures us of success .-Were truth needed to confirm God's own truth. we have it in the history of the glorious revolution wrought within a few years by the temperance reform. Alow me to say, gentlemen editors, that, according to my poor comprehension, you might as well assert that the inclination of a portion of community to drankenness will not be overcome by a change of circumstances, as to come to the conclusion that "the inclination of a portion of community to prey on the rest will rum and its kindred spirits "prey" on both body and soul. All, it is true, have not been at once Foster's ob- millions have been saved from the drunkard's grave, by this mere change of circumstances!-The causes of drunkenness can be annihilated. brutes this circ umstance has converted into men! The process of annihilating all the causes of drunkenness is undergoing a rapid accomplishment. When completed, a frightful scourge of humanity will be removed from the world-annihilated by a mere change of circomstances.

2d. People now prey upon each other because they are trained to it; have separate clashing interests, and fear want. These are powerful circumstances, and exert a controlling influence.-They produce endless discords, quarrels and miseries. Opposite circumstances must inevitably produce opposite effects. In Association, they will be opposite. If, in Association, there be no separate interests, interests cannot clash. The interest of each individual is rendered that of the entire Association, while the interest of the entire Association is that of each individual. The motive inducing one to prey upon another is annihilated. So is the possibility, for the whole property is jointly owned by all. Each member will desire to see every branch of business prosper, because from the whole must come his individual dividend. As unfavorable circumstances powerfil to produce evil. so are favorable circuminaces powerful to produce good. Those induce men to prey upon each other; these, to promote each others welfare. We associate for the purpose of eradic ting the 'social follies and vices' which you mention. In the beginning, we shut out as many of them as possible. The rest, our command of circumstances " highly favorable for moral and intellectual udvancement," will enable us to destroy. Your objection of 'contiguity' would convert the world into innumerable hermit-cells and destroy all social intercourse. It would as effectually as the scourge of persecution, dens and caves of the earth. Three thousand in An old picture represents a king sitting in state a day could not have become his converts, and

The Rev. George Ripley, President of the West | THE WHIGS AND LIBERTY PARTY. | numbers and coolly weigh his own language, necessarily annihilate the direct influences of without due consideration. But mevery such Editor of the Signal, that "no person in the Roxbury Association, speaks on this point from more than two years experience. In a letter to the writer of this communication, he says:

"It is the Divine means for the regeneration of humanity; and nothing but actual experience can give men a knowledge of its incomparable superiority over the present insulated competitive and tyrannical forms of society."

The New York Tribune, speaking of the Association established last summer by the people of Brooklyn, says:

"They have proved that it is practicable for a number of families to live together in peace and quiet where properly lengued in interest, even in the rudest form of Union."

In conclusion I would say, gentlemen, hope for the best-trust a little more in the possibility of man's fulfilling the injunctions of the Divine Ruler-lend us your aid to demonstrate the excellence of our system and develope the better portion of human nature, and we will perform all we promise and show you the most effectual way to accomplish your object, which is no less oursthat of MAKING ALL LABOR PREE.

T. N. CAULKINS.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY. OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

OF OHIO.

For Governor. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

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

For Representatives to Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT. A. L. PORTER,

OF WAYNE.

SECOND DISTRICT. R R REMENT OF CALROUN.

THIRD DISTRICT WILLIAM CANFIELD, OF MACOMB.

CASH 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 FIFTERN DOLLARS, if sent to one Post Office, provided the funds be forwarded to us at one time, in advance. We are dete mined, 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

Marshall Statesman a long communication on can be urged; because we wished to meet and file are drawn from the whig party. (5.) election.

TEXAS.

fluence of such a step on the Southern institution. party. (6.) The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"The reduced price of cotton and of lands, and and we should not be surprised if it were annito one hundred thousand souls; a fourth of these (25,000) are slaves; so that probably one white mile, out of every fifteen of the white inhabitants is a slave owner! Clearly, then, if slavery were abolished, the interests of labor, and, inpour into it so as to make it capable soon of ta- cendency of Lecofocoism in its worst form. king care of itself."

wages are higher-the exchanges are lowpurchased in "speculation times." Many of cates abolitionism only that he may "divide" these cannot fulfil their engagements at pre- and thus "conquer" the whig party. into bankruptcy.

Plour was selling in New York on the 17th, at \$4,50 to \$4.621. Some lots of Genesce as Mess pork is quoted at \$9,25 to \$9,27.

&c. in the Southern States-about the usual number.

From the Western Statesman. of the 8th of May, an extract from your paper, the Signal. (9.) with a commentary of the editor thereupon, relating to the influence of that print upon the politics of the State. As this is a matter of much importance in its bearings, will you allow me a corner for the expression of my views on the same theme, for it is right, that whatever these bearings may be, the how st enquirers after truth should fully understand

I have no doubt there are many excellent menin the community, who heartily sustain the cause of political abolitionism, with the preesterous conviction that it will ultimately be prevailing party in ourS tate, who, if they were well advised of the mayoidable consequence of the continuance and partial success of that party, would resist its farther prevalence with all their might. There are some of the more knowing ones, no doubt, who are well persua ded that the separate organization of that party has had, will have, and can have, no effect but to confirm the supremacy of Loco-

Before I proceed faither, allow me to draw distinction which seems to have escaped the notice of the editor. The party spoken of in the extract from your paper, was the "Locofoco party." The editor adoritly substitutes another and leaves it for the "democratic party," to defend their principles from the charge of "inherent coruption." Is the editor aware of the distinction between these appellatives? (1) Does he not know that in New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania and some oth er states, the two classes have broken out into open war? Does he not know that one class comprises the "barn-barners" and "subterraneans" of New York, the legislative pugillists and dirkites of Penn, the treasonable Dorrites of Rhode Island, et id omne genus, in other States, not omitting the abettors of fornication and adultery here; while the democratic party numbers multitudes of honorable and upright men, who abhor the legitimate fruits of Locofocoism as heartily as any whig? If he does not, he is far behind the intelligence of the age. But let that pass.

He asserts that the imputation upon him, of laboring to secure the supremacy of Locofocoism, and of glorying in the election of such men to office, "is untrue in all its as-

This State, as well as the whole union, is divided into two political parties; all experience, as well as sound philosophy, teach, that more than two such cannot, for any length of time, subsist together, in the same community. (2.) The two great political divisions now existing, are the Locofoco on one side, and the Whig on the other. In the states of N. H., N. Y. and Penn., a portion of the Locofoco party, properly the "democratic" portion, have fallen off, and commenced hostilities against the more vile of their party associates. The first result of this movement will be weakness, and uniess the factions coalesce, defeat, in their strong holds. In a few of the northern states a defection has taken This week we have extracted from the place, from the whigs, in form of abolitionism. In this state this party after labors which have the liberty movement, and have subjoined no parallel (3.) in our political history, for 6 some notes of our own. We concluded to or 8 years, now numbers about 2000 voters, all insert it at length, because we supposed our told, out of 50,000. (4.) Of these 2000, so readers would like to know what are the far as I am able to judge from a pretty exstrongest objections to the Liberty Party that tensive acquaintance, nine-tenths of the rank

is written with spirit and ability; and because the whig majority in the state was about the author, as we suppose from its style and 1800. Now the most obtuse intellect can tenor, is a prominent Whig gentleman of see that if 1000 votes be taken from the whig the office, was he not honest, capable and in its intellectual attainments, in its acuteness cal influence for the promotion of all the best is. Not necessarily. According to the Marshall, who may be personally and deeply and placed in the Locofoco ranks, they carry faithful to the Constitution? Aye, he post of feeling. A party is composed of many interests of men. And for this sentiment, the interested in the manner in which the Liberty the majority with them. It is equally obvimen of the Second District perform their du- ous, that if a Locofoco champion, despairing ties at the ballot box at the Congressional of success in the absurd effort to transform abolitionism, with the true orthodox accent. any kind pervading the individual minds com- party! It would seem from this expression, whigs to Locofocos, should become a brawl- He could labor for the oppressed, spend and be posing a party, will cause a corresponding that he would discard all sense of moral or reing leader of a new party, and under the disguise of some specious name, inveigle 2000 It is stated that the project of liberating all the whice into a snare thus laid for them, and slaves in Texas is now openly advocated, and is induce them to throw away their votes upon the great topic of discussion. The New Orleans a man of straw, the sesult would be the same; papers are alarmed at this, and deprecate the ir- defeat to the whigs, victory to the Locofoco | the boasted friends of the negro must needs | Debts by the national government. Should well believe the Hard Cider revels of 1840, and

Now I assume that the editor of the Signal the positive expense of slavery, has occasioned is a man of considerable sagacity. He knows this change of opinion, but along with it, has then, as well as he can know, that there is sprung up the moral feeling which this evil, where- not the remotest prospect of the religio-poever it is felt to be such, every where excites; litical party (7.) of abolitionists, as now organized, ever obtaining the ascendency in hilated there. The population of Texas amounts this state. (8.) He has stated in his own paper, (I quote the statement from memory only,) that he has no expectation of deriving any considerable aid from the Locofoco party. He therefore must know, that the only availdeed, of all classes, the real wealth of the country would be rapidly increased, and emigration party, and thereby secure the continued as-

The New York Tribune says that the trite, and judging from the ill-disguised exulcess of abolitionism, in securing victory to the

sent prices of labor and property, and must go I am perfectly astonished that the editor of that paper should deny the imputation, that to have much to concede to the opinions and he glories in the election of Locofocos to office. I have not a file of his paper before me, high as \$4,75. Illinois wheat brought 95 cents. but I have read many of them within the last be purely a christian commonwealth, and that ical parties are the counsel, who present the enemies. Unless this course be adopted, ment, and lost that ascendency in a majority of success of that party, then I do not know the The last papers contain an account of use or meaning of language. I have on sev- fuse to support any but a Methodist; and the ty in most of the States, and which can have sundry murders, affrays, Bank robberies, eral occasions thought his terms of exultation Episcopalians and Presbyterians and the Bap- Being very numerous, they are slow in renmore offensive than those of the successful tists should each form a like party, with like dering a verdict, except in cases where their 9. The assurance of this writer is very surparty press. Let him look over the past exclusive dogmas; would not such a policy feelings become excited, when they bring in prising. He said in the Statesman, of the A party that, in our own State, sneers at

general remarks

that neither could carry any measure without Locofoco Governor, and threw the whole po- impotent to do good. litical power into Locofoco hands, and the whies! (11.)

they could decide between Corwin for Govera high degree friendly to the slave(12), on in New York (19.); and no partisans ever great cause of "The Proper versus The as it was, passed some anti-slavery acts which one sile, and Shannon and Allen, the bitterest foes of anti-slavery on the other. They have for victory; and to this day cation. Mr. Liberty is counsel in behalf of eight or ten years. elected the last(13); and it is not improbable that the vote of Allen, elevated the U. S. Senate by the misapplication of abolition but they have elected a supervisor in Peter votes, may decide the question, that Texas boro! the residence of Gerrit Smith! shall be joined to this Union

A more striking instance of the Locofoco tendency of that party is exhibited in the recent election in Connecticut. Here the aboitionists, with but 2000 votes, out of 50 or 60,000 in the state, have given that party three if not four members of Congress. But the case of the Governor is one which must be either explained or fix a character for duplicity upon the party which will require a long time to effice. All will remember that when the poor, friendless, forlorn and wretched crew of the Amistad were cast upon our shores, a gentleman of the Connecticut bar came spontaneously forward to their aid and rescue: that he devoted his great talents, with unwearing assiduity to their liberation, for months until, mainly through his untiring zeal and perseverance, he succeeded in wresting the prisoners from the grasp of their oppressors and restoring them to that liberty for which they had hazarded all. That man was ROGER S. BALDWIN, and what abolitionist in the United States was not then loud in his praise, ardent in his support? A few weeks since this same Roger S. Baldwin was one of the candidates for Governor of Connecticut, and who doubts that the whole abolition party arose in their might to prove their faith by their works, the contrary, do we not find that the objects in placing so benevolent, so able, so fearless a champion of liberty in the chair of state!-Who doubts that this whole class came forth as one man to do honor to the crushed and bruised and downtro lden negro's friend!!-Alas that I should have to tell it! the aboli-(14), they defe ated his election, gave a majority of Locofocos to the Legislature, and thus them fairly and distinctly; because the article At the great trial of strength in 1840, will place Governor Cleavland in the chair to mind changes continually in its character ac. hold that men are not absolved from their why was this? Was Mr. Baldwin unfit for versant. It may change in its moral views, abolitionists in Connecticut put together-but press are trying to induce the Whig party to Creator, the same as they would do if there stab him! (15.)

ply because they are men of statesman-like "Philo" has himself adduced instances of di. that there is a "Supreme Ruler of the Uniqualities; and while, like all northern whigs, they abhor slavery, (16.) they cannot limit the refers to the hostilities which have been com- our political as well as social relations. range of their intellects to one idea.

find that many members of every political par- litical questions.

PHILO.

NOTES. 1. We dislike the use of slung words to designate a party. We recognize the right of any body of men to select their own appellative. "Democratic" is the designation of a their democracy, to a great extent, is practically inoperative or spurious, does not affect their right to the name. We have always an issue, he would move its continuance from avoided the use of the terms "Loco Foco," and "Federalist," or "Bank Aristocrats," because they prove nothing, and are calculated most intimate terms. It is also known that to irritate. We leave the use of them to those who may be unable to complete their argument without a resort to the never failing resource of blackguard-calling opprobrious in the hands of an advocate who will press it

2. We fully agree with the writer. All that more than two great political parties can not subsist together, in the same community, for any length of time. It is of interest, then, to know what experience teaches respecting the changes and dissolution of political parties. Do we learn from history that each must have the same name, and advocate the same object, through a series of generations? On are from the Whigs. and measures of national parties, and even or as the old objects are attained, or are found firm it without disguse? unattainable. Changes, secessions, dissolurying exigencies of the times.

so happened that in a house consisting of 350 (13.) it excludes the whole of one great po- by the influence of a part of the jury who through his Whig spectacles! members, the abolitionists had elected five. - litical party and nearly the whole of the oth- were interested in it; but was lost upon sub-The two parties were so equally balanced, er. It tinkers up a bed of Procrustes, of the sequent re-consideration. Its fite is now de- ous though it be. Every honorable man is very shortest and narrowest puttern, lays every cided for at least a generation. The necessity bound to sustain his allegations against the the aid of these few abolitionists. With that novice upon it and before his initiation stretch- of establishing a National Bank was ably urged character of another, or to acknowledge he liberality which has ever marked the whigs, es him out, or cuts him down to these shriv- before this jury for a long time. When the was in error. He who refuses to do one or they nominated one of the five for speaker, elled and unmanly proportions. A party so votes were all counted, the case was lost .- the other of these, when called upon, justly and thereby secured his election. What re- limited in its views, so bigoted in its dogmas, An attempt was made to set aside the verdict forfeits the respect and confidence of commuturn did the abolitionists make? Why, they so hopeless in its prospects, can never suc- by throwing in for an Exchequer, but the mo. nity, and is very properly regarded as a libeler. filled every vacancy with a Locofoco, where ceed; it may as in the cases before cited, as an tion was not entertained. Every sensible man We the efore think, that, upon reflection, be the laws permitted, (10) gave that party a auxiliary to Locofocoism, be strong to do knows, that, for the present at least, a Nation- will feel the propriety of making an honorable majority of both houses, and thus elected the evil; but under all circumstances, it must be al Bank is out of the question. It is with retraction, or will put his finger upon those Compare the success of abolitionism with cause has once been fully heard, the minds of to secure the supremacy of the Locofocos." more effectually to prove their allegiance to that of antimasomy. The first effort made the jurors become established, and further arthat party, hey denounced the excellent speak- by the anti masons in New York was in 1828, gument is all lost. We adduce these as in- ty members voted to fill every vacancy in the er,Mr. King, because he accepted office of the In that year they polled 33, 345 votes. In 1329 stances of that succession of important causes Senate with a Locofoco? One, at least, of they polled 64,209 votes, elected many mem- which are continually passing in review before the vacancies was filled by Appleton Howe, a Turn we now to Ohio: In this state, the bers of assembly, and one senator by 3000 this great tribunal, and which are there irre- Lilerty man. But supposing they voted to fill balance of power was in the few abolitionists; majority. In 1830 they polled about 100,000 vocably determined. Mr. Whig and Mr. thevacancies with Democrats insteadof Whigs, votes. It is now seven or eight years since Democrat have hitherto monopolized the what then? What appardonable sin was that? nor and Ewing United States Senator, both in the abolition party commenced its organization whole time of the jury with their pleas. The The Legislature of Massachusetts, Locofoco labored harder for the spoils than they SLAVE POWER" is soon coming up for adjudi- the Wing Legislature had refused to pass for they have never elected a senator, nor a mem the People. The importance and magnitude ber of assembly, nor a member of Congress- of the cause are acknowledged universally, was he elected as such. This alters the whole while the youth and inexperience of the counstory. He was a Whig Abolitionist, but note sel are derided and sneered at by the older with the Whig party. He was announced in practitioners. Mr. Liberty, however, cares the Whig papers as a Whig Speaker. not for that, provided his cause can be fairly and fully submitted to the jury; for he believes with Mr. Van Buren, that "their sober second. slave?" Let us have something beside mere thought is always efficient and seldom wrong." assertions. Corwin and Ewing were identi-The opposing counsel in this case is Mr. Dem- fied with the election of Clay and perpetual whole party, chosen by themselves. That ocrat. Mr. Whig has been proffering his slavery. services to the plaintiff for some time, but it

The Liberty men no more "elected" Allen and

> to a speedy and final consum nation. S. We were not aware that the labors of history, as well as sound philosophy, teach, the Liberty party, in this State, were without "parallel." We thought that but little had

venr to year, thus playing into the hands of

the defendant, with whom he was on the

he was bribed to delay the cause by various

presents annually given by the defendant to

screen him from justice. But the cause is now

been done. 4 It is not quite three years, since the Liberty organization commenced. You must have known that. Then why pervert the truth?

5. Our acquaintance is "pretty extensive," and we are satisfied that scarcely three fourths

f. Does the writer mean to insinuate, in this ambiguous way, what he is afraid openly their names, are perpetually changing, as new to assert, that we are a "brawling" "Locofoco subjects of interest come up before the people, champion'? Why not be man enough to af-

7. "Religio-political"!! Is this meant for tions, and recombinations frequently take a sneer upon Liberty men, because they hold tionists in abody voted against R. S. Baldwin place in political bodies, according to the va- their duty to God and to the cause of justice to be superior to all party considerations? If to slave-holders, and advocating an inveterate In political matters, the mind acts. Every so, we plead guilty to the charge. We do slave breeder for the Presidency? he had not learned to utter the shibboleth of accomplish particular objects. A change of Michigan sneers at us for being a religious spent for the slave, open his heart and his change in the views and measures of the whole ligious obligation from the minds of voters, purse, for their liberation, do more for the body. Sometimes a party takes up objects and have them pursue their political course cause of genuine philauthrophy than all the entirely new. Thus a portion of the Whig irrespective of the injunctions of the great -he is a Whig-and for this worthy cause, make an issue on the assumption of the State were no God in the Universe. This doctrine this be adopted as a Whig measure, the party the whole course of the party. It is perfectly It is not long since I saw an article in some may still remain nominally, the Whig party, in character that those who are practical Atheabolition paper, denouncing Adams & Giddings but one of it leading objects will be totally lists in political affairs, should sneer at those and Slade and Gates, and why? Why, sun- different from any ever before entertained .- who hold, with the Fathers of the Revolution, visions of parties upon moral subjects. He verse," whose will we are bound to fulfil, in

Our government is a republic. In all pub- ocratic party upon the barn-burners, pugillists, thing that hee in the future, that there is every sum of his advice is, that since we can do lic transactions, the assent of a majority of the dirkites, &c. and argues the defeat of the party reasonable prospect that the Liberty party, as nothing separately, we ought to join the legal voters must be had to every successful from its division. He has also referred to the now organized, will obtain the ascendency in Whigs and elect Henry Clay, and our antimeasure. These legal voters are composed separation of the Abolitionists chiefly from the this State. We know of only one thing slavery triumph will be consummated. He of men of all shades of opinion, from the very Whigs, and he might with equal truth, have which will prevent it. Should the measures best to the very worst. Now as the less vir- predicted permanent defeat to them from this we have in view be fully carried out by the two years of its ascendency, has been able to tuous half may be presumed to have their prin- source. Thus parties not only change their other parties, the Liberty organization in all carry out only a single measure of its policy-"Divide and conquer," has become a trite ciples hang loosely upon them, and as they leading objects, but we see from his own show- the Free States, would die in six months. a Turiff-and that was accomplished only watch-word among politicians, but true as it is know that they can, none of them, enjoy the ing, that secessions and divisions are taking We are satisfied that the favorable anti-slavespoils without a union of strength, it will place continually in them. What marvel, ry action of the Legislature of Massachusetts A party that has been disgraced by a Con-Times, which have bee so long hard, are get- tations of the Signal, too often always follow that they will combine to form then, would it be, if a large portion of the at its late session will operate to retard the ting better. The demand for labor increases, repeated to be denied or evaded, at the suc- a great party out of such materials. The Northern Whigs, who, he says, "ALL abhor growth of the Liberty party. There are inmore virtuous portion must also agree to com- slavery," should oppose this great national dications that some of the leaders of both entitled to respect of any that ever assembled business on the Canals augments, and the Locofocos, I could almost conclude-and bine upon principles mutually acceptable, or curse by political action—the appropriate rem-Wheat crop is promising. The class who nothing but respect for his character for sin- they can never prevail. The platform upon edy for political evils? That this action, if ceding from their pro-slavery ground as fast traits taking them as a body, are vulgarity, suffer most are those indebted for property cerity rebuts the conclusion, that he advo- which they can unite must be a liberal one; wisely and steadily persevered in, will be final- as we advance towards it, and thus, instead for if a party insist upon extremes, the other ly successful, we argue from the nature of of risking a bat le in defence of slavery, they extreme will not coalesce. We accordingly our institutions, and the history of other po- will retreat from one position to another, aban- unceasing hostility to every kind of anti-slavedoning each as fast as it becomes untenable. ry action; In our country, the legal voters may In this way the numbers and spirit of the Libprejudices of others. Suppose the Methodists, be considered as an immense jury, in which erty party can be kept down, while their work the ascendency, and only succeeded then by verily believing that our government should the majority bring in the verdict. The polit- will be steadily accomplished by their political the mere hue and cry of Hard Cider excitesix months, and if he has not gloried in the it is a sin to vote for any but a christian, case to the jury, while the minor processes are which we do not now anticipate, we are fully the States in a year; should form a separate political party, and re- set in order by politicians and editors. From confident that the Liberty party will ultimate- A party that is sunk into a uniform minori-

and see whether he can honestly deny that he christianity in our government? Those of no case, a re hearing has been granted, and the wide world had labored more zealously, not to Size: I observed in the Signal of Liberty, has gloried in their success. This much for religion would always command a majority final decision has been sustained by an over- say effectively, to secure the supremacy of over these broken fragments and always hold whelming majority. To apply the case prac- Locofocoism than he had." We denied this With your leave, I will add a few more the power. Our government is altogether one tically. Mr. Whig, having prepared the case in every view of the case, and called upon of concession and compromise; and he who thoroughly through his editors and advocates, him, as a gentleman, to prove his assertion, It is well known that at the last state elec- will set up his own standard-yiel fing noth- urged this jury to bring in in favor of a Tariff, or retract it. How does he reply to this?tion in Massachusetts, a large number of Sena- ing to the opinions-prejudices if you will, of while Mr. Democrat opposed. Having heard Why, he is "perfectly astonished" that we tors failed of an election, whereby it devolv- his fellows, will have to bear that standard both sides, the jury brought in for a Tariff, should deny his charge, and being unable to ed on the House of Representatives to fill the alone. The ground of the abolitionists as now although disagreeing on some of its provis- find a single specification in our paper, he very vacancies; upon the men to fill those vacancies professed, is too narrow for any party to jons. A Tariff will there'ore stand, subject coolly invites us to read over our papers for depended the election of Governor, and the stand upon. (17.) It excludes at once every to alterations. A General Bankrupt Law was proof of a position which he cannot establish, political complexion of the Legislature. It man living South of Mason and Dixon's line; argued before the jury. It was carried through after having read them attentively six months.

We cannot let him off in this way, ingenithis great jury as with smaller ones, when a identical instances wherein we have "labored

10. Where is the proof that the five Liber-

11. Mr. King was not a Liberty man, nor

12. In what way have Corwin and Ewing shown themselves "highly friendly to the

Shannon than the Whigs did. They nobly supported good men of their own number, rejecting pro-slavery politicians of both parties. The Whi; s, having lost the election, seek to lay the consequences on Liberty men

14. The Liberty men no more voted 'against' Baldwin than they did against Cleveland .-They voted for their own candidates, all first rate men; and had the whigs been wise enough to have done the same, they would have prevented the election of a Locofoco Governor, Lient, Governor, Secretary, three members of Congress, &c. As it is, they may thank their own obstinacy for the result. This writer seems to suppose that Abolitionists are all born into the world under tremendous and indissoluble obligations to vote the Whig tick-

15. We have a grievous charge against the Whigs to offset here. FRANCIS GILLETTE, a whole-souled advocate of equal rights, was put in nomination, and-alas! that we should have it to tell-Roger S. Baldwin, and all the "boasted" Wing friends of the negro must needs stab him!" BECAUSE HE WAS A LIB-ERTY MAN!! Such was whig consistency!

16. How do "all Northern Whigs" show their "abhorrence" of slavery-by succumbing

17. If we look at the manner in which the which they could have elected him. And cording to the objects with which it is conbut that every man is bound to use his politi- shall find little encouragement to widen ours, census, the number of white males over 20 sessed these qualifications pre-eminently, but minds, agreeing to act together politically to most prominent Whig gentleman of Western years of age in the Slave States & Territories is 1,016,307, while the number of slaveholders is about 250,000, thus showing the Nonslave-holders are three times the most numerous. There is not a State or Territory in the Union, in which there is not an overwhelming majority of Non-Slaveholders. What hinders that these, when proplightened, should not become Lib

19. Only three years since the first Liberty nominations were made. Why pervert the

Now that we are through with these notes, we will close with one or two remarks.

Supposing all the allegations made by Philo to be granted-suppose it certain that we never can succeed as a political party, what menced by the more virtuous part of the Dem- 8. We know, as well as we can know any then? What would be have us do? The would have us join a party that, during the

gress which, in the language of the N. Y. Courier, a leading Whig paper, "is the least selfishness, and a disgraceful inconsistency:

A party that as a whole, has ever displayed

A party that was twelve years in obtaining

no hope of national success except through

our feebleness while it cannot carry a county of importance, and has not a Senator in the Legislature, nor scarcely a Representative; This pro-slavery, consumptive, broken down, not-able-to-help-itself-party, calls upon us for our votes to prevent it from sinking into that lethargic sleep, from which the prospect of a resurrection would be hopeless. The very necessity of writing the article before us shows that the Whigs have no prospect of carrying the State without our help; and a slight examination will show that any additional help we might render them would be of little avail. Even in that case they would probably lose each Congressional District, as the average Democratic majority must be nearly or quite two thousand.

We say therefore to the Whigs, "If we are so very insignificant as you offirm, we cannot save you from rum if we should try, while we might sick ourselves. Let every tob stand on its own bottom. We will keep on in our small way, "electing supervisors" in every town where we can until we can do greater things, while you may flatter yourselves with the hopes of the larger offices .-We will continue to throw away' our 2200 votes on our candidates, while you throw away 22,000 on yours. We can stand it with an increasing minority as long as you can with a diminishing one. Should we succeed, we shall be under no entangling engagements with you to hamper us in finally consummating our plans; and should annihilation and prefer to meet them while contending for noble objects, in our own method, rather than to sink into disgraceful oblivion with a corrupt and slavery-defending party."

As "Philo" may hereafter write again, we will venture a gratuitous suggestion for his benefit, which he may, perhaps, regard favorably, as he is pleased to attribute to us "considerable sogacity." If he really expects to make an impression upon Liberty men, or those favorable to the Liberty party, he will succeed much better by a candid statement of facts and arguments, than he will by sneering allusions to the "religio-political" principles of those whom he addresses.

IRISH REPEAL.

An Irish Repeal Association has been formed in this village-the only one, we believe, in the Sta'e, except one in Detroit. F. Sawver jr. is President. Gentlemen of all political parties have participated in the proceed ings. The object we understand to be, to aid the patriots of Ireland, by our sympathy and by donations, in achieving a repeal of the Union between England and Ireland-not that the Irish wish to be seprrated from the British Empire-but they ask for the restoration of the Irish Parliment, as an indispensable step towards the abrogation of those cruel and oppressive laws by which that fine country has been impoverished and degraded. One feature in this enterprise will commend it to the favorable attention of the philanthropist and christian-it is to be accomplished vithout a resort to force. We attended one evening last week, and while we were well pleased with the proceedings, we were not a little amused to observe the necessity which compelled the speakers when advocating the cause of Irish liberty, to advance the most ultra antislavery doctrines. The natual right of every human being on every portion of the globe to personal liberty, the produce of his industry, to self government &c. was urged with much eloquence, and the audience were instructed blackguards. to extend their sympathies and their aid to every individual stamped with the impress of humanity, who might be struggling for his rights. One gentleman went further than most abolationists. He took the ground that the Irish had rights given them by the God Nature, and it was their duty to defend them at all events, though England should be drenched in bloo!!

The New York Tribune says: "To make a desperate struggle and gain by it, if successful, only one branch of the legislature -incurring resposibility, yet acquiring no power-is just such an exterprise as the whig party is least fitted for." The Tribane therefore notifies all whom it may concern that the elections of '48 will be no criterion of those of '44. Should this philosophy be adopted, we suppose the whigs of Michigan will lie upon their oars for a year to come; for they cannot expect to cary both branches of the Legislature this year. This system of tactics reminds us of the man mentioned by the Emancipator, who got off from his horse that he might get along faster on foot,

1 Just see what Daniel Webster and all our slaveholding bullies have gained by their loud talk on the Creole case. In answer to inquiries respecting the instructions that had been sent to the Colonial Governors respecting that case, "Lord Stanly stated that they did not differ materially from those forwarded by the late ministry, which were, that if any man were detained in a ship in a British Port, the British Governor had only to verify that fact, and then give his immediate protection and assistance to the party so detained."

Why don't the Slaveholders declare war?

The Whigs would have us believe that their enlarged patriotism attends to all the great interests of the country. In 1827, Daniel Webster, then the great expounder of Whig orthodoxy, said before some thousand persons, "I regard slavery in itself as a great moral, social, and POLITICAL RVIL."-Since the Whigs have come to power, what have they done for the removal of this 'great political cvil?"

OF The N. O. Bee says that three Texan papers, the Times, Telegraph, and Houstonian, have noticed the project of emancipation with eloquent indignation; but from the tone of the administration press, it is apprehended that President Houston favors this or some similar project. Emigration in West Texas has nearly ceased. The slaveholders are generally large landed proprietors, and they think, if slavery were abolished, an immense emigration would set in from the Northern States and from England, and the increased value of their lands would more then compensate for the loss of their slaves.

fare to Jackson has been reduced to \$2 50 .-The Commissioner has acted wisely in taking this step, and it will have a tendency to in- is improving in the manufacturing districts. crease greatly the travel across the Peninsula. The distance from Detroit to Chicago by this rout is 269 miles, and may be traveled in 36 doing well. hours. Fare only \$3 50. The distance by the Lake rout is 700 miles, and cannot be performed in less than 70 hours in plesant for nearly half a century a decided Whig, about three years ago, and it is doubtful, whether the people of that country would road rout?- Det. Adv.

TThe American Board of Foreign missions have 26 missions at 87 stations, 1 3 missionsries, and 117 native helpers. They have 17 printing establishments, and have issued works in 32 languages, spoken by more than 250,000,eternal forgetfulness be our final destiny, we 000 of people. They have 613 free schools, instracting 27,030 pupils, and 8 seminaries with 1,100 pupils, and 60 churches with 23,000 members. The receipts for the past year have been \$161,220, less by 93.159 dollars than the receipts of the previous year.

> TAt the annual Business Meeting of the A. & F. Anti-Slavery Socie y, letters were read, from Messrs. Lafou, Green and Andrews, late missionaries connected with the American Board. giving the reasons of their voluntary disconnection from the Board. The principal reason as signed is-the board solicits and receives donasystem of Slavery in existence.

> The American Moral Reform Society with in a few years have issued nineteen millions folio pages of reading matter. 24,000 papers per month were issued last year. Petitions for salutury laws have been circulated in Ohio and Newseduction a penal offence.

> TThe Christian Freeman says that movem m's are on foot in Connecticut to establish the plurality system in elections. It is desired by many of both parties as a means of diminishing the influence of the liberty party. The Freeman says the majority system now prevails in all the New England states.

D'Rev. Mr. Raymond, of the Mendi mission as introduced the Temperance reform into Si r a Leone. Much interest was manifested in the cause both by natives an I Europeans Nine of the Mendians are at work on a large farm in a high state of cultivation.

The American Bible Society have issued during the post year, 215.605 Bibles and Testaments in 19 li forent tongues. The receipts of the Society have been \$126, 148,77. Thirteen agents have been employed. To most heathen nations, the Bible had been sent in the English

IT'Mr. Botes has been giving publicity to pri ate conversit ons between himself and Mr. Tyler, verified by his onth. He makes Mr. Tyler and himself curse and swear like the vilest of

The credit system is fast getting antiquated St. Louis and Cincinnati. One consequence s, that the West is fast filling with Yankees .-They understand how to use the nimble sixpence.

eight years ago. It has an excellent harbor, and valuable waterpower.

The An erican Board had in Hindo stan in

Daniel Webster delivers the oration.

D'Official reports make the number of piupers in England and Wales, Indoor, 221,000: Out-door, 1,207,407; Total, 1,429,089.

The Liberty Convention of N. Hamp-

Anti-Slavery papers are multiplying. One has just been started in Lods. Cattaraugus co.

N.Y. The Lowell Washingtonian, Mass. has hoisted the Liberty banner.

Boston is growing rapidly. A gentleprogress of construction.

o pun'sh seduction and adultery. - Shameful! - the Russian Ambassador will, it is believed Morning Star, N. H.

The Free Press says, that 250,000 persons have passed over the Central Railroad without injury to any one.

Cons's'ency .- The New York Plebian says: We remember when the whig papers were abusing Mr. Van Buren for allowing the testimony of a negro to be taken at a Court Martial .-In the late Court of Inquiry, no less than four were examined, but the whig papers have not even noticed the circumstance. The sincerity of the whigs in their former denunciations, it is not easy to diecover.

Salitary Confinem nt .- This mode of punish ment has been abandoned in Rhode Island, as been received. injurious to health, and sometimes to the intellect. I

Joreinn Antelligence.

From the New York Tribune. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WES-TERN.—TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Great Western, Captain Hosken, arrived at this port at S o'clock this morning in twelve days and fifteen hours from Bristol, having left that port on the 1st inst. She brings 75 passengers, who have certainly been treated to a short and pleasant voyage.

The news is not important. No change in Cottor. The poorest grades of American CENTRAL RAILROAD .- We call attention to are a shade lower, if anything. Advices from an advertisement in to-day's paper of the Cen- this country of the prospect of the new crop tral Railroad, by which it will be seen that the are anxiously awaited. Grain and bread-stuffs hardly maintain their price. The money market is quiet, and money abundant. Business

> Queen Victoria gave birth to a daughter on the 25th of April. The mother and child are

The Duke of Sussex, uncle of the Queen, died on the 21st, 70 years old. He has been of Lords. He was greatly beloved by the Queen, who feels his loss deeply.

The great steamship 'Great Britain' is to be launched at Bristol in June. Prince Albert has consented to be present.

The New York packet ships Roscius, Europe and Independence, have arrived at Liver-

Parliament met on the 24th; and Sir Robert Peel explained the failure of his attempt to negotiate a Commercial treaty with Brazil. The amount of it is that England wanted both ends of the bargain, and Brazil would not stand it. The United States are to be tried next. Nothing else transpired of any impor-

An experiment has been made with Henson's Aerial Machine. It rose 625 feet, but in consequence of some part of the machinery tions from Slaveholders, without reproof or re- breaking, it descended with fearful rapidity. buke, and in a way to countenance and keep the The intrepid experimentalist escaped with slight injuries.

IRELAND.

In anticipation of a conflict between a gathering of Repealers at Clones, in Monaghan County, on Monday week, and a party of Orangemen from Fermanagh, who were underwere concentrated on the spot. Their presence did not prevent a fatal affray; the armed Fermanagh Orangemen came up and attempted to stop the proceedings; the Repeal party resisted; and in the turmoil, a Repealer was "ripped open" and k'lled.

FRANCE.

The Ministry stands firm, and has credits (appropriations) voted for the year's service. A Council of State was about to deliberate on the amnesty to political offenders, which was expected to be granted on the occasion of the

PORTUGAL.

The attempt of England to negotiate a Commercial Treaty with Portugal has utterly failed. (Portugal has had too much of this already) The English papers are very savage on Portuguese stupidity!

SPAIN.

The new Cortes is not yet organized. It apportionment gives 37 cents to each. is doubtful whether the Espertero or the op- Annexed is a table of counties, with the numposition will have the majority. The question ber of towns, districts and children, and the sum of the prolongation of the minority of the Queen was beginning to be agitated. The Castellano contains a letter from Saragossa IF Milwaukie, W. T. contains nearly 4,000 of the 12th, stating that the Ayuntamiento nhabitants. The first framed house was erected and national militia of that city intended to present a petition in favor of that project to the Cortes.

Accounts from Madrid are to the 19th. The 1837, I53 free schools, in which were mught Cortes continued to be occupied in the verifi-6,000 children, at an average expence of 31 cents cation of the returns. Among 99 deputies who have been dec'ared duly elected within Mr. Tyler is to be present at the the preceding two days is Senor Prim, lately grand Bunker Hill celebration, June 17 .- deprived of his commission of Colonel, for his conduct during the late revolt at Barcelonia. The new ministry had not been appointed .-The following list had, however, been circulated:-M. Campuzano, as President and Minis er for Foreign Affairs; Alonzo, Justice; General Iriarte, the Interior; Ceneral Ch con, shire meets June 7, to nominate candidates for War; Pita Pizarro, Finance; General Capaz, Marine; Joachim Lopez, Pre-ident of the Con-

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 7th have reached us. The bearer of the ultimatum of the Emperor Nicholas, relative to the Servian question, presented to M. Boutenieff to Sarim Effends, had been instructed to wait eight man lately counted 124 brick houses in the days for a reply. The Turkish Government York. seems determined to make no approach to Sulem, concession, and should no satisfactory answer Degeneracy.-Michigan has repealed her laws be forthcoming within the time prescribed, demand his passports.

The German Universal Gazette announces, under date Belgrade, 12th inst. that Prince Alexander, accompanied by the metropolitan and the primate of Servia, had repaired to Schabacz, where an insurrection had taken

Several districts were in open revolt, and it was feared that the troops were disaffected.

INDIA. Calcutta papers to the 5th ult. inclusive, brought to Alexandria by the extra steamer Tennasserim, to Malta by the Cyclops, and thence to Marseilles by the Ancheron, have

The papers thus received are almost desti- School Instructors.

tute of political intelligence. The successor of the late Maharajah of Gaulior was to be installed on the 20th ultimo, and no opposition to his accession was to be apprehended. Lord Ellenborough was still at Agra, whither he had proceeded from Delhi, on the recent of the intelligence of the late Maharjah's decease. No news of a later date than that received by the ordinary mail, had been received in Calcutta, either from Scinde or Cabal.

CIRCASSIA. The Russians are said to be preparing another and larger expedition than any preceding,

against the Citcassians. Steamers have been built in England and this country for the purpose of blockading the whole coast, and send-ing flying corps from different points over the whole country. If the Circussians are as intrepid and successful as formerly, some of these corps will be "flying" in more than one sense of the word.—Albony D. Patriot. ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION IN

CHINA UNDER ENGLISH AUSPICES. We learn from a late number of the London Chronicle that "the newest of our colonial possessions, the first of our acquisitions in Chino," is advancing in civilization and refinement with great rapidity. Such a place as Hong Kong was first heard of in England have heard of it to this day, if English mer-chants had not so insuited and abused the Chinese nation as to bring on a war between the two countries, and thus render it neces sary for some of the English at home to undertake the study of a little geography.Now Hong Kong is improved by new streets bearing sweet sounding English names and enlightened by a weekly newspaper. The shops are filled with all the luxuries of European life, and the people can boost of hotels, eating houses, a race course, claret, cham-pagne and a solicitor—the latter is probably breed quarrels between the natives and the which will, by-and-by, cause the necessity for courts of law, judges, and a hangman. They have already established a nonnibus, and last not least, they are to have a theatre

The following is a true copy of an advertisement found in one of the papers from Hong Kong, brought by the last overland

"ADVANCE HONG KONG!!!

Messrs Dutronquoy and Co. have at length the satisfaction of announcing to the nobility, gentry, and clergy of this flourishing, opulent colony, that their theatre is advancing most rapidly towards completion.

"It is on a most splendid scale, and what with the pieces that will be performed, the scenery that will be introduced, and the splendid assemblage of rank, beauty and fashion York. Pennsylvania has passed a law making stood to have collected to oppose the meeting, which they hope to be honored with, there a considerable body of military and police is no doubt but that the blaze of spleudor will dazzle the eyes of all beholders.

VIVAT REGINA. "N. B. The actresses have arrived during the last week, their beauties and talents are only to be surpassed by their spotless virtues.

General Intelligence

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL MON-EYS.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has nade the apportionment for this year. The sum apportioned is \$19,292 17. The whole number of children of the legal age returned, as we find by King's fete. The Maulon journals state that the report of the late Superintendent, is 54,790. Ibrahim Pacha, the son of Mehemet Ali, was All these, however, do not draw money, because about to visit that port, his object being to ex- many of the districts, although reporting the amine the arsenals, dock-yards and ports of number of scholars, have not complied with the law in other respects. The law is thus:

"No such money shall be apportioned to any district from which a report shall not have been received, nor any district in which a school shall not have been kept, at least three months during the year immediately preceeding, by a qualified reacher."

Owing to non-compliance wit's the above provision, only 52,141 children draw money. The

apportioned to each. No. t'ns no. dis't. no. chil. am't.

Wayne,	16	104	6447	2385 39
Wash' naw,	20	161	6341	2346 17
Dakland,	25	176	6164	2280 68
Lennwee,	19	136	4512	1669 44
lackson,	17	106	3340	1235 80
Macomb,	14	75	2457	909 09
Calhoun,	20	85	2:21	895 77
Monroe,	14	61	2117	783 29
Livingston,	15	73	1814	671 18
Hillsdale,	15	63	1741	6'4 17
Kalımazoo,	14	55	1654	611 98
St Joseph,	14	42	1566	579 42
Branch,	13	49	1595	556 85
Cuss,	13	4)	1358	502 46
Genesee,	11	43	1227	453 99
St. Clair,	11	36	1113	411 81
Berrien,	10	25	1079	399 23
Capeer,	10	37	963	356 31
Kent,	8	20	781	288 97
Ingham,	11	33	733	271 21
Eaton,	10	33	652	241 24
Shiawnssee	, 7	21	444	164 28
Van Buren		10	411	I63 17
lonia,	7	16	371	137 27
Allegan,	6	12	350	129 50
Barry,	6	= 14	272	100 64
Clinton,	8	12	224	82 88
Machinae,	1	1	23	10 36
Ottawa,	- 1	1	26	9 62
3	al State	7 N 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	- SW-1	-
	246	1556	52.141	19.999 17

The following table shows the several amounts apportioned to Washtenaw.

Ann Arbor. 247 90 Manchester. Webster, 152 90 Sharon, 147 63 Northfield, 144 30 Augusta, 121 73 Dexter. Sylvan, 112 48 Lyndon. 44 77 1,579 25 767 75 1,579 25

The American Sunday School Union. During a recent address in New York, Dr. Tyng said that the American Sunday School Union has under its care 2,000,000 childrenhas published 600,000 separate volumes during the last year, besides giving 233 libraries to destitute schools. It has received \$14,000 in donations. He said that cold and freezing sectarianism was the greatest of the evils which afflicted the church

Amount.

Boston, per annum, as salaries to Public

Deacon Giles Distillery .- We were informed the other day, that our friend. James N. Buffum, of Lynn, has bought the old still house in Salem, which was immortalized by Cheever's Dream about Deacon Giles, and is preparing to convert it into a manufactory of some kind; but that, before the machinery is put up, he designs to have a real cold water celebration, at which Cheever is to deliver a speech. What a change since 1856, when the same man was imprisoned thirty days for the crime of dreaming "odium upon the lawful business' of the distiller. Now, the retailing of all intoxicating drinks is prohibited by law in the whole county of Essex, the Deacon is sunk into obscurity, the fires of the still are extinguished, and the Attorney General who conducted the prosecution is driven from his office by the voice of the people .- Emanci-

The tenth annual report of the Mass. Hospital has been made by the Superinten lent. There has been no suicide in the Hospital the past year, and only 12 deaths. In 10 years, of 1557 patients, 1319 have been discharged, 676 being cured, and 114 have died, &c. The causes were, by intemperance 225. ill health 244, masturbation 126, domestic affliction and religion 80, disappointed ambition 28, abuse of snuff and tobacco 3. The decrease of cause by intemperance is very great, and speaks well for the cause. There have been 16 printers at the Hospital.

We learn from the Geneva Advertiser, that the Hon. RICHARD D. DAVIS, of Poughkeepsie, will deliver the annual address before the Euglossian and Alpha Phi Delta Societies at the ext commencement of that institution in August. James Watson Williams, Esq., of Utica, will deliver the address before the Alumni .- Cay. Toc.

In is said the United States brig Truxton, under Lieut. Com. Upshur, (according to the Norfolk Beacon,) is to be dispatched to Constantinople for the purpose of bringing home the remains of the late Commodore Porter, for interment in his native land.

The government of England, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Hanover, Switzer-land, Naples, Portugal, Sardinia and Buenos Ayres, have forbidden their consuls and other agents in foreign countries to hold or slaves! It is notorious that Mr. Fox. British minister at Washington, hires slaves; Mc Tavish, the consul at Baltimore, owns them, and other functionaries do so likewise.

Lion Tamers .- Daniel in the lion's den was hardly a circumstance to the feats of lion tamers in these latter days. Herr Driesback, one of the most extraordinary men of the age, in training and subduing savage animals, har-nesses and drives a wild lion before an ancient triumphal car with ease and safety, as a part of the regular performances of "the shows" in

Queer .- Mr. Aldrich, in his last letter from Rome, tells us that an old statue of Jupiter, in Bronze, placed in St. Peter's church. as the representative of St. Peter, has had all its toes worn off by the kisses of the faithful! -Albany Pat.

"Nothing but the election of Henry Clay can sustain slavery," says a Southern paper. Show that to the Whigs. The encouragement for perseverance at the ballot box and elsewhere, is cheering indeed. Please show it to your neighbors .- Liberty Standard.

According to the report of the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts, there were in the Boston banks on the 21st April. \$5,100,000 specie. Their circulation at that time amounted to \$2,690,000 .- Poughkeepsie Tel.

A writer in the Vermont State Journal, the leading whig paper of that State, has com-menced a series of articles, urging the State to take the stand assumed by Massachusetts, as a sovereign State, completely exempting the State from all connection with slavery.

We cut the following from the Albany Daily Patriot of the 15th inst.

THE AM. TEMPERANCE UNION held its annual meeting in the Tabernacle on Friday evening- President Frelinghuysen in the chair Publications sold the past year to the amount of \$7,507 17. Addresses were made by George S. Cathon, M. C. from Connecticut, Addresses were made by Dr. Patton, Dr. Jones, Mr. Hawkins and Dr.

The Texan society, in the first settlement of the country, is thus described by the Picayune: "First there was the aristocracy, or the upper crust;" who, from the fact that they were shoes and stockings, were by common consent allowed to take precedence in all matters of taste, elegance, or fashion. Then came the second or middle class, an order that wore shoes, but were unable to go to the expense of stockings. The led below the first mentioned grades in every re

THE THAMES TUNNEL was opened on the 25th of March. It has cost nearly three quarters of a million sterling. The first two days 50,000 persons passed through, on the payment of 1d. each.

Aggravated Offence .- At New Orleans, on the 14th inst. a negress ramed Agnes was condemned to receive five lashes for telling a white woman to leave the street and wash the paint from her face!

Lake Michigan has about a thousand miles of coast. The average depth of the lake is estimated by the talented and scientific geologist of the State of Michigan (Dr. Houghton) to be or thousand teet, though in some parts of it, with a line of eighteen hundred feet in length, no soundings could be found. Its elevation above the surface of the Atlantic was also computed by him. It does not vary much from five hundred and seventy feet above, and of course extends in its average depth, some four hundred and thurty feet below the surface of the ocean. -Ezchange puper.

The New York Morning Chronicle offers a reward of \$5000, to any one who will form a plan to conduct a paper that will please every body.

Excellent !- The Governor of Mississippi has off red a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of their runaway Treasurer. The Louisville Journa! advises the police officers and thief-catchers not to trouble themselves about it, as it is certain the repu liating State would re-pudiate the proffered reward.

The Mount Vernon estate is now in the possession and residence of Mrs. John A. Washngton, widow of a nephew of Gen. George Seventy-seven thousand dollars are paid in Washington: so swiftly do the generations of men follow each other in the solemn march to

PROFESSOR DE BONNEVILLE

To whom it may concern:-This certifies that we the undereigned citizens of Ann Arbor, have attended the public and private Lectures of Mr. De Bonneville in this place, and have witnessed his experiments in public and before his class, and on these occasions, and in all his intercourse with our citizens, so far as our knowledge extends, his deportment has been courteous and gentleman-like to all, while his lectures and experiments have been amusing, interesting and highly instructive: and we recommend to all, in the se places Mr. De Bonneville may visit, to give the subject of Magnetism as much attention as their time and circumstances will permit, as in our opinion it is eminently

worthy of its investigation. D. T. McCollum, J. H. Lund, H. Partridge, F. H. Cuming, Wm. H. Sinelair, H. B. Harris, L. Stillson, Samuel Sinclair, Guy Beckley, Robert P. Sinclair, David Leseur, John Sinclair, M. H. Cowles, C. N. Ormsby, T. Foster, T. M. Ladd, Eacker, D. Clark, Emanuel Mann, P. Sawyer, jun. Clayton Gaskill, Wm. A. Fletcher, F. Lawrence, S. Denton. James T. Allen, John Allea, Truman D. Fish, Wm. B. Cleveland, T Wm. S. Maynard, W Ann Arbor, May 22, 1843. Wm. R. Thompson,

UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION. The Central Association of Universalists, for the State of Michigan, will hold its annual session at Ann Arbor, on the first Wednesday and Thursday following in June next.

JAMES B. GOTT, Standing Clerk.

May 22, 1843.

NOTICE:

The annual meeting of the Jackson Congregational Association, will be ho'den at Leoni. Jackson Co. on the first Thursday of June, the 6th at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is hoped that all the Bishops, and a full delegation of delegates from the churches will be present.

THOS. JONES. S ribe of the Association. Grass Lake, May 20th, 1843.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY. AND

teachers' seminary H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

MISS C. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT. THE twelfth term of this institution will commence on Monday, May 29, and continue it weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English brinches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the ap-

paratus, minerals, or otherwise.

Apparates.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Terrios in the common English branches, in-cluding Composition and Declamation from \$2.50 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, As-S2.50 to \$5,50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Agri-tronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5.00. Mezzotino and Chiuese or Theorem painting, \$3.0) each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the term. No deduction for absence will be made, except for protracted sickness, and no one will be :eccived for less than five and a half weeks.—
Books may be had of the principal at Detroit

BOARD. Including room and washing, from \$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars

nquire of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Wenn, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev.
O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school.

Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843. For Sale. NE yoke of WORKING OXEN. E. at the Hat Store of H. BAGG,

LOST

Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

VA UABLE UMBRELLA, cotton cov-A er, which has been left at some store or iwelling in the village. The finder is respectfully requested to return it to G. BECKLEY.

> E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

Lower Town.

CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have

From Kimball Porter, Esq. Mayor of the sown of Wooster, O., (one of the firm of "Neil, More & Co. \

I do hereby certify that I have used "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, for Chronic Rheuma-tism in the sp ing of 1840, and found it a cer-tain cure, and have not been troubled with the omplaint since. K. PORTER. Wooster, Wayne Co., O., Dec. 19, '42. 5

For the diseases in which this Plaster is ap-licable, see advertisement in another column of his paper.

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

Arbor, (Lower Tawn.) by
J. H. LUND. and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. | Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, | Town
49-1y

CLINTON SEMINARY.

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

TUITION For common English branches, For the higher English branches, For Latin and Greek, GEO. W. BANCROFT, 4.00 5,00

MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptors. Clinton, May 17, 1843. 4-4w

3,000

HOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C J. GARLAND. 2 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

Sheep Shears.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843, BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-cutions, summonses, &c. just printed and for sale at the

IF SIGNAL OFFICE I

SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment ps constantly for sale a complete assorting
of Miscellaneous, School and Classical
Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and
ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax,
Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all stres; and
Book, News and Caninter Ink, of va-

ister Ink, of va-

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

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

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 pad by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord. one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, et led closely 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 and pursuant to the statute this ice case made and provided, will be sold at public auction or vendee, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-lifth 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 land, situate, lying and being in the county of Washtenaw, in the State aforesaid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, in township No. four, 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 Burker and Persis Barker to Isala Currier." Said Mortgage having 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 WOOL CARDERS.

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

abled to sell them.

Among a variety of articles belonging to the

Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:
Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reeds 4-4 5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Satunett Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines, Parson's, also, two or three

Carding Wachines.

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

PIERRE TELLER,

Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue,

Detroit. April 17, 1843.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY

THE subscribers would infor a the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in tuture will be similar. They have 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 had bearly the determined 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 can be 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 sil 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 manufac-ture it. The establishment is 21 milest west of

Ann Arbor, on the Haron.
S. W. FOSTER, & CO.
Scio, April 30, 1843.

GRAVE STONES

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c. THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at 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.

Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1y

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 becom-

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse. Powers and Transsums Machines, two and a half mile es from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a comainon waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will four horses attached to it as any other with four horses, as will appear from

The town and country are alike filled with their preparation, and unrivalled in their results.—

The town and country are alike filled with their and effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory and effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammato

that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly 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 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 tor examination at N. H. Wise's, Dexter village; and one at Martin Willson's storchuse in Det oit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

H. CASE. S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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 believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses any other power with which I am ac

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purthused one of the Horse Powers, recently invented 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 fermers for whom I have thrashed.

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

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$60. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to 2000.

S. W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, April 18, 1843.

SECOND VOLUME

THE MAGNET

Devited to the incestigation of Human Phys-iology, embracing Cephology, Phrenology, Patietology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Neurology, Electricity, Galcanism, Mag-natism, Light, Caloric, Life.

BY LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

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

mystery.

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

The Second Volume will be commenced in

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

one number; or seven copies for one year.

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

HOUSE, SIGN, and

To the trade, they will be put at Nine Dollars, per hundred, when one hundred copies are ordered at one time, with the cash in

Tagents must state, distinctly, what the money sent is designed to pay for, whether for an entire volume, or for so many single copies

of one number.

As these terms are low, the Publisher cannot doubt but Agents will see the Justice of giving

special attention to what follows.
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 equivalent, in this city.

BF Agents must giv: particular instructions

THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep n good supply of

as to the manner in which they may wish each number forwarded.

number forwarded.

L' Every editor who shall give this Prospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive The Market forone year, from June, 1843, provided the papers containing this notice he forwarded, marked, to "The New York Card," New York City, and provided, also, that these conditions be compiled with before January, 1844.

Peters Pills.

power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sald by the powers and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unalteted by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—

Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely that a number of horse powers were sald by used, and have no rival in curing billions fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, theuma-tism, enlargement of the spicen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau-sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoa, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nauses, griping nor debility; and we re-peat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply deminds, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. This perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' bidden virtue is revealed. when called into action, and here also it is Peters, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be herd for ihem—resistless —do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan.

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

The resistless force of these truths—their universal recentlers, added to the testing of oil.

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 fale of tears.

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

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

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

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

The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay:
But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

way.
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 mho try sontinue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickanson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co-, and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merri-Centre: Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kicf & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow the country promptly attended to.

& Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J.

L. BECKLEY & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Unrt & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, gville; Harmen & Cook, Co., Jonesville; L. M. THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neigh-Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.

T. LANBERT,

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, in imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times

and his work done in the best manner.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particuarly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce s the best kind of pay.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

45.—1y.

GROUND PLASTER.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep n good supply of Ground Plaster

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

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand

The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand Charles and Charles Falls and Grand Charles Falls and Gra

E. DEAN'S

Swelled Throat in Scarlet Ferce, Quinsey,
&c. &c.
THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, attemptioning an effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrotula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Infrom Liver companion of the Longs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect

RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole propricto s, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

ITA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles. J. C. Latrimore. "
C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh.
Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine.

James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesbu gh.
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek

T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan. J. Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May. Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontine.

Jalius Dean, Pontiac,
Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill. } Detroit.
John Owen & Co. } Detroit.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,
E. Sawsen, Verilani

E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,
Ann A.bor. ed

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE.

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

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

In concexion with the store is a Grist and FLOURING MILL, where he will constantly pay Cash for Wheat

at the highest market price. Farmers and Wheat buyers can have their Gristing and Flouring done to order and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to

purchase goods, or get Wheat floured, would do well to call and enquire his prices, and into his manner of doing business.

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE. DVER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Verelable, 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 'or the affections of the tiver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and missmatic portions of our wills.

Country.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above diseases.

It is purely Vegetable and pe fectly 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 be depends upon the merits of the same for its feshioneble style. reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by

Michigan the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and re-

MONEY TO BE MADE.

boring counties, that he has an Oil Will

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making O.l.,) and pay the highest price, and the best of BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the having located himself in the Lover Village, same quantity.

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

[45—tf.] JOEL R. HIDDEN. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1. 1843.

WOODWOODWOODS.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE The undersigned respectfully announces to

the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and re-fitted in a manner calculated to promote the 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 at tention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-

S. D. WCODWORTH.

Chancery Sale.

Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder. N the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, I for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and abugail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry,

Weich, are defendents, the said George, Henry,
Harrier, and Augusta being Minors, under the
ale of twenty one years.—
Whereas, by a decretal order in the above
cause, made by his Honor Elon Farnsworth,
then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteent day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Com-plainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eight-een hundred and forty one, the date of a certain report in said decree mentioned, and also the fourteenth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, or that in default thereof, Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

E. DEAN S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box.

Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole propriets. 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 the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, by and under the direction of one of the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving six weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference be-ing thereunto had, may more fully appear, And whereas, the said premises are yet unre-

deemed, and the above stated sum with interest, and costs, is yet due and unpaid,

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

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

G. T. GRIDLEY.

Master in Chancery.
C. H. Stewart. Sol. for Complt.
Dated this 28th day of March, 1843.

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

Ann Arbor, May 16, 1843.

Ploughs! Ploughs!

OF CAN'T BE BEAT! JO 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.

52-tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorised to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawe 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 bot-tom and upper 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 cultiva-

Jeffe son Avenue, Detroit.

Millinery & Dress Making. MRS. C. BUFFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inshe has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of

fashionable style. Ann Arbor, April 8, 1848.

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. March 28, 1843. 49-2m CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

"FREE LABOR."

ionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and

UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shoriest notice.
CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND
WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogany Boards
and Vensers—as cheep as the cheapest.

WANTED, In exchange. CHERRY, WALNUT. AND

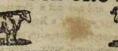
MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG. Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43.

CHEESE.

to wool growers.



WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the 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-

WOOLEN FACTORY. The subscribers have on hand a large amount of FULL CLOTH and FLANNELS, manu-

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

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

TO CLOTHIERS,

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefforson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

130 bbls. ground Camwood, Fustic Logwood, Redwoods,

6 hhds Copperas,
4 do Blue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,

500 ibs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Bine Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

do Aqua Fortis. do Spirits Sea Salts, do Nitrie Acid,

Poster with a complete assortment of all the inner articles in the trade, to wit:

P.ess Papers, Tenzles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lend, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

last two weeks, and selected personally by one 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 un-

April 11, 1843.

generally, that the above named House, former y known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having 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 country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND,

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

WANTED,

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

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOK BINDING. at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books

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

To Physicians and Country

Merchants. PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar,) 130 Jef-

ferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, at very low rates:

4 Casks Epsom Salts; 2 casks flour Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap; 1 Bbl. powdered Rheubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oir by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes;) Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicais; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil; English Vention Pat. English

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

est notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the atmost confidence that they shall give ample satisfaction to those who favor them with

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

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

MANUFACTURERS AND

MERCHANTS.

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Linewood, Nicar-ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

Alum,

200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,

2 cases Lac Dye,
300 lbs. Banquo Tin,
250 do Cream Tartar,
500 do Quereciron Bark.
Together with a complete assortment of all the

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

in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the
lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this
State for the sale of
"I'ARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."
and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE
CARDS," decidedly the bost in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.
April 11, 1843.

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passangers to and from Bonts and Cars.
WM. CHAMP.
Detroit, May 9, 1843.
4-1y

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the he continues the business of

will be nearly rebound on short notice.

dry and in Oil; English Venitian Red; English

April 17, 1843. Sheep Shears.

TOR Sale by

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