

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, }  
G. Beckley. } Editors.

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

At a recent exhibition of the pupils of the New York Asylum for the Blind, the following beautiful piece was recited by one of the pupils named Frances J. Crosley, a girl about eighteen or nineteen years of age:

They tell us of the stary train  
That sparkles in yon sky of blue,  
When gently o'er the verdant plain,  
Mid evening sheds its pensive hue:

And of the glorious orbs of day,  
That limes the spacious earth we tread;  
But vain, alas! its golden ray,  
Upon our sightless eyes is shed.

They tell us of the landscape fair,  
The gushing fount, the pleasant shade,  
Of spring's young flowers that blossom there,  
In nature's lovely garb arrayed.

The smile that decks the human face,  
The brilliant eye, the joyous brow,  
Are beauties we may never trace:  
A rayless midnight shrouds us now.

But why, ah! why the falling tear?  
Why heaves the sad, unbidden sigh?  
The lamp of knowledge, bright and fair,  
Pours lustre on our mental eye.

And oh! Religion's heavenly ray,  
Our bosom lights with sacred love,  
And bids us look from earth away,  
To an eternal world above.

To us our Father hath denied  
The blessings he on you bestows:  
Yet sweetly now our moments glide,  
He gives us friends to soothe our woes.

And though we never can express  
The gratitude to you we owe;  
God your benevolence will bless,  
And His approving smile bestow.

The stillness which pervaded the vast audience was something awful, as the gifted girl who composed these lines, recited them in a low, sweet, clear voice; and at the conclusion there was a burst of applause, both loud and long continued, which evidenced the gratification that had been received, while a large number showed how their sympathies were excited, and their feelings aroused, by applying their handkerchiefs to their eyes to wipe away their falling tears.—*Albany Patriot.*

## MISCELLANY.

### MAJOR ANDRE.

Mrs. Child recently made a visit from the city of New York to the scenes of the unhappy Major Andre's arrest and execution. We are obliged to abridge her glowing narrative; but what remains will deeply interest our readers, both old and young; at the same time they may be impressed with the recollections of the sad story.—*Con. Journal.*

"We stopped at Pierpont, on the widest part of Tappan Bay, where the Hudson extends itself to the width of three miles. On the opposite side, in full view from the hotel, is Tarrytown, where poor Andre was captured. Tradition says that a very large white oak tree, under which he was taken, was struck by lightning on the very day that the news of Andre's death was received at Tarrytown. As I sat gazing on the opposite woods, dark in the shadows of moonlight, I thought upon how very slight a circumstance often depends the fate of individuals, and the destiny of nations. In the autumn of 1780, a farmer chanced to be making cider at a mill on the east bank of the Hudson, near that part of Haverstraw Bay called 'Mother's Lap.' Two young men, carrying muskets, as usual in those troubled times, stopped for a draught of sweet cider, and seated themselves on a log to wait for it. The farmer found them looking very intent, and upon some distant object, and inquired what they saw. 'Hush! hush!' they replied; 'the red coats are yonder, just within the Lap,' pointing to an English gun-boat, with twenty-four men, lying on their oars. Behind the shelter of a rock they fired into the boat and killed two persons. The British returned a random shot; but, ignorant of the number of their opponents, and seeing that it was useless to waste ammunition on a hidden foe, they returned, whence they came, with all possible speed. This boat had been sent to convey Major Andre to the British sloop-of-war Vulture, then lying at Anchor off Teller's Point. Shortly after, Andre arrived, and finding the boat gone, he, in attempting to proceed through the interior, was captured. Had not those men stopped to drink sweet cider, it is probable that Andre would not have been hung; the American revolution would have terminated in quite different fashion; men now defined as heroes would have been handed down to posterity as traitors; and our citizens would be proud of claiming descent from traitors.

"A very pleasant ride at sunset brought us to Orangetown, to the lone field where Major Andre was executed. It is planted with potatoes, but the plough spares the spot which was once his gallows and his grave. A rude heap of stones, with the remains of a dead fir tree and a stone commanding a view of the country for miles. I gazed on the surrounding woods, and remembered that on this self-same spot, the beautiful and accomplished young man walked back and forth, a few minutes preceding his execution, taking

an earnest farewell look of earth and sky. My heart was sad within me.

"A few years ago the duke of York requested the British consul to send the remains of Major Andre to England. At that time two thriving firms were found near the grave, and a peach tree, which a lady in the neighborhood had planted there, in the kindness of her heart. The farmers, who came to witness the interesting ceremony, generally evinced the most respectful tenderness for the memory of the unfortunate dead, and many of the women and children wept.—A few loafers, educated by militia training and fourth of July declaration, began to murmur that in any respect shown to the remains of Andre; but the offer of a treat lured them to the tavern, where they soon became too drunk to guard the character of Washington. It was a beautiful day; and these disturbing spirits being removed, the impressive ceremony moved in solemn silence. The coffin was in a good preservation, and contained all the bones with a small quantity of dust. The roots of the peach tree had entirely interwoven the skull with the fine net work of its roots. His hair, so much praised for its uncommon beauty, was tied on the day of his execution, according to the fashion of the times. When his grave was opened, half a century afterward, the ribbon was found in perfect preservation, and sent to his sister in England. When it was known that the hero's remains containing his remains had arrived in New York, on its way to London, many ladies sent garlands and eulogies, to be placed around the coffin, in memory of the beloved and lamented Andre. In their compassionate hearts the teachings of nature were unperverted by maxims of war, or that selfish jealousy which dignifies itself with the name of patriotism.

"At the foot of the eminence, where the gallows had been erected we found an old Dutch farm house, occupied by a man who witnessed the execution, and whose father often sold peaches to the unhappy prisoner. He confirmed the accounts of Andre's uncommon personal beauty, and had a vivid remembrance of the pale but calm heroism with which he met his untimely death. Every thing about his dwelling was antiquated.—Two pun pictures of Geo. III. and his homely queen taken at the period when we owed allegiance to them as 'the government ordained of God,' marked plainly the progress of art since that period; for the portraits of Victoria, on our cotton spoons, are graceful in comparison. An ancient clock, which has ticked uninterrupted good time on the same ground for more than a hundred years, stood in one corner of the little parlor.—It was brought from the East Indies by an old Dutch captain, great grandchild to the present owner. In these mansions where opinions are transmitted unchanged, the outward forms and symbols of thought remain so likewise. The gilded figures, which entirely cover the body of this old clock, are precisely the same, in perspective, outline, and expression, as East India figures of the present day.

"Not far from the church is a small stone building used as a tavern. Here they showed me the identical room where Andre was imprisoned. With the exception of a new plastering, it remains the same as then. It is long, low, and narrow; and, being without furniture or fire place, it still had rather a jail-like look. I was sorry for the new plastering; for I hoped to find some record of prison thoughts cut in the walls. Two doves were caddled together on a bench in one corner, and looked in somewhat melancholy mood. These doves were all alone in that silent apartment where Andre shed bitter tears over the miniature of his beloved. Alas, for mated human hearts! This world is too often for them a pilgrimage of sorrow.

"The miniature which Andre made such strong efforts to preserve, when every thing else was taken from him, and which he carried next to his heart till the last fatal moment, is generally supposed to have been a likeness of the beautiful, graceful, and highly gifted Honora Sneyd, who married Richard Lovel Edgeworth, and thus became the mother-in-law to the celebrated Ma in Edgeworth."

From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

### THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS, AND THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

The Emperor is now 47 years old, and for the last 20 years, his life has been one of constant enterprise and toil. The affairs of his overgrown Empire, of which he claims the title of "Father," are all to be kept under his immediate superintendence. If a courier arrives from Siberia, or Warsaw, or from the Caspian, he must not overlook the despatch; if his grenadiers are to parade, he must be present; even if a fire breaks out in his capital, there he is puffing, sweating and shouting with the best of them.

Those who have seen his Majesty describe his appearance as imposing in the extreme. He is 6 feet 2 inches in height, finely formed, with great breadth of shoulder and chest, great length and symmetry of limbs, with a large, blue, piercing eye. Grecian nose—and every part of his frame is in the same colossal proportion.—At the royal levee he is distinguished amid all the jewelled and sabled princes, by his plain dress and commanding figure, and he towers above them all, like the first king of Israel, among the shepherd warriors that surround him. He is the gigantic head of the most gigantic empire on earth.

Russia is certainly a most wonderful country. Stretching around three quarters of the globe, it already numbers 70,000,000 of inhabitants, and in a century more may number 100 millions.—It embraces every variety of soil, products, and occupation, from the stunted pine of Archangel to the blooming gardens of the Crimea; from the hunters of bears on the ice hills of Kamtschatka, to the diggers of salt in the mines of Cracow. The rich wheat fields on the shores of the Black Sea pour their annual produce into the granaries of the Odessa, the shepherd of the interior pastures his immense herds on the central steppes, and at each returning fair, drives the flocks of his flock to the bazars of Moscow; while from the frozen north, where life well nigh goes out, the hardy forester floats down, during the short-lived summer, the furs which he has taken beneath the light of the Aurora during the long winter night. All this varied population are divided into two classes.

First come the hereditary nobles—large sons of Anak, purse proud, high spirited, and for the most part ignorant; rolling in splendor and flesh, with diamonds and vermin—a set of princely desperadoes, ready at any time for a revel or a muster, a masquerade or a campaign. From these riotous nabobs, two or three of whom could buy up the whole of Iowa at Government prices, there is but one step to the Slaves in comparison with whom our southern slaves are freemen indeed. Herds of them through all the plantations of the nobility, working without pay, living on rye meal and chopped straw until they can live no longer, and then die, leaving a wretched inheritance of bonds to their children.

This immense empire, with its great territory and its great diversity of soil, is controlled by a standing army of 500,000 infantry—100,000 horse, and 50,000 artillery men; and this army is controlled by the Autocrat of all the Russias. Of this army, the infantry are admirably drilled, well-informed, highly expert in the use of the

bayonet, and the hardest soldiers in Europe.—The cavalry are good, and the artillerymen are good, but the great strength in defensive warfare lies in the Cossack horsemen. Who can read without admiration and terror of these wild cavaliers of the desert—their tiger-like cunning in laying in wait for their prey, and their ferocity in destroying it—and of their astonishing powers of endurance, sleeping on their horses and baking their meat under the saddle. To see one of these troops of marauders in their green jackets, red breeches, and jockey caps, with a match lock slung over their shoulders, and a twelve foot pike in their hands, rise up suddenly from the horizon like a cloud of sand, and come scouring over the plains with 'whoop and halloo,' must be a frightful apparition to an invading army.—Donna Maria's Frenchmen saw it often to their sorrow, and fell before it like the Simoon.

But what will the ambitious despot, Nicholas, with ambitious, conquest-loving people like the Russians, do next? It is very easy to see what he could do, if it were not for the fleets of England. Turkey would soon go into that capacious bay which has already swallowed Poland, and a great part of Persia, without appearing to be any nearer full than was the Slough of Despair after all the contributions of stode and rubbish from the Destruction. The Empress Catharine long since saw that the possession of the Archipelago, was the key of the whole East, and therefore she erected a column on the frontiers of the devoted country with this inscription: "This is the way to Constantinople." That column is the guide post of Russian policies; and should another general war break out, an army of Russia might soon be marching by it, in triumph, bearing the spoils of the oldest capital in Europe to a city which 150 years ago was a frozen marsh.

### THE ARROGANCE OF WEALTH.

BY DR. CHANNING.

The vassalage of fashion, which is a part of rank, prevents continually the free expansion of men's powers. Let us have the greatest diversity of occupations. But this does not imply that there is a need of splitting social society into castes or ranks, or that a certain number should arrogate superiority, and stand apart from the rest of men as a separate race. Men may work in different departments of life, and yet recognize their brotherly relation, and honor one another. Undoubtedly men will prefer as friends, their common associates—those with whom they sympathize most.—But this is not to form a rank or caste. For example, the intellectual seek out the intelligent; the pious those who reverence God.—But suppose the intellectual and the religious to cut themselves off by some broad, visible distinction from the rest of society, to form a clan of their own, to refuse admission to their houses people of inferior knowledge and virtue, and to diminish as far as possible the occasions of intercourse with them; would not society rise up, as one man, against this arrogant exclusiveness? And if intelligence and piety may not be the foundation of a caste, on what ground shall they, who have no distinction but wealth, superior costumes, rich equipages, finer houses, draw lines around themselves, and constitute a higher class? That some should be richer than others is natural, and is necessary, and could not be prevented but by gross violation of right.

Leave men to the free use of their powers, and some will accumulate more than their neighbors. But to be prosperous is not to be superior—and should form no barrier between men. Wealth ought not to secure the prosperous the slightest consideration. The only distinctions which should be recognized, are those of the soul, of strong principles, of incorruptible integrity, of usefulness, of cultivated intellect, of fidelity, of seeking for truth.

A man in proportion as he has these claims, should be honored and welcomed everywhere. I see not why such a man, however coarsely, if neatly dressed, should not be a respected guest in the most splendid mansion, and at the most brilliant meetings. A man is worth infinitely more than saloons, and costumes, and the shows of the universe. He was made to tread all these beneath his feet. What an insult to humanity is the present deference to dress and upholstery, as if silk worms and looms, scissors and needles, could produce something nobler than a man! Every good man should protest against a caste founded on outward prosperity, because it exalts the outward above the inward, the material above the spiritual; because it springs from and cherishes a contemptible pride in superficial and transitory distinctions; because it alienates man from his brother, breaks the tie of common humanity, and breeds jealousy, scorn and mutual ill will.

### THE HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.

A Sacred regard to the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction and regulates the conduct of every upright man of business. He is strict in fulfilling his engagements—does not thing carelessly or in a hurry—employs no body to do what he can easily do himself—keeps every thing in its proper place—leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do—keeps his designs and business from the view of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade for his capital—prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times, when they can be advantageously made either in buying or selling—and small profits in cash with little risk, to the chance of greater gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence to memory, which he can and ought to commit to writing—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put away. Never suffers his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it—is always at the head of business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected is not safe to be trusted—is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs, as far as care and attention enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad—avoids, as much as possible, all sorts of accommodations in money matters, and law suits, where there is the least hazard—is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket,

in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters—is cautious how he becomes security for any person—and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.—*Georgian.*

### IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE TO THE FARMER.

It is a saying sanctioned by the authority of Bacon, that "knowledge is power;" and of all kinds of power, enumerated by that great philosopher, knowledge is far the most important. What is it, that, under God, enables some individuals to carry on a more prosperous Commerce,—to establish more successful manufactories,—to produce more abundant harvests, or to excel in Mechanism, or any other useful art, but the acquisition and judicious application of that knowledge, in which others are deficient?

That the power and prosperity of a country depends on the diffusion of useful knowledge, can hardly be questioned; and there is perhaps no calling in life in which knowledge is more essential, or useful, than in the pursuits of Agriculture. To preserve the fertility of the soil, to free it from superfluous moisture; to cultivate it to the greatest advantage; to raise its productions at the least expense; to procure the best instruments of husbandry; to select the stock likely to be the most profitable; to feed them in the most judicious manner; and to bring them to the most advantageous markets,—to secure the harvests even in the most unpropitious seasons; to separate the grain from the straw with economy and success; and perform all the other operations of agriculture in the most judicious models, require a greater extent and variety of knowledge than might, at first view, be judged requisite.

Rules for the management of a Farm.—1st. The Farmer ought to rise early, to see that others do so, and that both his example be followed, and his orders obeyed. 2d. The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every best seen at least once a day. 3. In a considerable farm, it is of the most important consequence, to have each field appropriated for each of the most important departments of labor; for there is often a great loss of time, where persons are frequently changing their employments; and the work is not executed so well. 4. Every means should be thought of to diminish labor, or to increase its power. For instance, by proper arrangements, five horses may do as much labor as six perform, according to the usual mode of employing them. 5. A farmer ought never to engage in a work whether of ordinary practice, or intended improvement, except after the most careful inquiry; but, when begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a fair trial.—6. It is a mean object in management, not to attempt too much, and never to begin work, without a probability of being able to finish it in due season. 7. Every farmer should have a book for inserting all those useful hints, which are so frequently occurring in conversation, in books, and gathered in the course of his reading, or in the practical management of his farm.—*Sinclair.*

Extract from an address delivered to the Senior Class of Dickinson College.

"On whatever career of life you enter, fix your eyes on the highest point of possible excellence and then persevere in your efforts to approach it. Probably more persons fail for want of continued exertions, than for want of high resolves. They make a few efforts with apparent zeal, but meeting no immediate reward or discouragement by unforeseen difficulties, give over the struggle and sink down in listless inaction or gloomy misanthropy. The racer might as well think to win the prize without the breath and bottom to reach the goal. Men might with equal reason complain that the pure wine does not sparkle in the cup without the cure of vintage and the labor of the wine-press. The great Roman orator devoted twenty years to constant application before he commenced his public career; and afterwards, amidst the harassing anxieties of political life, found time, besides delivering an incredible number of orations, to write valuable and learned works on a great variety of subjects. Do you inquire how he accomplished all this? Let him answer for himself in the oration for Archibald the poet. "Who then can justly censure me, if, as much time is given to other men for their own business; for the celebration of festival days and other pleasures; for repose of body and mind; for gaming, ball and nightly entertainments; so much I appropriate to myself and devote to these studies." Now the reason why so few attain similar eminence is that so few make himself; and whatever degree of usefulness or reputation you attain, must be the fruit of patient, resolute toil. You live in an age of unparalleled activity and enterprise in every department of human exertion. Mankind will hold you to a strict account, and will pay only a fair equivalent for what they receive. No securities are bestowed to fatten the indolent, no garlands are woven for the brow of the sleeper.—The laurel flourishes in living green on the summit of an arduous steep, and he that would pluck a perennial wreath, must toil up the rugged acclivity."

### MECHANICS.

We have always been aware of the real importance of our practical mechanics, to the other classes of the community. We have seen that the merit of their services was not duly appreciated, that they were denied of their just hearing in society, and excluded from privileges which were emphatically their own. This, and more than this we have seen, and regretted. The mechanic himself has felt that he was struggling against obloquy and prejudice, and in too many instances has abandoned his habits of industry, seeming to follow an employment, which exposed him to ridicule and contempt, however honorable in itself, and lucrative it might have been, and embarked, in enterprises, which were ill calculated for his station. But the eyes of the community are at length open, the real worth of the mechanic is beginning to be acknowledged, and he can now look up among his fellow-men, proudly and independently. He can now pursue his calling, and the animating consciousness of meriting and obtaining the esteem and confidence of his neighbors; and with industry, temperance and frugality he is certain of rising in the world—of obtaining an influence and an honest name—unborrowed from ancestral honors of hereditary wealth.

If there is any situation truly enviable, it is that of the industrious mechanic, who in his own unaided exertions, has established for himself a respectable place, in society, who, commencing in poverty, has been able by his own skill and perseverance to overcome every obstacle, to vanquish every prejudice, and build up for himself a reputation, whose value is enhanced by the knowledge that it was undervalued from others.—And let it be remembered that this situation is attainable to all, who bath health and practical knowledge of their business. Fortune will sooner or later crown their efforts with success. It is a mistaken idea that she deals only her favors, liberally and with a reckless hand. Industry and virtuous ambition are seldom exerted in vain.—*Am. Man.*

When wine is in, wit is out.

## SELECTIONS.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

### "UNITED STATES OF VIRGINIA."

A few days ago we slightly noticed the extraordinary amount of government patronage which has fallen to the share of Virginia; but we were not aware until examining the subject more closely, how far beyond our calculation and belief is that amount swelled and magnified. Justice to twenty-five States of the confederacy, each having equal and *pro rata* claims to a fair portion of the public patronage, requires us to go somewhat more into detail on this point, with a view of checking the selfish spirit hereafter.

We sometimes read of a clanish spirit in states and countries, of a grasping disposition among prominent leaders of the party, and a desire to concentrate political power for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. The ancient commonwealth of Virginia may be deemed a fair specimen of that exclusive spirit. Virginia has lived on the reputation of her illustrious men—and illustrious we admit them to have been—until her prominent citizens begin to believe that there are no other States in the Union capable of supplying able and honest men to fill conspicuous stations under the government.

Of the Presidents of the United States since the adoption of the constitution, Massachusetts has had two, serving eight years; Tennessee one, serving eight years; New York one, serving four years; and Virginia four serving thirty-two years, and the term of the present acting President making thirty-six years, and the salaries of the Virginia Presidents amounting in all to nine hundred thousand dollars!

No one will deny that in a republic where the offices are the property of the people, that they should be distributed with perfect fairness among the States of the confederacy, according to population and capacity, avoiding in every instance a clanish and selfish spirit, doing justice as nearly as possible to each State; and it is the peculiar duty of the Senate of the United States, having a constitutional concurrence in all nominations, to insist upon a fair distribution of the public patronage among the several States.

For the purpose of enlightening the people on the enormous amount of patronage secured to Virginia alone, we publish the following list:

Salaries.	
\$25,000	John Tyler, acting President,
6,000	A. P. Upshur, Secretary Navy,
3,000	Wm. Selden, Treas'r,
3,000	Thos. L. Smith, Reg'r
2,500	J. L. Edwards, Pension Agent,
3,000	Wm. B. Lewis, 2d Auditor,
4,500	Judge Carter, U. S. C't,
4,500	" M'Kinley, do.
4,500	" Daniels, do.
1,700	W. B. Randolph, Clk,
1,000	Henry Brooks,
1,000	Wm. B. Page,
1,700	Michael Nurse,
1,400	Jno. N. Blake,
1,450	Jao. W. Williams,
1,000	J. H. Harrison,
1,000	John Nurse,
1,400	M. Fitzhugh,
1,300	O. S. Paine,
1,200	Walter T. Brooke,
1,200	Geo. C. Whiting,
1,200	Chas. Fletcher,
1,200	S. M. Wolfe,
1,200	Henry Hungerford,
1,200	R. A. Williamson,
1,400	Rob't Chew,
1,500	Rob't Greenhow,
1,500	Wm. A. Weaver,
650	J. G. Weaver,
1,000	Jesse F. Weems,
1,000	Jno. T. Roane,
1,400	Lund Washington,
1,000	Wm. Miller,
1,000	Wm. C. Bentholl,
1,150	Josh. W. Bronaigh,
1,000	E. W. Lewis,
1,500	S. S. Whiting,
1,000	Jno. H. Smith,
1,000	Thos. H. Hempton,
1,000	Ed. Smith,
1,000	B. L. Boyer,
800	T. L. Fitzhugh,
1,000	Sam'l Grub,
3,700	Thomas Martin,
1,150	Henry W. Ball,
1,150	Arthur Campbell,
1,000	Jno. N. Ashton,
1,000	Jas. J. Randolph,
1,150	B. F. Pleasantis,
2,000	Peter G. Washington,
1,600	David Saunders,
1,400	Wm. P. Linscome,
1,400	Presly Simpson,
1,400	Albert G. Merriwether,
1,200	Wm. J. Bronaigh,
1,200	Perrin Washington,
1,200	Joseph Carter,
1,200	Wm. S. Darrell,
1,200	Jas. M. Henson,
1,200	Fleet W. Smith,
1,400	John Hoime Oflly,
1,000	John D. Mcpherson,

S. J. Potts,	1,400
Townsend Waugh,	1,400
L. H. Berryman,	1,000
Geo. W. Crump,	1,000
French S. Evans,	1,200
Wm. W. Tyler,	1,200
Wm. M. Stuart,	1,000
Wm. L. Bailey,	1,000
Wm. G. Anderson,	1,000
John G. Gobrick,	1,000
Jas. C. Wilson,	1,000
O. B. Dunham,	500
W. C. Reddall,	1,000
Wm. Noland,	3,000
J. C. Fitzpatrick,	1,600
Robt Beale,	1,450
S. Dunker,	1,800
J. W. Hunter,	1,500
Wm. H. Dundas,	1,600
R. A. Lacy,	1,400
John Hunter,	1,400
Allen M'Cre'a,	1,000
R. B. Rust,	1,200
Wm. I. Derden,	1,000
J. W. Hollis,	1,000
A. W. Denham,	850

### Governors of Territories.

Gov. Call, (Florida.)	2,500
Thos. H. Duvall, Sec'y,	1,500
Robert Tyler, Signer of Patents,	1,500

### Army and Navy.

Gen. Scott, Com'r-in-Chief,	
Gen. Gaines,	
Gen. Jones,	
Gen. Jessup,	
Commodore Warrington,	
Thos. Lawson, Sarge'n General,	

all from Virginia and now employed in the seat of Government except Gov. Call and Secretary. To these add officers of the Army and Navy, Indian Agents, Receivers of public moneys, Cadets, &c. &c. from Virginia ad infinitum.

### The two rich Consulates Havre and Liverpool.

are both conferred on Virginians; and the vacancy to Constantinople is also to be given to a Virginian. Laying aside the injustice to other States in the greedy and grasping ambition of Virginia, there is an obvious impolicy in permitting such a state of things. New York, collecting two thirds of the revenue, with the greatest numerical and political power, has a single cabinet minister; and that single one, owned by neither of the great contending parties of the State! Pennsylvania is in the same position with a cabinet appointment which that State does not recognize.

The evil consequences of concentrating great political power in Virginia, begets and sustains a clanish disposition among the people of that State. Notwithstanding the apparent differences of political opinions among her citizens, it is sufficiently obvious that if one of her citizens is reformed out of office or rejected by the Senate, the whole political life is in motion, as if it is deemed high treason to displace a Virginian, and the whole State visits its indignation upon the offending perpetrator. Take for example the case of HENRY A. WISS—the Senate nearly unanimously, rejects his nomination of Minister to France—he turns upon that honorable body and threatens to bring down upon it the vengeance of the people by becoming a candidate for a re-election to Congress. He discovers, however, that he cannot succeed in his election unless he induces Dr. MALLORY to withdraw from the canvass; and as it is to redress a wrong done to a Virginian, the worthy Doctor withdraws and the grateful Mr. WISS pays him with an office belonging to the people for aiding him to rebuke the Senate!

This state of things cannot be longer countenanced and sustained in the great increase of our population. Virginia which collects a very small revenue, has ten times the public patronage possessed by any other State in the Union; and all should hereafter unite in demanding justice to other States in the distribution of the honors and offices of the people.

### A NEW YORKER.

### RELIGION.

True religion gives an agreeable delicacy to our manners which education or nature may imitate, but can never attain. A sense of our infirmities and insufficiency makes us modest; a sense of divine presence makes us decent and sincere; a sense of divine goodness and mercy makes us obliging and compassionate; a sense of immortality makes us cheerful and happy. True religion is a principle of heavenly peace and light within us, which expands itself over the human frame and conduct, and sheds light and beauty on all around us. At ease within ourselves, we cannot give others trouble; when the master is God, the servant is Godlike; and if our conversation be on heaven, the graces of heaven will dwell in our lips, and shine forth in our actions. Religion where it is sincerely embraced, gives contentment and patience to the sick; joy to the penitent; strength to the weak; sight to the blind, and life in death itself.—*Dutchess True Amer.*

### ERIE RAILROAD.

Another extension of seven miles has been made. It is from Goshen to Middleton. It has been accomplished by private enterprise.

Aristotle says, "Ambition is the spirit of the soul, the first thing to put on, the last to put off."

# LIBERTY ADDRESS.

To the Voters of the Second Congressional District of Michigan, prepared by order of the Liberty Congressional Convention, April 19, 1848:

## FELLOW CITIZENS:

Upon us has devolved the important duty of addressing you upon the principles and objects of the Liberty Party; and upon the manner of carrying out those principles, and the means by which we hope to attain those objects. In doing this, we ask your serious and candid attention—that you weigh well the reasons which have led us and those engaged with us, to break away from all previous political connections; to tear asunder those ties that have, from infancy almost, bound us to one or the other of the great political parties of the day; to eradicate from our breasts those opinions and prejudices, which have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, till they seemed a part of our very existence; and renouncing all desire for the favor, or fear of the hatred, of old organizations, to set up on the broad foundation of RIGHT AND JUSTICE TO ALL, the standard of the Liberty Party.

We ask no pardon, we make no apology, for thus claiming your attention. A more important subject cannot occupy it. Is the purity of our Government, the continuance of its republican form, the spread of our republican principles, our national prosperity, any thing to you? Is your own individual interest and prosperity, any, your own personal liberty of speech and action, dear to you?—Then listen, for our subject concerns them all.

We hold this to be a self-evident truth, that American citizens have a right to act politically, upon any and every subject, restrained only by their own sense of what is meet, and fit for such action. To deny this, is to set over that fountain of all power in our land, the people, a power still higher; which should regulate that fountain, and guide the currents proceeding from it—to make the sovereign the subject. To deny it is to pull out the foundation stone of our beautiful republican edifice. Taking this right then, as conceded, we proceed. Where a question comes up for our consideration, involving the happiness and prosperity of our nation, although in a minor point, we consider it expedient to exercise that right; and do so, by casting our vote and our influence, upon one side or the other of that question. But if this minor question change its phase, becomes the all-absorbing question of the day involving its decision, the present and future welfare of millions of our own fellow citizens, the existence of our Government itself; then the expediency of action becomes lost, and the duty of such action presses with overwhelming force upon all—avoid it we cannot; everywhere it meets us, and act we must. That question is now, we believe, before you, and is, "Shall slavery continue to exist and rule in our Land?"

It is needless for us to insist, to those whom we are now addressing, that slavery is a moral evil; the time is past, wherein the contrary opinion among you could obtain a lodgement. Even those who are pouring out the vials of their wrath upon the Liberty man's devoted head, are careful in almost every breath, to assure you, that they are "Anti-Slavery" men. Why so? Because, even to their benumbed consciences the enormities of Slavery are too gross, too apparent, to be upheld. Although we cannot doubt, but that all of you will readily admit the moral turpitude of this institution, yet we fear it is not enough considered. We are apt to look upon the enormities, the cruelties of American slavery, as things which may, and may not, belong to it; as excrescences upon the body, which, stricken away, would still leave it unharmed and whole; but such is not the case. They are inseparable. The cruelty, the enormity, the wickedness, lie in the principle, at the foundation.—When MAN is made property, the deed is done; blows and stripes, fetters and chains, are but additional drops in the cup of misery already full. That God who has formed our minds, has so framed the eternal laws of truth which govern them, that all virtues mutually sustain one another. He has so interwoven and intertwined them, that to take away a component part, must weaken all. The standard about which they entwine and which supports them, is Justice;—having inscribed upon it "JUS SUIUS QUIQUE TRIBUENDI! THE GIVING TO EACH ONE HIS OWN RIGHT." Slavery stretches out its polluted hand, and tears away this standard: as well expect when the sturdy oak is felled to the earth that the beautiful ivy which clung to it for support, will still lift in mid air, its drooping head, and bear firmly up before the blast, as that when justice is trampled under foot, the other virtues shall remain uninjured. Would to God that this conclusion of our reason were contradicted by facts, but so it is not. No one acquainted in the least with southern society, can deny that every violent passion, every base desire, every criminal indulgence, is pandered to by this "patriarchal institution!" Look at the disregard of human life which every where, in the Slave land, is rife; and is even stretching over our portion of the country, its gloomy, death-dealing shadow. "We long to see the day," said the Governor of Kentucky in his message to the Legislature of 1837, "when the law will assert its majesty, and stop the wanton destruction of life, which almost daily occurs within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth. MEN SLAUGHTER EACH OTHER WITH ALMOST PERFECT IMPUNITY. A species of common law has grown up in Kentucky, which, were it written down, would, in all civilized countries, cause her to be rechristened, in derision, "THE LAND OF BLOOD!" Says

Judge Linsuque in an address at the opening of the criminal court in New Orleans, Nov. 4, 1837. "As a Louisiana parent, I reflect with terror, that our beloved children, reared to become one day, honorable and beloved citizens, may be the victim of these votaries of vice and licentiousness. Without some powerful and certain remedy, our streets will become BUTCHERIES, OVERFLOWING WITH THE BLOOD OF OUR CITIZENS." Pages might be filled with such quotations as the above; but why detain you with them when almost every newspaper is filled with tales of Southern murder and violence; your daily dishes of news, garnished with these bouquets of the Devil! Why is this, do you ask? Because man is but property, and bones, muscles, and blood, are weighed out at so much per pound. The following will illustrate the bearing of slavery upon another point of morality. Belonging to a certain Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, were a slave holder and his two slaves, a husband and wife. The husband by the command of the master, was removed to another plantation 100 miles distant. There he also united with the church, and married again. In the course of a few years the slave with his new wife, was recalled, by the master to the former plantation, and with regular letters they were admitted to the former church. The first wife complained to the church, who decided, and their decision was confirmed by the Presbytery, that a removal to a plantation 100 miles distant, was equivalent to death, and put an end to the marriage contract. The same decision was also made by the Supreme Court of Kentucky, upon an indictment against the slave for adultery. What more terrible comment upon the moral influence of slavery, can you ask? Pour out your indignation, not upon those who made this decision, but upon that state of society which has made such a decision necessary. Of the universal practical amalgamation which prevails at the South we will say nothing. Your ears are already "pained and sick, with every day's report of wrong and outrage." This, Fellow citizens, is the institution which is held up to you as a "PATRIARCHAL INSTITUTION!" Oh speak it not loudly, lest Abraham hear it, and upon the tearful plains of Heaven, weep for the prostitution of the word.

Hitherto we have spoken of slavery only in a moral point of view; and yet why need we say this. The evils above mentioned are political evils of the direst magnitude. We deny the distinction so often made, between moral and political evils. Point us, we ask you, to an offence against the great moral law of the universe, which does not at the same time, aim a blow at the stability of every good government. But the Liberty Party rest not the propriety of their political action upon this ground alone, though they believe it to be sufficiently broad and sure, to abide the test of the severest scrutiny. And we now turn to that division of our subject which may be considered more purely political. Here we shrink back appalled at the task before us.—Where shall we begin, or where end, in the enumeration of the dangerous influences of Slavery upon our free institutions? Into the private caucus; into the ballot box; into the Legislative hall; into the cabinet chamber; into the Presidential Chair, and under the judicial Ermine, have they crept; and there they sit nestled in their filth. We ask you to consider the following facts:

1. The ignorance, which slavery entails upon those within its influence. The last census shows that of the free white population over 20 years of age, in the free States, one out of every 1561 cannot read; in the slave States, 1 out of every 171!! Governor Clark, of Kentucky, in his message of 1837, says "By the computation of those most familiar with the subject, one third of the adult population of the State, are unable to write their names." But a short time ago the Hon. Mr. Wise, from his seat in Congress, announced in a tone of rejoicing, "that not a single newspaper was published in his district;" and that one of the oldest districts in the Union! We no longer wonder at the gentleman's election. The Slaveholding aristocracy of the South, know that knowledge is power; and therefore they desire, in every way to repress education, not only among slaves, but among the non-slaveholding whites. Have we, of the North, fellow citizens, as sustainers of free institutions, any too much virtue, intelligence and education? If not, what have they of the South!!

2d. The influence of Slavery, upon the prosperity and enterprise of the South. Reason teaches us, that in the words of the celebrated Montesquieu, "Even the earth itself, which teems with profusion, under the cultivating hand of the free born laborer, would shrink into barrenness, from the contaminating sweat of a slave;" and reason's voice is echoed and re-echoed, by every mountain and forest; every village and hamlet of the South. Mr. Clowney of South Carolina, thus speaks upon the floor of Congress—"Look at South Carolina now, with her houses deserted and falling to decay; her once fruitful fields worn out and abandoned, for want of timely improvement and skillful cultivation, and her millions of acres of inexhaustible lands, still promising an abundant harvest to the industrious husbandman, lying idle and neglected." Senator Preston from the same State, strikes a similar note in the doleful minor key—"Here" (at the South) "the face of the country wears the aspect of premature old age and decay; No improvement is seen going on; nothing is done for posterity." In Virginia the finger of desolation is beckoning the Fox and the Wolf, to those lairs from which the hand of cultivation drove them more than a century since. How is it

as to increase of population? In 1790 Virginia and New York started in the race for national greatness; the former with a population of 749,303; the latter 344,120; in half a century's trial how do they stand? Virginia boasts of 1,239,894; New York of 2,423,921!!! Why is Virginia thus distanced?—"The clog that has staid the march of her people, the incubus that has weighed down her enterprise, strangled her commerce, kept sealed her exhaustless fountains of mineral wealth, and paralyzed her arts, manufactures and improvement is negro slavery." (Thomas F. Marshall of Ky.) Compare Kentucky and Ohio—In 1790 Kentucky had a free population of 61,227; Ohio was a wilderness. In 1840 Kentucky had free and slave 779,822; Ohio 1,519,467 freemen!!! Why is this difference? One of Kentucky's own sons in a short, but significant sentence, proclaimed the reason. "OHIO IS A FREE STATE, KENTUCKY A SLAVE STATE." That State or Nation, which, sustaining or cherishing slavery, would prosper, must first put forth its lynch-hand, hurl the King of Heaven, the Law-giver of the Universe, from his throne; and abrogate the eternal rules of cause and effect.

3d. The Utter Weakness of the Slave States. In this, we include not the danger arising from Slave insurrections, very great though it is; for so long as Southern tyranny is supported by Northern bayonets, wielded by Northern freemen, it is hardly possible for a successful rising to take place, even tho' our arms were blunted by the thought, that "He is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just;" we only refer to the case of foreign invasion. Who does not see that the South lies at the mercy of any respectable force, which should choose to land on its shores, and proclaim "Liberty to the captive!" And especially, if that force should be accompanied by "Black Regiments!" The following extract from the secret Journal of the continental Congress speaks volumes—"March 20, 1779. The committee appointed to take into consideration the circumstances of the Southern States, and the ways and means for their safety and defence, report: That the State of South Carolina, as represented by the delegates of the said State, and by Mr Huger who has come hither, at the request of the Governor of said State, on purpose to explain the circumstances thereof, is unable to make any effectual efforts, with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home, to prevent insurrection among the negroes, and prevent the desertion of them to the enemy—That the state of the country, and the great numbers of those people among them, expose the inhabitants to great danger from the endeavors of the enemy to excite them to revolt or desert." vol. 1, p. 105. Is that danger lessened any now, when from being \$3,000 less than the whites then, "these people" have increased to 65,459 more? If so, how long must they continue to increase, ere there will be perfect security? Hear what the Hon. A. P. Upsher, Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report for 1841, speaking of a war between the United States and any considerable maritime power, says—"The first blow would be struck at us through our own institutions.—An enemy so disposed and free to land on any part of our soil, which might promise success to his enterprise would be armed with four fold power of annoyance." We need say no more on this point. The whiffet weakness of the South, is as apparent as their blustering barking.

But it may be asked, what is the ignorance, the desolation, or the weakness of the South, to us? We answer, in the words of Madison, upon the floor of Congress, May 13, 1789: "It is a necessary duty of the general government, to protect every part of the empire against danger, as well internal as external:—Every thing therefore, which tends to increase this danger, though it may be a local affair, yet, if it involves national expense or safety, it becomes of concern to every part of the Union; and is a proper subject for the consideration of those charged with the general administration of the government."

4th. The controlling power which slavery has ever exerted over our government. 1st. Through the ratio of federal Representation. By the Constitution of the United States, we have stipulated that our Congressional Representatives shall be apportioned equally among the States, according to their free population—provided, that five slaves shall be considered equal to three freemen—or in other words, a citizen of the South, holding five slaves, should have power equal to four Northern Freemen!! Look at the practical operation of this: The South with a free population of 3,325,398, have had during the last 10 years 100 Representatives in Congress.—The North, with a free population nearly double, (7,003,451) have only 142: Thus giving to slavery 25 members more than its equal proportion. Twenty-five Representatives upon the floor of Congress, whose only constituents are dollars and cents!!

2d. In the Presidential canvass, the electoral vote being equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress of each State, a moment's glance will convince you of the immense power, beyond its due proportion, which slavery wields in this department of our government. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, polled at the last Presidential election 447,535 votes, and cast 89 electoral votes; while the State of New York alone, casting 448,331 votes only had 42 electors!!! At the next general election, Michigan, with 50,000 voters, will have only 5 electors, while

South Carolina, with only 25,000 voters, will have 9 electors!!! When we reflect in connection with these facts, that the South upon every question which, in the remotest manner affects its peculiar institutions, stands firm and united; and that a 'united minority can always govern a divided majority,' we cease to wonder at the controlling influence which slavery has exerted over us.

3d. Our Legislation has ever been the sport of Slaveholding caprice. The free labor of the North and slave labor of the South are ever must be, in direct opposition in interest; as the one goes up the other goes down; and we cannot therefore, blame Southern men, for using their best endeavors for the protection of their own interest, we only blame the freemen of the North, who with the power in their hands, have suffered themselves to be hoodwinked and blinded and to play cat's paw for the Southern monkey. Tariffs have been made, and altered, and repealed, and unmade and re-altered, and re-repealed, to suit Southern interest; twice has a United States Bank been pulled into existence; and when the South became so much indebted to it, that paying was impossible, the legislative wand, guided by "Constitutional scruples," has swept both debt and creditor into non-existence.—Practical knowledge has given way to theory, and the experience of years to fanciful imaginings of Southern brains. Vacillation personified, has held the helm, while every wind of heaven has by turns, filled our sails!

4th. Slavery controls the offices of the nation. The Presidential chair has been filled 42 out of 54 years by slave-holders; and 4 of the remaining years by a "Northern man with Southern principles;" thus placing in slaveholding hands, the power of appointing all heads of department, Judges, Foreign Ministers, Military and Naval officers, District Attorneys, U. S. Marshals, Post Masters, and the thousand other minor officers of the nation. And how has this power been exercised? In the various departments, the North have had the control 22 years; the South 31. Of the last 12 Judges of the Supreme Court, 10 have been from the South and 2 from the North. Do you wonder that our judicial decisions are tainted with slavery? That the right of trial by Jury is denied to the poor, wandering refugee from Southern "HAPPINESS?" Of the 50 Foreign Ministers last appointed, the South have had 27, the North 3!! Consuls, 28 from the South to 5 from the North; Chief officers of the Army, 23 Southern to 3 Northern; while of common Soldiers, since the revolution, the North have furnished 1,422,465 and the South 233,733!!! Of the 52 chief naval officers, last appointed, 47 have been from the South and 5 from the North.—And here a passing remark upon the Navy, claims our attention. Are you, freemen of the North, aware that by the law of the land, a common sailor in our navy can never arise to a commissioned office? That whatever their merit, their knowledge or their skill, they must always remain at the beck and nod of a midshipman? Yet such is the fact—why is this? Ah, were it not so, the hardy, intelligent tars of New England would drive from the quarter-deck, the proud scions of Southern Aristocracy, and then how should those be provided for, who "cannot dig, and to beg are ashamed!"

If any confirmation of this position is needed, it may be found in the list of Naval officers. Of 733 Lieutenants, passed Midshipmen, and Midshipmen, now in the service, Massachusetts has 40, Virginia 123, and Maryland 59!!! of 32 Midshipmen appointed in the early part of 1842, not one is from a free State!!! Are the South as monopolizing in regard to sailors? Lo! Virginia furnishes 360, Maryland 383, Massachusetts 5150.

Next to the Presidential office, the most important one in our government is the Speakership of the house of Representatives: Holding in his hand the power of constructing all the committees, he exerts an untold influence over the Legislation of our Country. Is a Committee like to have under its consideration subjects involving, in any wise, the peculiar interests of the South, and opposed to the peculiar interests of the North? The Chairman and a majority of such Committee, must be Southern men. How is this effected? The records of that body tell us: Since the year 1811, a Slave-holder has filled that office for all but 3 years. It is by this means, that your efforts to benefit the wheat growing interest, have been stifled; while the Sugar, Cotton and Slave business, has been fostered and cherished. It is by the efforts of Slave-holding diplomatists, under the direction of Slave-holding Presidents, backed up by Slave-holding Congressional Committees, appointed by Slaveholding Speakers, that the ports of Northern Europe have been shut up to our Wheat, and opened to their Cotton.

Lastly, we ask you to look at the cost of Slavery to the North. It is found upon accurate calculation, that in the State of Massachusetts, with all the facilities for labor, which Yankee ingenuity can invent, combined with the most untiring industry, one person, by his labor, is able to support two, himself and another; and make an annual addition of about 4 per cent to the capital employed. In the Slave States, there are about 4 millions, who are entirely dependent upon Slave labor, for subsistence. Only about 1,000,000 Slaves are engaged in producing—one Slave then, has to support, upon an average, 4 persons and he, at the same time, destitute of every facility for so doing, except the sweat of his own unpaid toil. Can he do it? Every several grain of man's common sense cries out, No! No! When then, do they draw their support? From You. Within the last ten years

you, with other portions of the North, have paid into the great pauper fund, the Capital of the United States Bank, owned at the North, and sunk in Southern stocks, debts and cotton, \$21,000,000  
In carrying on the Florida war, that great Negro Hunt, 40,000,000  
In amount paid Southern office holders, more than Northern, \$100,000 per year in ten years, 1,000,000  
For support of the Southern Post office, which runs itself in debt every year \$571,000, while the northern makes \$800,000, in 10 years past about, 5,710,000  
In bad debts, which have been lost at the South, by Eastern manufacturers, and merchants; and which the North and West have to pay, in increased prices, put upon goods sold them, to make up for losses 200,000,000

Thus you see, you have paid, in the last ten years \$267,710,000  
For the support of slave-holders, averaging per year \$26,771,000.

This is the price, fellow citizens, you pay for Slavery. Ah! Let us ask you, can you afford it? Is toil so sweet to you, that you will still toil on, for the monster's support?—Is the scorn and derision of Europe's despots so dear to you, as to be purchased at such a price? Do groans, and sighs, and clanking chains, and cracking whips, make such sweet music in your ears, as to be bought with such a sum? Then toil on, and soon will the prediction of your Southern Masters be fulfilled; that the "LABORERS OF OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, BLEACHED OR UNBLEACHED, MUST AND SHALL BE SLAVES!"

It should seem, that in the view of all these evils, moral and political, which Slavery is heaping upon us, not one word more need be said. That every patriot, philanthropist, and christian, would as one man, unite to pluck away this cancer upon our free institutions, and yet it is not so. A sleep deeper than that which wraps the grave, has brooded over the land, and upon the brink of our Nation's tomb we have been nodding in fancied security. "O! that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth, Then with a passion, would I shake the world, And rouse from sleep, that fell anatomy!!"

Now the inquiry forces itself upon us, how shall we rid ourselves of these evils? not surely, by sleeping on; for half a century we have tried this, and the result has been, to strengthen an hundred fold, the bands of slavery. Shall we still rely, alone, on moral suasion? We are not among those, who would underrate the power of truth, when clearly presented to the conscience; nor of those who would dissuade from the diligent use of this means; but for 12 years we have been fighting with these weapons; and we have now come to that point, when others must also be used. Shut out from the use of the Southern mail, as we, in a great measure are, moral suasion reaches not the heart of the slave-holders; and if it did, think you they would consider as much in earnest in opposition to slavery, while by all the political power we possess, we were aiding to place in the hands of slaveholders, the power of government? The BALLOT BOX, Fellow citizens, is a freeman's weapon, and by the ballot box must slavery be slain. In the legislative hall must Liberty's voice be heard, and Liberty's vote be cast.—The hand of Legislation has scrawled the infamous label of "CHATTRELS" upon the image of God, and by the hand of Legislation must that label be torn away. By the ballot box we can put into the presidential chair, a stern opponent of oppression in every form. Thro' him the various offices of the nation will be filled with liberty men, and the influence of our Government at home and abroad, be thrown against Slavery. The Bench of our Supreme Court as fast as its seats became vacant, would be filled with a proper proportion of Northern men; and thus our judiciary be severed from Slavery's influence. Through the ballot box a majority of Liberty men may be obtained upon the floor of Congress; and with a Vice President favorable to Liberty, Slavery should no longer clank its chains in our Capitol: The banner of the free should no longer float in mockery, over coffles of Slaves. We stop not now, to argue the power of Congress over Slavery in the District of Columbia: it has been too often conceded by the South, to be now questioned. The inter slave trade, with all its horrors, would be abolished and slavery cease to be "the peculiar institution" of our Territories. The free labor of the North should be suitably fostered, & freemen's petitions, not contemptuously trampled under foot, but considered and acted upon. In our own State, that provision of our constitution should be blotted out, which makes a man's skin, and not his mind, the test qualification of citizenship.

These, Fellow citizens, are the objects we hope to accomplish. Are they not worthy of our best exertions? To cut off the right arm of slavery, to prevent its spread, to rescue our government from its influence, to leave the monster, shorn of his strength, bereft of his power, wounded, bleeding, putrifying, even though giant as he is, he may, for awhile, from his impregnable castle of State sovereignty, gnash his teeth at us, and curse us. Is it not an end worthy of the ambition of the world's noblest sons? For attaining these objects the Liberty party has been organized, and around its proud banner, we call upon you all to rally. But we hear the objection, "You can never succeed." Is not our cause the cause of Justice and Truth? And is not that God, who builds up and pulls down parties, the God of

Justice and Truth? May we not, then, expect to conquer? In the hands of northern freemen lies the power of success, & they ere long we believe, will so clearly see the wrongs which Slavery is inflicting upon them, that they will arise, throw aside the paltry questions, petty in comparison with this great one which have hitherto engaged their attention, and with a mighty hand, bear back oppression. But we look not to the North alone for help. Of 1,018,307 white males at the South, over 20 years of age, only 248,711 are Slave-holders and Slave-holders sons, and therefore directly interested in upholding slavery; leaving 767,596 whose interests are diametrically opposed to it. At present, owing to a want of intelligence and a want of sufficient property to qualify many of them for voting, the influence of this immense majority is swallowed up. But this cannot last long. Free suffrage will soon be the cry. Even now movements are taking place, big with interest.—Western Virginia, which is almost entirely non Slave-holding, is calling for a representation based upon free population; and Gov. McDowell has recommended calling a Convention for thus amending the Constitution. Such an amendment would deal a death blow to Slavery in Virginia. In Alabama, a law was passed the last winter, districting the State for Congressional Representatives, according to the free population. Hundreds, in all parts of the South, are getting right upon this subject. We look not in vain therefore, we think for help in this great struggle, from the non-Slave holders of the South.

But we are asked why not unite with one of the other parties? Experience has already told us what reason would have taught us long since, had her voice been regarded; that it is in vain to depend upon them—relying as they do upon the South for their majorities, they have vied with each other, in cringing subserviency at the shrine of Slavery. Suppose for illustration, we join the Whig party.—They either do or do not, as a party, adopt our principles. If they do not, and when the hour of trial comes, they find that in adhering to us, they must lose the south, which horn of the dilemma will they choose? Time has already told us. If they do adopt our principles they certainly lose the South, & we with them, are in the minority: having saddled upon all the corruption and odium, which attach to the Whigs; and having to contend with all the prejudice and hatred of the Democrats. Uniting with the Democratic party, we are in no better situation. The only alternative therefore, seems to be, to renounce all old political connections, and with LIBERTY for our test question, start anew. We are told that we are throwing away our votes. Upon which of the political parties of the present day, or any day, might we not resort? Would it be the Democratic party of 1840? or the Whigs of 1842? Is it any consolation to an individual who has thrown away his vote, to think that in the same cause, 500,000 others of his fellow citizens have thrown away theirs? Must each one, ere he goes to the polls, calculate which candidate is likely to succeed, and for fear of "throwing away his vote," cast it for him? O! away with such burlesque upon reason!!!

These, Fellow citizens, are the principles, and objects of the Liberty party. And whom have we presented before you, as fit men to carry out those principles? For Governor of this State, as also for President of the United States, we are proud to present as a candidate, JAMES G. BRNEY; a man brought up under the "patriarchal institution" of the South; himself a large possessor of Slaves, making himself poor by their emancipation—upon whom the honors of the South have been freely showered; of talents scarcely inferior to any, and superior to most of those, whose names are before you as candidates for the Presidential office. In contrast with his course of action, we ask you to look at the prominent candidates of the other parties. Here Van Buren, pledging himself to veto any effort to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and giving his casting vote as President of the Senate, in favor of the bill making Southern Post Masters inspectors and REFUSERS of the mails. Read John C. Calhoun's declaration that "the proper condition of the laboring class is SLAVERY, and the Capitalist ought always to own his laborer." Or Henry Clay's in the United States Senate in 1838, saying, "as a citizen of a Southern State, I would continue to oppose any scheme of emancipation whether gradual or immediate." Choose ye, which of these is most worthy of a freeman's vote.

For Lieutenant Governor, we present you Luther F. Stevens of St. Joseph county.—Residing in your district, he is known to many of you, and we hesitate not to say, well and favorably known too. For thirty years a practicing Lawyer, he stands surpassed by few, in his profession in the State. If integrity, talents, age or experience, are passports to public favor, or proper qualifications for the office, we are sure he will obtain the one, and well discharge the duties of the other. In R. B. Bement, our candidate for Congress, we recognize a man of extensive acquirements, powerful mind, of great eloquence, and the unequalled champion of human rights. Having been for a long time an active politician; at one time a member of the Michigan Legislature, he is thoroughly acquainted with the shifts and chicanery of our opponents, and is therefore, prepared at every point to meet them. In him as our Representative in Congress, the rights of the north will find an able supporter, Slavery an uncompromising opponent, and Liberty a faithful friend.

Liberty men, with such PRINCIPLES and such MEN upon our standard, we need not fear the hosts before us, our watch word is "ONWARD." We have only to say to you, Organ

ize, Organize. Let every county make out its nominations entire, of Liberty men, have your county and town committees—let them be energetic and faithful—canvass the school district. Let every town be represented in your county and every county in your senatorial conventions, and every where spread LIGHT, LIBERTY, LIGHT; freemen's food but tyrants bane!

Fellow Citizens, in view of the above exposition, we ask you as patriots, weeping over the desolation and approaching ruin of your country, to go, if you can, while the tears are yet wet upon your face, and cast your vote for the upholders of slavery! As philanthropists, while your hearts are yet bleeding over the wrongs inflicted upon three millions of your fellow citizens, to use your political influence to support and sustain the tyrants and oppressors! We ask you, professing Christians, to pray the God of Justice to give our nation just rulers, governing in righteousness, and then, with the echo still lingering around your ear, vote for those who every moment of their lives, are sustaining that institution, which violates every principle of justice and morality. But if Patriot, Philanthropist, Christian, you cannot thus consistently do; then come out and use a FREEMAN'S BIRTH-RIGHT IN FREEDOM'S DEFENCE.

ISAAC ANTHONY, }  
C. GURNEY, } Committee.  
N. M. THOMAS, }  
S. J. M. HAMMOND. }  
May, 1845.

## SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 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. B. BEMENT,**  
OF CALHOUN.
- 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 FIFTEEN DOLLARS, if sent to one Post Office, provided the funds be forwarded to us at one time, in advance. We are determined, if possible, to have our readers come on to the cash system, which is better for them, and better for us; and we therefore offer to make a reduction of Fifty cents on each subscription paid as above. We send to at least forty Towns which ought to avail themselves of this offer. Talk it over among yourselves, Friends, and see if ten of you can save FIVE DOLLARS these hard times in any better way.

### QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Liberty Friends in other States have felt the necessity of extending a knowledge of Liberty principles among those who do not take a weekly anti-slavery paper. In Ohio, Illinois, Maine, and New York, the Tract system is in full operation. Instead of this, we propose to furnish the Signal of Liberty for TWELVE WEEKS, to new subscribers, for the low price of Twenty Five Cents; not for the sake of any profits than can be realized at that price, but because we wish a knowledge of our principles to be extensively circulated among those who are not subscribers, and no better and cheaper medium than the Press can be devised. The paper will contain more reading matter than any paper in the State, excepting those published in Detroit. We shall insert large anti-slavery selections, suited to the important election now pending, and also the usual variety of intelligence. The subscription price is small, and we ought to receive several thousand subscribers in a few weeks.

We hope this proposition will be introduced into each county convention, and subscriptions taken up at the time of the meeting.

In conclusion, we have one word to say to the genuine working liberty man. You sometimes say to yourself, "I should like to do something for the liberty cause; but I cannot write, nor deliver lectures, and I have no funds. I would do something if I knew how." Here is something you can do. You have at least one neighbor or friend who can be induced to take and read 12 Liberty papers, and pay 25 cents for them. If he has not the money, you can agree with him to order the paper for him, and charge it to him on book account. In this way he can easily pay for it, and it will cost you nothing. If each subscriber will get us one more, though it be only for three months, we will warrant an increase in the liberty vote in the fall which will astonish every one. Do not wait for your neighbors, but recollect the age of miracles is past; and slavery can only be abolished through a change of views in the community, and that change can only be induced by the truth presented to single minds. Quarterly subscriptions will be received immediately; to commence on the 15th of July. At the very low price we offer them, no papers will be sent without pay.

N. B. Postmasters will forward payments if requested.

## SLAVE CASE IN INDIANA.

The following is from a communication in the Liberator, by George L. Harding, of Milan, Indiana:

I have been, for some time past, a close examiner of passing events; and must say, (well knowing what I do say,) that legitimate abolitionism was never on the look up more than at the present day in this part of the world. At a late term of the Jefferson Circuit Court, (of which the city of Madison is the seat of justice,) there were two convictions for kidnapping a negro slave, who had escaped from the 'refuge of oppression' to this State; and partially by force, and partially by stratagem, was taken to Kentucky. It was entirely a new case, and excited a tremendous interest. The counsel for the accused offered to prove that the negro was a slave. The justice told them that 'such proof could not be heard; that we in the free States know nothing of the institution of slavery; that we are bound to suppose that all men are free; that his being a slave by a foreign local law, did not help the case here, more than if he were white and free; that we are bound under the Constitution of the U. S. to give the man-hunter just as much, and no more, than was there conceded; and that concession, being against strict justice, admitted of no latitude in favor of slavery, but must be construed strictly; that any other person, other than the master, or his special agent, aiding and abetting in the recapture of such fugitive slave, or holding him, when so captured, in custody; is a trespass; and if an injury was done the slave, by such persons attempting to capture him, an action accrued to the slave, and not to the master; and that any person arresting a runaway slave, other than the master or his special agent, is guilty of false imprisonment, and liable to the slave for the injury.' This, it will be seen, is a new doctrine in this part of the country, and one of incalculable importance to the anti-slavery cause. Madison is a place of much commercial importance, and on the Ohio river; across which, you may see the blue smoke curling from the humble dwelling of the 'curse race of Ham.' When his benighted soul shall be expanded with the 'light in the world now,' which no efforts can extinguish; when he shall comprehend the bearings even of that decision on his destiny, when once on the flight, how will he go down to the water's edge, and there, seated at twilight on some mossy stone, look even to Indians, and reckon his chances for escape. But I had nearly omitted saying, that the charge to the jury from his honor, M. C. Eggleston, in the above cases, fell on the 'owners' of men from the other side of the river, like molten lead. The judge further remarked, 'that the slave was perfectly justified in attempting his escape from his master.' A deep growl came from some parts of the lobby, like the suppressed vengeance of the desperate! and one of the counsel for the accused (I am informed) attempted to create an excitement in the city by saying that the judge had preached insurrection to the blacks. But he preached no such doctrine, unless it is insurrectionary to declare the law.

It being the first indictment of the kind, the jury returned a verdict of guilty; and besides a fine to a considerable amount, condemned the accused to only two years imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor.

Some others were implicated in similar transactions, viz. the honorable business of voluntary, 'not special' agency, in pursuing the fleeing slave; and from the 'signs' about the court-house and jail, concluded that it would be better 'to go to parts unknown.'

## THE UNITED STATES OF VIRGINIA.

An article with this title will be found on the first page from the N. Y. Courier. We commend it to the attention of the farmers of the Northwest. There is a list of about a hundred Virginians, whose average salary, exclusive of the President and Upshur, is about five dollars a day. Most of these are probably clerks at Washington. The greater part of the salaries might be reduced nearly or quite one half without detriment to the public service. As it is, these slave-holding nabobs are permitted to roll in splendor in Washington, supported from the Public coffers. The free laborers of the North pay four fifths of all the public revenue. Thus the farmer of Michigan sweats and toils and scrimps his family in their comforts, and sells his wheat at three or four shillings a bushel, (less than it cost,) that he may support these Southern grandees in splendor! We do believe the people will yet wake up to a sense of their situation, and elect members to Congress who will have the manliness to reform these abuses, and advocate the rights of their constituents. Such a delegation Michigan has never yet had. The people need to be represented by some of their own number, and not, as at present, by three lawyers, selected out of one city, who know comparatively nothing of the wants and interests of the great body of those they represent.

The Democratic Convention of Oakland County expunged the name of Mr. Van Buren from a resolution declaring their choice for the Presidency, and inserted that of Mr. Cass.

The bill introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature to prevent crimes against chastity, passed both branches, and has become a law.

Flour was selling in New York, June 8, from \$5.12 to \$5.37. Wheat was worth \$1.00 to \$1.05.

The Democratic majority on Congressmen in Virginia is 4221.

The Literary Messenger seems much disturbed because Abolitionists withdraw from Churches, thinks the effect is bad, the cause of truth is hindered, &c. All we have to say is, that withdrawing from churches is not necessarily a part of Abolitionism—that very few Abolitionists have withdrawn—and that every church member has a natural and scriptural right to withdraw for sufficient reasons. From the nature of the case, each person must judge for himself what are sufficient reasons. We will not now argue the question, but will merely ask the Editor of the Messenger if he would be pleased with membership in a church composed exclusively of man-stealers and slaves?

The Address of the Liberty Convention will be read with interest, and will do much good. It is an able and convincing document, and ought to have a wide circulation. We are publishing 1500 copies in pamphlet form for distribution in the District.

We learn from the Michigan State Gazette, that by a recent decision in the Circuit Court, a person who becomes security for costs in a suit commenced in a Justice's Court will be liable for all the costs in the higher courts, if the case be carried up, and there be not an express stipulation to the contrary. If this be law, it should be generally known.

Very many Congregational Churches in the East are excluding slaveholders from their fellowship and membership. Why not? Why not exclude a man-stealer as well as a horse-stealer?

Mr. McLellan, of Monroe, has been nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of this District. It is said he is a Calhoun man. We wonder when he will be able to carry out in this District Mr. Calhoun's favorite theory, that "THE CAPITALIST SHOULD ALWAYS OWN THE LABORER!"

The length of the Liberty Address has excluded 'lots' of editorial matter, a part of the Foreign Intelligence, and other interesting articles, all of which shall appear as soon as possible.

The communication of "P." arrived too late for this paper. We hope to hear from the writer again.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamship Caledonian arrived in Boston on Friday morning bringing Liverpool papers to the 4th, and London to the 3d. ultimo.

The Queen of England and the infant Princess were "doing remarkably well."

The Duke of Wellington completed his 74, year on the 1st inst. and gave a Levee on the occasion.

The Havre Theatre was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 28th ult.; when Mr. Forier the manager, who resided in apartments attached to the theatre, lost his life. He jumped from an upper part of the building 60 feet, and it is said, would have probably survived had not his servant jumped upon him and killed him outright. The building cost more than £60,000.

There is no particular change in the state of trade. Dullness seems to prevail throughout almost every department.

It was stated that nearly 500,000 persons had passed through the Thames Tunnel since its completion.

Richard Arkwright Esq., the richest commoner in Europe, died recently at his seat, in Derbyshire.

A Chartist meeting at Hull, was recently dispersed by the authorities, and the orator on the occasion seized and bound over for trial on a charge of sedition.

A large number of tenants on the Bleheim estates in Oxfordshire had gutted their farms—and dissatisfied among the tenantry of England, on account of the high rent was growing daily more apparent.

The Chartist Trials.—O'Connor and the other Chartists tried at the late Lancaster Assizes, together with White who was tried at Warwick, and Cooper who was tried at Stafford, have received notice to appear at the Queen's Bench, on Tuesday, May 4, to receive judgment.

Greece.—It is stated in a letter from Athens that King Otho threatens to abdicate his throne, unless the most potent sovereigns of Europe, who placed him where he is, shall lend him more money. He thinks it outrageous that they should expect him to govern such a people with an empty treasury, and with no means of replenishing it without oppressing the people.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.  
Important from Ireland—Progress of Repeal—British Minister threatens to try Force!!!

The steamship Acadia arrived at Boston early yesterday morning, bringing fifteen days later intelligence from England and the Continent.

The news is interesting and important.—The Repeal movement in Ireland is making most rapid progress and has at length attracted the notice of Parliament. The Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords and Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, have avowed the determination to put down the Repeal agitation—by force if necessary. We quote Sir Robert Peel's words:

REPEAL OF THE UNION.  
Tuesday, May 9,  
Lord Jocelyn requested to know from Sir Robert Peel the intentions of the government with respect to the maintenance of the Irish Union, now threatened by extensive agitation.

Sir Robert Peel, in a solemn and emphatic manner, declared himself authorized by her Majesty to repeat the language employed by the crown on this subject, in a speech which was delivered from the throne during the administration of Earl Grey, and which expressed the most resolute determination to uphold

the Union. The present government, he said, would exercise for this purpose all the powers vested in them under the existing law; and though not desirous of disparaging the constitution by applying for new and extraordinary powers until those of the existing law should be found practically insufficient, they would not hesitate, should that insufficiency become apparent, to appeal to Parliament for such enactments as would effectually obviate the evil; for they were persuaded that the object attempted was not merely, as some called it, the repeal of the statute, but the dismemberment of the empire. The application to Parliament, should it come to be necessary, would be made, he was sure, with the greater success, in consequence of the forbearance of ministers to make it until the necessity should have been manifested by experience of the inadequacy of the existing law.

This declaration has provoked angry rejoinders from the leading Repealers. At a meeting of the Dublin Repeal Association on the 18th ultimo, Mr. O'Connell denounced Sir Robert Peel in the warmest terms, at the same time thanking him for 'stimulating repeal.' Mr. Steele, on the same occasion, 'dared the British Ministry to try civil war!' Meanwhile troops are pouring into Ireland, and the British Ministry have commenced the work of 'proscription' by removing from office all those who are taken prominent part in the Repeal agitation. Among the 'victims' is Daniel O'Connell himself, and his oldest son Maurice, the member from Tralee. They have both been dismissed from the Magistracy. These proceedings, however, seems to have 'stimulated' Repeal. Immense 'mass meetings' of the People have been held in various sections of the Green Isle. On the 7th of May, between seventy and eighty thousand men assembled at the Curragh of Kildare, and were addressed at great length by Mr. O'Connell. Police and military were in attendance, but the meeting passed off without the slightest disturbance. We make the following extract from Wilmer & Smith's 'Times':

The agitation for the Repeal of the Union is making strides in Ireland very alarming to the government. Instead of attending to his duties in the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell has remained at home organizing his plans for moving his countrymen, and he has succeeded effectually. The Catholic clergy have joined the movement in great numbers. To arrest disorganization, the Duke of Wellington in the upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the lower House, declared their intention, the other evening, of putting down the Repeal agitation—by force, if necessary. The movement is as odious in England as it is popular in Ireland. Meanwhile Mr. O'Connell has hurled defiance at his assailants, and in terms more energetic than polite, dares them to the conflict.

## CIRCULAR.

To the friends of Temperance in Michigan.

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Michigan State Temperance Society recommend, to the friends of temperance throughout the State, the propriety of celebrating, on temperance principles, in their respective towns, the approaching anniversary of our national independence. A day, consecrated to liberty, may well be observed as a 'Temperance Jubilee.'

"The Temperance Reformation," says the report of the American Temperance Union, "has been instrumental in saving not less than half a million of our citizens from degradation and ruin—has restored more than one hundred thousand drunkards—has dried up the fountains of pauperism in a great degree—has made the poor rich, the wretched happy, and the idle industrious. It has greatly diminished crime. In Massachusetts, of 148 discharged prisoners, who have signed the pledge, only three have been recommitted.—It has given the death blow to the traffic in ardent spirits. A strong feeling has been excited against the License System. Two thirds of the inland Lake trade is now carried on without ardent spirits. Many of our vessels on the ocean now sail without any spirituous liquor except in the medicine chest. It has penetrated the army and navy in spite of that curse of the service, the spirit ration. It has added greatly to the wealth of the nation. Every department of honest industry, every police officer, every school, every military company, has felt its operations, and it has aided the cause of piety and true religion throughout the land."

Such is temperance in our own country.—Abroad, all over the world, the cause steadily advances. From the report referred to above, we learn, that in Great Britain the prospect is indeed cheering. In Ireland alone, with a population of eight millions, six millions have received the pledge. In Canada ten thousand, Fifty thousand in Sweden. In Norway, Parliament has resolved that after ten years there shall not be a distillery in the land. The King of the Sandwich Islands, all his chiefs, and fifteen hundred of his people have taken the pledge. In distant Africa, and throughout the "Islands of the Sea," the Temperance Standard, with its glorious motto—"TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ALL THAT INTOXICATES"—has been unfurled to the gaze and admiration of thousands.

As patriots, thankful to God for the progress of temperance at home: as philanthropists, for its rapid extension over the world, let its friends, in their local celebration of the Fourth, give it the preponderance due to so great and good a cause.

By order of the Executive Committee of the M. S. T. S.  
F. SAWYER, Jr. Rec. Sec.  
Ann Arbor, June 1st. 1845.

POMEROY'S EXPRESS will transport your "exchanges" between New York and any place "out west," far cheaper than the U. S. Bank. Try it!

Catherine I. of Russia was intemperately addicted to the use of Tokay. She died of dropsy, which complaint was probably brought on by such indulgence.

## Chancery Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

G. T. GRIDLEY,  
Master in Chancery.  
C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.  
Dated this 26th day of March, 1845.

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, 1845.

The above sale is further postponed until the twenty-second day of June instant, at the same place and time of day.

G. T. GRIDLEY, Master.  
C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.  
June 8th, 1845.

## Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town—'New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap Cash Store' 'Buffalo Cheap Store' led me to call where I saw the 'Kings English' he mangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of 'Red Rags' and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at 'Auction' and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Beckra fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS,  
selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the free English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1845. VIATOR. 7 tf.

## TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS.  
JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons, Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Gravats, Mous de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Crockery.

Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest.

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farmers and Mechanics Store.

C. J. GARLAND.  
N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality can be returned.

Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '45. 7tf

## For Sale.

By the Subscriber, a good location for WOOL CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING, in the Township of Ajala, Simco Co., Home District, U. C.

—ALSO—  
100 Acres of choice Land in Granby Town, Missisquoi County, Montreal District, L. C.

—ALSO—  
200 Acres, being part of the Estate known by the name of the Douglas Estate, in Shefford Township, Missisquoi County, Montreal District, L. C.

—ALSO—  
A House and Lot in Michigan Village, five miles up the Huron River from Ann Arbor

All or either the said possessions may be had cheap for Cash, or for Land in this State. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

P. COMER,  
June 8, 1845. 7-tf.

## Estate of Ira Durrin.

THE Undesignated Commissioners for receiving and allowing claims against the aforesaid estate, will meet at the office of E. Mundy, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 21st day of June next, to receive and examine claims against said estate.

E. MUNDY,  
J. WELLS,  
T. FOSTER.  
Ann Arbor, June 7, 1845. 7-2w

## For Sale.

ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG, Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, May 29, 1845. 5-tf

## MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

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

## Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Linewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick,  
130 bbls. ground Camwood,  
150 do Fustic  
120 do Logwood,  
100 do Redwoods,  
20 do Alum,  
6 hds. Copppers,  
4 do Blue Vitriol,  
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,  
500 lbs. Extract Logwood,  
600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracas Indigo,  
300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppey),  
250 do Powdered Carcums,  
200 do Verdigris,  
10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,  
6 do Aqua Fortis,  
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,  
4 do Nitric Acid,  
2 cases Lac Dye,  
300 lbs. Banquo Tin,  
250 do Cream Tartar,  
500 do Quercion Bark.

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

Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tents, Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

## MACHINE CARDS,

Satinet Warps, Shears, &c.

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

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this State for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.  
April 11, 1845. 50tf

## BOOK BINDERY.

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

## BOOK BINDING

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

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

April 19, 1845. 52-tf

## 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 11 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 the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—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.

Termin in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2.50 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mezzotint and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

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 received for less than five and a half weeks.—Books may be had of the principal at Detroit prices.

BOARD, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Weso, 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, 1845. 5-1v.

## E. DEAN'S

## CELEBRATED

## CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

From Kimball Porter, Esq. Mayor of the town 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 Rheumatism in the spring of 1840, and found it a certain cure, and have not been troubled with the complaint since.

Wooster, Wayne Co., O., Dec. 19, '42. 5  
K. PORTER.  
[For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper.]

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town), by

J. H. LUND, and  
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Upper  
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } Town  
49-1y

## CLINTON SEMINARY.

## A SUMMER TERM

WILL commence on the first Monday of June next, and continue twelve weeks.

## TUITION.

For common English branches, 3.00  
For the higher English branches, 4.00  
For Latin and Greek, 5.00

GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor.  
MRS. BANCROFT, Precipient.  
Clinton, May 17, 1845. 4-4w

**1843.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
**A. J. H. REV.**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
**SMARTS' BLOCK,**  
 157 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.  
 Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cop Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Calendar Ink, of various kinds.  
**BLANK BOOKS,**  
 Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.  
 To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.  
**SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR**  
 51-1f.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
 DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10 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 hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents.  
 Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction or vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the premises in said mortgage described, as follows, to wit: All that 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 Barker and Paris Barker to Isaac Currier. Said Mortgage having been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.  
 GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.  
 H. A. NOYES, ATT'Y.  
 Dated, April 10th, 1843. 51-3m

**TO CLOTHIERS**  
**AND**  
**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 of the unusually low rates at which he is enabled to sell them.  
 Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:  
 Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reaps 4-5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinet Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and Plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines; Parson's, also, two or three.  
**Carding Machines.**  
 The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothiers Tools, together with some 12 or 15 tons of assorted DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan. Owing therefore to the inducements he can offer to those engaged in the CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere.  
 PIERRE TELLER,  
 Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue,  
 Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

**WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.**  
 THE subscribers would inform 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 future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37 1/2 cents per yard for full cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.  
 If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and furnish 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 strong.  
 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 different qualities.  
 Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.  
 S. W. FOSTER, & CO.  
 Scio, April 30, 1843. 1-1f

**GRAVE STONES**  
 MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.  
 THE subscriber has a large assortment of GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.  
 Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please.  
 WM. E. PETERS.  
 Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1y

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

**Threshing Machines.**  
 THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture HORSER POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, two and half mill cast from the village of Ann Arbor, on the mill 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 common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it, as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.  
 The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold for year in the village of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different, or altered before sold, so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.  
 All who wish to buy are invited to examine them, and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be no other examination at N. H. WINDS, DEXTER VILLAGE, and one at MANNING WILSON'S STOREHOUSE in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.  
 The price will be \$120 for a four horse power, with a threshing machine, with a stove or wooden bar cylinder; and \$130 for a horse power with a threshing machine with an iron bar cylinder.  
 The attention of the reader is invited to the following recommendations.  
 S. W. FOSTER & CO.  
 Scio, April 20, 1842.

**RECOMMENDATIONS.**  
 This is to certify that we have used one of S. W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 8000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has used and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.  
 GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.  
 H. A. NOYES, ATT'Y.  
 Dated, April 10th, 1843. 51-3m

**TO CLOTHIERS**  
**AND**  
**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 of the unusually low rates at which he is enabled to sell them.  
 Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:  
 Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reaps 4-5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinet Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and Plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines; Parson's, also, two or three.  
**Carding Machines.**  
 The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothiers Tools, together with some 12 or 15 tons of assorted DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan. Owing therefore to the inducements he can offer to those engaged in the CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere.  
 PIERRE TELLER,  
 Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue,  
 Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

**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 years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to \$300.  
 S. W. FOSTER & CO.  
 Scio, April 18, 1843.

**DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.**—Purely Vegetable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our 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 perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any person, male or female with perfect safety.  
 The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.  
 A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.  
 The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.  
 Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29, 1842. 9 L. BECKLEY

**GROUND PLASTER.**  
 PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.  
 THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of **GROUND PLASTER**, in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson 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 River Plaster Beds**, both noted for their superiority.  
 ELDRÉD & CO.  
 January 12, 1843. 46-6m.


**PAINING.**  
 T. LAMBERT.  
 BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the **Lower Village**, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and **ORNAMENTAL PAINTING**, GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, 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 particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay.  
 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45-1y.

**BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.**  
 for sale at this office.

**Peters Pills.**  
 'Tis fun they say to get well with them,  
 All mankind throughout their wide and infinite circulation, that ever try them continue to try them. Peters Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracle, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivaled in their results.—The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—Peters Pills prevent, keep off diseases, timely drive them out, and are a relief for bilious fever, and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, griping, headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulence, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat 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 demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the medicinal virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action, and here also it is Peters excels all the world and takes all the premiums, medals and diplomas. So clear the tract for the Engine—Peters' Pills are coming—a million of witnesses can now be heard for them—resistless—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pills, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken.  
 CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known—that the people will have Peters' Pills, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Price 25 or 50 cents per box.  
 The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people," must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.  
 Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily 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. A simple; a young lady sent her love 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 Bill Engine at work), To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe;  
 I have come to deliver them all up to you—Sir, my calling is over—my business is through; I have been for three years in a terrible sweat, And I really don't know what on earth I am to do—  
 Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain, But a tarred New Yorker, one PETERS by name; The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find?  
 I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay;  
 But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.  
 While musing in cogent what course to pursue That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. As though his soul was turned to bile, At that unsparring scourge of pills. By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all!  
 For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.  
 Look here! all who try continue to buy them.  
 For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Greenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & C. J. J. J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter; Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brothers and Co., L. B. Kier & Gillett, Manchester; D. S. Hayward & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movi & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.  
 Oct. 19, 1842 27-1y

**Cash and Barter Store.**  
 C. J. GARLAND.  
 HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods, and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only.  
**WANTED.**  
 In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and  
**300,000**  
**FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING,**  
 for which a fair price will be paid.  
 Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1f.

**MONEY TO BE MADE.**  
 THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an  
**Oil Mill**  
 now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil), and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.—ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the same quantity.  
 Farmers are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.  
 MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State.  
 [45-1f.] JOEL R. HIDDEN.  
 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.


**RAIL ROAD**  
**18**  **43.**  
**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**  
 THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan and Washington streets, 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 laudable enterprise.  
 N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Camp.  
 WM. CHAMP.  
 Detroit, May 9, 1843.

**Sheep Shears.**  
 FOR Sale by  
 C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2

**WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.**  
 NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.  
 The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.  
 Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.  
 [46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.


**TO Physicians and Country Merchants.**  
 PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Morar), 139 Jefferson 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 Rhenubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes); Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimiate; French and English Chemicals; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead; dry and in Oil; English Venetian Red; English Lampblack; Sp. Turpentine.  
 Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Dye Stuff Business.  
 April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

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

**RAIL ROAD**  
**18**  **43.**  
**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**  
 THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan and Washington streets, 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 laudable enterprise.  
 N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Camp.  
 WM. CHAMP.  
 Detroit, May 9, 1843.

**Sheep Shears.**  
 FOR Sale by  
 C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2

**WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.**  
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 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2

**E. DEAN'S**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**CHEMICAL PLASTER,**  
 The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsy, &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, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties—an effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory 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, Chills, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect 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. HARRIS & CO., Ashland, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.  
 A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.  
 For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.  
 For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:  
 H. W. Rood, Niles,  
 J. C. Larimore, E. C. Skanahan, Edwardburgh,  
 Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon,  
 Isaac Benham, Jr., Conantville,  
 Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft,  
 H. B. Huston, & F. March, P. M. Kalamazoo,  
 James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg,  
 T. J. Balkcom, P. M. Battle Greeks,  
 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. Miller & Son, Dexter,  
 Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,  
 Fern & Hall, Northville,  
 Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,  
 Peter Van Every, Franklin,  
 Julius Dean, Pontiac,  
 Mack & Sprague, Rochester,  
 James Stephens, Uica,  
 E. C. Gullip, Mt. Clemens,  
 G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit,  
 John Owen & Co., Detroit,  
 Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville,  
 E. Samson, Ypsilanti,  
 J. H. LUND,  
 W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor.  
 CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, 49-1y

**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 censure can swerve him from that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves.  
 In connection with the store is a GRIST and FLOURING MILL, where he will constantly pay  
**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. 23, 1843. 45-1f.

**TO Physicians and Country Merchants.**  
 PIERRE TELLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Morar), 139 Jefferson 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 Rhenubarb; 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes); Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimiate; French and English Chemicals; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead; dry and in Oil; English Venetian Red; English Lampblack; Sp. Turpentine.  
 Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Paint, Oil, and Dye Stuff Business.  
 April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

**WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.**  
 NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.  
 The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.  
 Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.  
 [46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

**RAIL ROAD**  
**18**  **43.**  
**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**  
 THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan and Washington streets, 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 laudable enterprise.  
 N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Camp.  
 WM. CHAMP.  
 Detroit, May 9, 1843.

**Sheep Shears.**  
 FOR Sale by  
 C. J. GARLAND.  
 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2

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

**Chancery Sale.**  
 Absolute, for Cash and to the highest Bidder  
 IN the cause pending in the Court of Chancery, for the Second Circuit of the State of Michigan, wherein James Abbot is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years,—  
 Whereas, by a decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Elton Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Complainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and forty one, to the date of a certain report in said decree mentioned, and also the costs of complainant to be taxed on or before the fourth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises, with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accrued, or might thereafter accrue, with said costs, and which might be sold separately without injury to the parties or either of them, should be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, by and under the direction of one of the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving six weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.  
 And whereas, the said premises are yet undredeemed, and the above stated sum with interest, and costs, is yet due and unpaid, and also the report in said decree mentioned, and also the costs of complainant to be taxed on or before the fourth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and forty one, or that in default thereof, the said mortgaged premises, with the appurtenances, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the said debt and the interest which had accrued, or might thereafter accrue, with said costs, and which might be sold separately without injury to the parties or either of them, should be sold at public auction, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, by and under the direction of one of the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving six weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference being thereunto had, may more fully appear.  
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