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POBTRY.

The following beautiful effusion is taken from the poems of Robert Nichol, the Peasant Poet of Scotland, Burns' true successor. THE HA' BIBLE.

God! unto thee I kneel, And thank Thee! Thou unto my native land,

Yea to the outspread earth-Hath stretched in love Thy everlasting hand

And Thou hast given earth, and sea, and air-Yea all that heart can ask of good, and pure, and fairt

And Father, Thou hast spread

Before men's eyes this Charter of the Free, That all Thy Book might read,

And justice love, and truth, and liberty. The Gift was unto men-the Giver God! Thou Slave! it stamps thee Man-go spurn thy weary load!

Thou doubly precious Book!

Unto thy light what doth not Scotland owe? Thou teachest Age to die,

And Youth in Truth unsullied up to grow! In lowly homes a Comforter art thou-A Sunbcam sent from God-an everlasting bow!

O'er thy broad, ample page, How many dim and aged eyes have pored!

How many hearts o'er thee In silence deep and holy have adored! How many mothers by their infants' bed, Thy holy, b'essed, pure, child-loving words have

read! And o'er thee soft young hands

Have oft in truthful plighted love been joined;

And thou to wedded hearts Hast been a bond, an altar of the mind!

Above all kingly power or kingly law, May Scotland reverence aye, THE BIBLE OF THE

MISCELLANY.

From the Messenger. EVILS-THEIR CURE.

It is a great evil to endure the vast amount of poverty and pauperism now prevalent 'n every quarter of the world; and in the train of this

evil follow thousands more.

From the best authorities we learn, that in From the best authorities we learn, that in Europe alone there are seventeen millions of beggars. Besides that immense multitude, there are millions more, who are silent starvelings because millions more, who are silent starvelings because millions more, who are silent starvelings because of the beggar's nittance. Our yond the hope of the beggar's pittance. Our comparatively happy Union is far from being exempt from the like evil.

Its cure can be effected. It can be done, as it Our

has been done! As it has been done by a single Institution in one neighborhood, so it can be done by like institutions in every neighborhood. In France, at an expense of \$400,000, an extensive farm was purchased, a vast building constructed. tarm was purchased, a vast building constructed, with shops, manufactories, and apartments, all in a style of convenience, comfort and elegance. Every thing was furnished, in each department, ready for practical operations. Three hundred poor families were selected and put in possession of the whole. Each family had its separate apartment. ments, with its privilege in the dining hall, the to its own apartments—its privilege in the library, the cabinet, at the lectures and in the schools -its privilege of full employment and free em-ployment, and its guarantee of full compensa-tion for every hour spent in labor, but none for idleness. Of the proceeds of the whole business, one quarter went to pay for the use of the capione quarter went to pay for the use of the capi-tal, and three quarters went to pay those by whom the business was carried on. The one quarter gave to the capital invested 3½ per cent interest the first year—one per cent more than the common rate in France-and the three quarters gave to each family, besides an excellent support, a small dividend in cash-a dividend that averaged to each of the 300 families, \$40 in cash. That Institution is a Fourier Association. Its members were blessed with abundance, elegance, har-

mony and happiness.

ABUNDANCE was secured by a little labor, in consequence of vast economies. Such economies are an inevitable attendant on the arrange ments of an Association. For instance, the kitchen work of three hundred families, as now conducted, requires the time of at least three hundred women. As managed in an Associa-tion, 30 will do it; so that 270 of the 300 become profitable producers, and earn, at only one dollar per week, above \$14,000 a year. This saving of itself, for 30 years, creates a fortune of \$420,-030. This is not fancy, nor mere theory—it is the certainty of figures based on actual experi-

ELEGANCE can always and every where be at-

It is a competent part of the system. HARMONY is the certain result of such provisions as the following: The system provides for the preventation of discord by the annihilation of its causes. If individuals neither buy of individuals nor sell to individuals, they will neither dis pute about nor cheat in bargains. Individual buy of the Association—of the council of com-merce—at the wholesale prices. The same coun-cil sell all the association have for sale. Harmony is preserved among the children by giving them pleasant and profitable amusements and em-ployments under the constant supervisi on of nurses and teachers.

HAPPINESS is secured by removing all anxiety. for the future. Each member is sure of a chance to toil without begging for it, and sure of a good ily as if they had tar on their heels.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY support for life. A parent is sure that his chil. Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washrenaw County, Michigan, by the Executive Committee, For the Michigan State Anti-Slaveny Society.

BECKLEY & FOSTER, Publishers. gious cultivation—time to prepare for enjoyment in a life that shall never end, where the children of a Divine Parent shall associate in holy unity A VOICE FOR REFORM.

KINDNESS INSTEAD OF COERCION. ost Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOLARS, if paid in advance, and at one time.
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Computations

KINDNESS INSTEAD OF COERCION.
We were much interested the other day, by an anecdote of school discipline. It was part of the experience of a young graduate of a Normal school. Her lines had not fallen in pleasant places, and she discovered that the school was rapidly getting the better of her. Every day new symptoms of disobedience occurred; every day the power of her look and voice seemed on the verge of utter overthrow.

At last, one morning when she had entered At last, one morning when she had entered the school sick at heart, and had found some of the older pupils reward her attention with indifference, and her patience with scorn, she felt prostrated; and when the recess of the school permitted it, she burst into tears. One of the young offenders noticed this emotion, and felt at once how cruel had been the sport she had been having with her teacher. went to the rest, and opened to them her bleeding heart, until theirs shared the same feeling. And, when the school was resumed, number of the most disorderly girls begged her forgiveness, and one of them, in a brief and touching prayer completed the work of penitence by seeking the forgiveness and aid of From that time the school went on like clock work. Each vied with the other in fidelity, orderliness and proficiency. And, when the examination took place, over the door was seen written by the pupils, "self government;" and upon the black-board, "we love one another."-Boston Christian World.

ANGER. To indulge in anger is neither polite, brave or wise. The inspired writer says, "it rests in the besom of foots." Seneca calls it a short madness, and a deformed vice. He was much in the right; for they both have the same symptoms; con-tortions of the face, a wild and glaring eye, the indignant smile, grating of the teeth, violent spitting, sudden motions, especially of the hands, stamping with the feet, trembling lips, "a forced and squeaking voice," the speech false and broken, "deep and frequent sighs, ghastly look," contracted nerves, and a hundred other symptoms attend both distempers. The difference is, the one is voluntary, the other involuntary, and one is voluntary, the other involuntary, and which is the most blameworthy, he who voluntarily indulges in anger, or the raving maniac, who is brought to his madness from circumstan ces entirely beyond his control? To be some-times affected by the mere passion itself, is involuntary and unavoidable, but to indulge the pas-sion is dangerous, foolish and wicked. "Anger is unwarrantable and unjust," for it often falls upon the wrong person:—it seeffs at truth, buffles reason, dethrones judgement, and does every thing in agitation and tumult; and he who overcomes this passion is a hero; and Fabius performed a greater exploit when he overcame himself, than when he conquered Hannibal.—Morning

GENERAL PAEZ.

General Pacz, the President of Venezuela, is nerhaps the most remarkable man now living in South America. The revolution found him a Llanero or herdsman on the vast plains in the south of Venezuela, ignorant of the very alphabet, and as simple and superstitious as any around him. He was a grown man when he entered a corps of irregular cavalry as a private lancer. He soon distinguished himself by his address and reckless bravery, attracted the attention of Boliver, was rapidly promoted, in a few years found himself commander ful of the South American republics, with the highest reputation for wisdom as a statesman. and moderation as a politician, with manners and address that would grace any court in Europe.—
He has remedied all the defects of early education, or rather the want of education. He has not only read much, but is one of the best wri-

SHRUBBERY.

We like to see people take pains, in plant-ing shrubs and vines in their door-yards.— Nothing looks so well, in our estimation, as shrubbery about a house. In the summer season, when the sun pours his hot rays upon our heads, trees and shrubs afford a shade and a shelter. Good gardens and shrubbery are an ornament to a village, and no less so to country seats. As a general thing, if we perceive that there is a taste used about the dooryard and garden of an individual, we shall also find, that there is good order about the house. We hope people will take pains in filling their door-yards with shrubbery.- Mes.

Commerce of Buffalo .- The Buffalo Courier of yesterday morning contains a list of fifty-eight steamboats and sailing vessels, all full freighted, which had arrived at that port within the preceding 24 hours. Of these, 25 were from Cleveland, 6 from Chicago, S from Detroit, and the remainder from different ports on Lake Erie and Michigan. The principal articles comprising the cargoes, were 27,053 barrels of Flour, 60,750 bushels of Wheat, 2,-168 barrels of Ashes, 2,291 kegs of Lard, 4,471 barrels of Pork, 598 barrels of Beef, 765 barrels and kegs of Butter, together with large quantities of Fruit, Cheese, Furs, Hides, Whiskey and Seed.—Eve. Jour.

An Illinois paper gives an account of the discovery of six brass plates several feet be-neath the surface of the ground, by a young man named Wily, to whom their location was revealed in a dream. They have been taken Nauvoo. Another Mormon hnmbug,

Nearly two hundred tons of good sugar, made at the Sanwich Islands, was imported into New York last week. It is said that sugar can be made there cheaper than by the West India planters.

The steamboat Constitution, which left Buffalo 18th ult. for Chicago, took \$2000 pas sage money of steerage passengers.

Hours of joy go dancing by with down on their feet; but those of sorrow drag as heav-

while in Great Britain and Ireland there are 5,182,276 males above 20 years of age, the registered electors are only 812,961; and it is practically proved that of these electors only about 9 in every 12 actually vote, and of these about 9 m every 12 actually vote, and of these 9, many possess a plurality of votes. On analyzing the constituency of the United Kingdom, it is also proved that the majority of you are returned by less than 500 electors each, 43 by less than 400, 20 by less than 500, 30 by less than 600, 20 by less than 300, 13 by less than 900, and 23 by less than 1,000 registered electors. It is moreover notorious that the Commons House, which fis said to be exclusively the people's! there are said to be exclusively the people's! there are 205 persons who are immediately or remotely related to the Peers of the realm! and that it also contains 5 Marquises, 9 Earls, 23 Viscounts, 37' Lords, 32 Right Honorables, 68 Honorables, 58 Baronets, 10 Knights, 2 Admirals, 8 Lords Lieutenant, 74 Dequty and Vice Lieutenants, 1 General, 1 Lieutenant General, 7 Major Generals, 22 Colonels, 52 Lieutenant Colonels, 7 Majors, 67 Captains in the Armand Name of Majors, 67 Captains in the Army and Navy, 12 Lieutenants, 2 Coronets, 55 Magistrates, 63 Placemen, besides 108 Patrons of Church livings, having the patronage of 147 livings between them, there are little more than 200 out of the 253 members of your House who have not either titles, office, place, pension, or Church patron-

The Horrors of War.—The following eloquent passage occurs in the leading article in the last number of the Law Reporter, on the case of the Somers. It is said to be the production of Attorney General Austin:

It is against all our notions of justice, and all our religious sentiments, that a man should hold by his own breath despotic power over human life; but war in all its branches, in all its conditions, in all its forms is equally adverse to moral feeling and religious duty.— What is a line of battle ship but one vast volcano for human destruction, an artificial earthquake ready to burst upon mankind!-What are your navy yards, your arsenals, your magazines of arms, but instruments which the passions and crimes of men have invented for desolation and death! It is incident to this tremendous battery, that a power should direct it proportioned in its might to the great machinery it moves. Hence comes martial law and the law of war, softened indeed in the civilization of the world, and impressed, to some extent with the improvements of the age, stern, severe, sudden in its decision, prompt in its exercise, yet a necessary part of that great system of wrong, which the violence of human passions has contrived for the propagation of human wretchedness, and which will continue to pour forth its vials of wrath, till the predicted time arrives, "when men shall beat their swords into plough-shares and their spears into pruning hooks—when nation shall not lift up sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND SLAVERY.

The long looked for-hoped for, efficient action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on the great question of nothing at all-nay, worse than nothing. The mountain labor has again brought forth a mouse. The Rev. Dr. Cox may again, as on the last anniversary, "thank God the volcano is capped for another three years." Capped indeed it is; a more expressive term could not well be selected to characterise the nature and mevitable effect of this miserable time serving policy-capped but not extinguished-estoppled, but the fires within left to rage and heave, and bye and bye explode with tenfold fury. As far as this body is concerned, this heartless expedient may indeed serve a turn another three years, but we predict that these learned doctors and venerable fathers, will not have reached their homes before this ecclesiastical stopple will be flown out, and the pent fires again "flame up to heaven" in expressions of strong and indignant rebuke from every press in the land devoted to the true political interests of the country, or set for the defence of the gospel. What did the churches ask of this august Assembly, constituting as might be supposed, "the soul and embodiment of" christian "principles," and representing as it did, or ought to do, this wide spread christian communion, and by aelegation, other large and influential ecclesiastical bodies.

What did they ask? Why not an act of anything incompatible with their acknowlswer to this simple but momentous question-Slavery, whence is it? from Heaven, or ing, if we shall say of Hell, they will say why then do you not rebuke it? But if we ists; for all hold slavery to be sin. And they answered and said, WE CANNOT TELLin plain English,"WE DARE NOT TELL." to the majority of that body. A noble minority spoke and acted with consistency and firm- of the members in question, that neither prayness throughout. Our Mr. Duffield made a ers, nor tears, nor remonstrance, will avail entire abolition of slavery, and, consequently, extent .- Cin. Gaz.

The British House of Commons.—One of the Chartist petitions presented to the House of Commons thus refers to the composition of that body:

"That you do not represent the people of this country may be seen from the fact that this country may be seen from the fact that those who return you are not more than a seventh part of the adult population: for by the last returns that were laid before you.

"The British House of Commons.—One of the House of Commons.—One of Capital anti-slavery speech, and followed it up with a proslavery vote. To show the inconsistency of this gentleman's course, compare blow of the church is about to fall on the ering ones, a new difficulty springs up; the arraigned members have powerful friends in the church; through family connections, consanguinity, and the thousand influences which latest posterity. reported in the N. Y. Evangelist. A more wealth and worldly standing confer, a power flat contradiction in terms and spirit can ful faction is organized in their favor, emscarcely be conceived. What astonishes me bracing peraventure the half of the church. more, is, that Mr. Keliogg himself should They tell the officers of the church plainly, have abandoned his own excellent resolutions "strike at these brothers and sisters and you and voted for the miserable substitute which strike at us; dissolve their connection with finally passed. Into such absurdities do the the church and we dissolve our connection best of men fall who attempt to steer a mid- with you." Why here is the very difficulty dle course on this great moral question.

But the northern man who, we regret to good pastor foresaw must result from attemptsay, most signalized himself by an out and out ing discipline in matters regarding Slavery,advocacy of non-interference with slavery in a division of the Church! According to his the churches in any form, was our Mr. West of Monroe. He went the length of opposing all ecclesiastical action whatsoever either in General Assembly or in the churches at home. "I do not believe," he said, "we must act through ecclesiastical organizations to get at slavery." "The best way for the church is not to interfere" (with slavery!) We doubt not this geatleman supported the resolution offered by Mr. Duffield in relation to the practice of dancing in the churches, justly representing it "so wholly inconsistent with the propriety of deportment and purity of heart, which belong to the followers of the Redeemer, and the slaver in the congregation ins "Iriends" own showing I see not how he can refrain from saying to his session "Hold! hold!" If it comes to the question whether we must divide the church in order to get at this dancing, I must oppose the division, because we must have the church, and the gospel, (aye, the gospel, that quintessence of an abstraction that is neither heard, nor seen, nor felt) will work the cure of dancing. He must say, let these offenders dance on, let them dance when and where they will,—dance on the Sabbath, dance under my pulpit, dance around the communion table, dance on the very brink of the eternal pit, but leave me not to the bitter reflection that "I have lent my hand to divide the church; in order to get at this dancing, I must oppose the division, because we must have the church, and the gospel, (aye, the gospel, that quintessence of an abstraction that is neither heard, nor seen, nor felt) will work the cure of dancing. He must say, let these offenders dance on, let them dance when and where they will,—dance on the Sabbath, dance under my pulpit, dance around the communion table, dance on the very brink of the eternal pit, but leave me not to the bitter reflection that "I have lent my hand to divide the church;" According to be disabilities and opressions under which they land bor by being excluded from most branches of use and ditorial laudation of Anti-slavery seache the churches in any form, was our Mr. West own showing I see not how he can refrain er, as to render indulgence in it not only highly reflection that "I have lent my hand to divide improper, but justly subject to the discipline of the church." It is melancholy, it is painful, the church." So then this silly idle, fantastic to be under the necessity of unravelling such but comparatively venial, offense calls not on- shallow sophistry as this, and that in men caly for high occlesiastical censure, but in the pable of the highest and best efforts of the hulast resort for discipline, while slave-holding man mind. And wherefore the necessity, but justly characterised by John Wesley as "the that this mammoth, this overshadowing inisum of all villainies," cannot be touched; a quity of our land has perverted all our reasonlittle tripping on "the light fantastic toe" af- ings, poisoned all our fountains of knowledge ter a cracked fiddle becomes not only a disci- and morality, and, in the language of Wilplinary offense, but rises even to the dignity berforce, applied to its twin sister, the Slave of censure from the General Assembly of the Trade, "scorning all comparison and all com-Presbyterian church, while "the withholding petition, it stands unrivaled and alone in its God's word," (I quote Mr. Duffield's definition | detestable pre-eminence and influence." of slavery "drawn" as he informs us, "from the statute books of the South") when he commands us to search it, the violent sundering of ties which he has forbid any man to interfere with, the involving of men in calamities which we would not suffer ourselves though our lives were the forfeit-violations of the ses that may "riot unscared" in all the church-

church! the Unity of the Church!! This same or a similar medium. reminds me of a most admirable print, which I dare say you have seen, representing the fraternal embrace of Calhoun and Clay in the U. S. Senate immediately after the latter the right foot of each of these patriarchs resting on the prostrate body of a slave. This is the unity of the church for which the Rev.

Mr. West pleads, non-interference with slave. ry-a union over the crushed and bleeding body of the slave. But lest I wrong this gen-

tleman, hear his words. "I support the resolution" "because of the happy separation at the close of the last As-sembly," (at which they had passed a severe censure on the Presbyteries for doing exactly what they had authorized them to do, the year before in relation to slavery.) "We prayed and wept together in christian love and went home to our work, and the Lord has blessed us with revivals beyond measure. And now, if I should have to go home and tell my people that I had lent my hand to divide the church, I believe, Mr. Moderator, I should die with grief."—"If it comes to the question whether we must divide the church in order to get at slavery, he would still oppose the division, because we must have the church, but the gospel will work the cure of slavery." I pass over the monstrous (I had almost said

because the churches had been blessed in his rican citizens. We should deem ourselves unvicinity the last year by revivals, that therefore the action of the Assembly on Slavery was approved of God) and will admit for the sake of argument, Mr. West's apprehensions of division and his views as to the best method of averting it to be sound; and to illustrate the cogency of his own reasonings, will suppose this a good man (for such I believe him to be, though I very much distrust the soundness of his logic and his ethics, at least in this legislation,-not an act of discipline,-not case,) safely returned to his beloved church, and the first thing that salutes his ears is a edged powers and almost invariable practice in report that certain members of his little flock, similar cases, but a firm, manly, frank, an- not having heard the thunders of the General Assembly, or hearing them not having heeded the warning, have fallen into the foolish pracfrom Hell? They put their learned heads to- of dancing. Of course the faithful pastor, gether, and reasoned among themselves, say. in accordance with his own sense of duty backed by the expressed opinions of the Assembly, proceeds immediately to institute a shall say of Heaven, we fear the Abolition- labor of love to recover the erring members. He begins in the kindliest manner. He proceeds by entreaty, by remonstrance, by persuasion, by warning; and having exhausted These strictures are of course only applicable all the prescribed means of recovery without effect, and being persuaded by the contumacy

-the very climax of his fears, which this

Detroit, June 7, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty. COWS.

MESSES. EDITORS:-Through the medium of your "Periodical," I wish to challenge my brother farmers of the fundamental principles of God's law," are offen State, but more especially those of the Wash- cert of action-that he has made extensive enquitenaw County Agricultural Society, for a ries at the North, South, West, and in the centrial of Cows, and to start upon, I weighed ter, and has considerble hopes of succeeding .-But for what is this ruinous sacrifice of prin- the milk of one cow, (milked twice a day on-But for what is this ruinous sacrifice of principle, of consistency, of common sense and even of common decency? Why, my dear weight was \$32 lbs. If this can be beaten, I service. The knowing ones regard the recent movement of Mr. Webster as a well contrived movement of Mr. Webster as a well contrived sir, you haven't dreamed it-the unity of the wish it might be made manifest through the

> SAML, D. M'DOWELL. Pittsfield, June 8th, 1843.

SELECTIONS.

byterian Church on the great question of Slavery has resulted, as heretofore, in just Mr. West pleads, non-interference with slave-17th instant.

ADDRESS TO JOHN TYLER.

With all the respect due to the President of the United States—with no intention or wish to give you any personal effront—but animated by the spirit of liberty, which impels us to seek the emancipation of all who are pining in slavery—we, the undersigned, inhabitants of New England, desire to improve the oppertunity presented by your visit to the metropolis of Massach to be seech you, in the sacred name of God, as an act of simple justice, as a duty which you are solemnly bound to discharge, instantly to liberate all your slaves, and to restore to them those in-alienable rights, of which they hove been unjust-

ly deprived from their birth.

The existence of Slavery in this Republic is at war with all its principles and professions—a dark stain on its character—a visible curse on its prosperity—a horrible anomaly, which subjects the American people to the rebuke and opprobrium of the old world—and a dangerous element in our national organization, the speedy removal I pass over the monstrous (I had almost said of which is essential to the preservation of the blasphemous) implication in the above, that Union. It fills us with grief and shame as Ame-

holder! You have sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, the design of which, according to its preamble, is 'to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty' to the people; yet you are a slaveholder! You profess to believe in the Christian religion, which requires that every man should love his neighbor as himself, and do to others what he would have them do to him; yet you are a slaveholder! In your Message to Congress, you have denounced the African slave trade as piracy, and, consequently all who en-slave Africans as pirates; yet you are a slave-holder! You have come from Washington to Boston, expressly to join with a great multitud of your fellow-countrymen in celebrating th completion of the Bunker Hill monument, which has been erected to commemmorate the heroic deeds and to perpetuate the memories of those who bled and died in the cause of human liberty; yet you are a slaveholder!

yet you are a slaveholder!
Sir, we know not how fto manifest a deeper interest in your welfare, a higher regard for your reputation, or more fervent love for our country, than to ask you to break the chains of your slaves, and thus practically to acknowledge the rights of man. Such a beneficent example, set by you a as the Chief Mag. strate of this great republic, would go far, very far, toward effecting the

atest posterity.

In the name, then of justice and humanity—by the duty we all owe to the living God—we im-plore you to liberate our bretheren, whom you hold in bondage.

Done in Fancuil Hall, May 31, 1843.

PROGRESS.

A correspondent of the Philanthropist writes from Now York:

Since I have been here, I have heard the Pastor of a Presbyterian Church of some several hundred members—a pastor born and educated in Kentucky—preach a decided and clear abolition discourse, in which he called the free colored people present, in the congregation his "friends" and "brethren," and strongly reprehended the

stock-holders is ever ready to accord to these who expend, in travelling, the most insolence and money. It is easy to see that public sentiment along our travelling routs, presses more heavily upon slaveholders now then it did upon abolitionists then: though it does not manifest itself, as the former did, in ferocious and savage insult

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH. Mr. Webster's speech at Baltimore is excitng considerable attention in various quarters. A correspondence between Mr. Webster aud some twenty-five capitalists of Boston has been published; in which Mr. W. defines his position more distinctly. He says, in substance, that he tears the Tariff will not stand as it is-that it ought to be made permanent-that the continued agitation of the subject is an evil-that stability is the great desideratum-that in his opinion an adjustment of the matter may be made-that all the grain and all the cotton raised in the country cannot be consumed here, but a portion of each must be exported-that those concerned in these interests can be brought to a harmony and con-Further, he has no expectation of being concern-

plan to head Mr. Clay. The N. Y. Herald pre-dicts that his views will be well received in New We are satisfied the grain-growers of the West have but little to hope from the action of a states-man so thoroughly subjected to the Slave Pow-er as Mr. Webster is. Nearly all the important changes that have taken place since the establishmade known to the rulers, and that it is so em-phatically acknowledged. A knowledge of the nature of an evil is a necessary pre-requisite to

TUNIS.

More than "all Christendom is leagued against the South upon the question of domestic slave-ry." Barbarous nations come to the rescue of humanity, and the followers of the fugitve pro-phet of Mecca stand forth the exemplars of right eousness to the disciples of the Nazarene: The Bey of Tunis, "for the glory of God and the honor of humanity," has emancipated the slaves in that old pirate hold; and the crescent which waves over the towers of Moslem, is more stainess than the tyrant trampler in the banners of Christian Virginia. Honor to the Moslem who Christian Virginia. Honor to the Moslem who never yet enslaved his brother Moslem, and who now sets the unbeliever free!

FRANCE

Has, at last, taken position in favor of emancipation. The Ministers have proposed a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery in the French West India colonies, which, we are sorry to say, embraces the odious feature of compensation to the master for that which is not his own, and mediate annihilation by every the mediate annihilation by every term instrumentality.

Sir, you are a slaveholder! Though you occupy the highest office in the gift of the people, yet you are a slaveholder! You subscribed to the Declaration of Independence, in which it is explicitly declared to be a self-evident truth, that the Creator has given to every human being an the Creator has given to every human being an the Creator has given to every human being an the Creator has given to every human being an the oppressed.

R USSIA.

Within the last year, the Imperial Ukase has been issued in favor of humanity, and the barbarous conquerer of Poland, yielding to the claims of sound policy, has greatly modified, if he has not entirely abolished the ancient system of serfship. Russia has also planted herself on high ground in opposition to the slave-trade; the Emperor, by an Ukase, dated March 26, directing that all persons convicted of African slave trading should be punished as pirates.

Henry Moreland, aged 65,a native of Virginia, died on the 30th of April in York. He was one of the boat's crew that conveyed Com. Perry, in the battle of lake Erie, from his own vessel to that of Elliott's.

Col. Robert Carter Nicholas, the Secretary of State of Louisiana, has recently inherited a fortune from a relative in England equal to nearly a million of pounds sterling.

We feel assured by information from the

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. ASSOCIATION AND ABOLITION. MESSES. EDITORS-Permit me to say a word respecting an article in your last number, entitled "Abolition of Slavery by Association." I am not apprehensive that any very logical mind will be converted from the errors of correct—the very cure all.

All that the author of the article in question says, that means any thing, is a "Petitio principii." He assumes that it is a better scheme for the abolition of Slavery. He proves nothing; nor offers to prove. I shall not attempt to argue the question, as it is not yet mooted; but merely glance at a few things contained in his chapter.

It strikes me that instead of advancing in civilization, the scheme of Association as now advocated, is a return to barbarism: not unlike the clans of the past, and in some of the United States of America is under obligation to savage tribes of the present age. It looks some declare, that they regard the holding of a fellowlike the Lodges of our American Indians; and seems to possess the peculiar disadvantages of being liable to make the interest of the Association the interest of all, (and "what is everybody's business is nobody's business,") to open the way for jealousies, confusion and discord. And I fancy, that in it the Divine proverb will be fullfilled, 'a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Without the purest purity of heart, no 7th, 1843. Church, State, or Association will exist in harmony for a long while; and however much they (or rather the Doctor) may sneer at the term a "depraved heart," * Experience will teach them, if it has not vet, that such is in existence and will work in Association or out of Association. A change of circumstances will no more correct the fixed depravity of wicked men than a translation of Beelzebub to Heaven would make him a Seraph.

His allusion to the Temperance reform, and to Reformed Drunkards, is entirely irrelevant. Their converson of heart to total abstinence is the sheet anchor of their stedfastness; and societies merely take the acknowledgment and sealing of their bonds and presents; and such as are not in heart fixed in their purpose will backslide, be they where they may .-Says a reformed drunkard, "When I resolved and re-resolved to let Rum alone, I returned to it like a Hog to the ditch. But when I saw its use to be an evil, and felt it so in my heart, I did not want it in my mouth."

And now will their associations deliver them from the plague of rivalry, of strife for rule, of low, endless bickering for office, and superiority? "Nay verily." They are paving the race course for such things. They are fitting their tall bark without ballast, to be the sport of every gale.

It is nearly useless to follow your correspondent in any of his perigrinations; but I will try to touch some of his segments and sections. He lugs in British oppression, out of place as it is. Now does not every well informed man know that the oppression of England consists in their enormous taxes to Church and State. Throw off this incubus, and the common people of England, are well, extremely well situated. Keep up such taxation and neither association, nor salt petre can help them. But more. Will not associations demand and create a swarm of officers and make a little Nobility? So I guess.

jects were in worse bondage than American merely bound to work hard, and get a stinted living, the other is made property, bought and sold! Enough.

How many British subjects annually fice from British bondage to seek an asylum as goods and chattels of an American slaveholder? Do any American Slaves flee to the bondage of British rule and oppression?-"Verily, they are your judges."

He states that labor is esteemed repulsive and odious among us. Look around our town and State, and see: is it so? He might as well say that total darkness had prevailed for the last six months. I doubt much if association remedies idleness. Those who now wish to work, can do so at a profit; wages are high, and frugality and temperance secure a competence. Those who don't and won't work now, though they go into association (and by the way many such seek it,) they won't find work any more agreeable, and they can ride while others draw; and so they will go; while those who honestly think that they can get a better living and work less by associating will find that their glass has inverted the fig-

A great mania disaffected the farmers of 'The East' a few years since; the cry was, go West and you can live almost without work; but experience has taught the many, that they have had to work hard and then "die off" as to property in the West. Watch your association bubble, you will see it burst soon.

Finally, Abolitionists are fully advised that they must fail-that associationists will succeed. That they are only lopping the branches-Associationists are striking the root of Slavery. The principle of the Anti-Slavery Society is Immediate Emancipation; this looks to me rather radical; it is quite low down if not to the roots, and I fancy that the mote "domain." A.

*And here let me say, that his allusion to your use of the term depraved heart, shows how lit-tle he undestands of the use of terms. He seems

while neither the Doctor nor any other man can controvert the fact that "many are evil and only evil continually," and that their hearts (the ruling purpose) are wrong and mean to be wrong.

For the Signal of Liberty. PRESBYTERY OF DETROIT. Messas. Epirons:-The Detroit Presbytery held a session here this week for the purpose of ordaining Robert McMath, and on hearing read Anti-Slavery sentiments by it, yet no fallacy or the records of the last meeting of Presbytery, sophistry can be too fallacious or tophistical to held in Detroit lost February, I perceived vego down the necks of some. Especially while ry much to my gratification, that they had passed its author is long and loud in pronouncing it a resolution on slavery. I requested of Presbytery a copy of it for publication in your paper, which was cheerfully granted; I herewith transmit it to you, rejoicing to learn that this highly espectable portion of our comunity have moral courage enough to speak out on this withering evil, and I believe it is only requisite, for the Christian community to carry out out those principles in political action to melt the chains of slavery like wax before the scorching sun.

ERASTUS INGERSOLL. RESOLUTION ON SLAVERY.

On motion, Resolved, That in the opinion of this Presbytery, the Presbyterian Church of the man in unwilling bondage for the sake of gain, a sin which calls for the exercise of Discipline inasmuch as it is robbing a fellow creature whom we are bound by the law of Christ to love as our selves, of his time, talents his body, and his soul in short, of himself-the most aggravated breach of the Eighth Commandment of which we can form any conception.

A true extract from the Minutes of the Presbytery of Detroit, at its session in Detroit, Feb.

A. S. WELLS.

Stated Clerk. The Presbytery have thus taken the ground that slaveholding is ROBBERY-and that, too, of a most aggravated character. If this be right ground-and who among us will deny it-why will not the other Presbyteries of the State define their position respecting it?-Another thing. How can a member of the Detroit Presbytery consistently vote for a Robber of this aggravated character for Chief Magistrate of

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1843.

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,

OF KALAMAZOO. For Representatives to Congres FIRST DISTRICT. A. L. PORTER,

LUTHER F. STEVENS,

OF WAYNE. SECOND DISTRICT. R. B. BEMENT,

OF CALROUN. THIRD DISTRICT WILLIAM CANFIELD,

LFQUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS. The Liberty Friends in other States have let the necessity of extending a knowledge of Liber ty principles among those who do not take He states as if it was so, that British subjects were in worse bondage than American Slaves. But the difference. Oh! one is WEERS, 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 be-cause we wish a knowledge of our p inciples to not subscribers, and no better and cheaper media um 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 antislavery selections, suit ed to the important election now pending, and lso the usual variety of intelligence. scription price is small, and we ought to receive eral thousand subscribers in a few weeks.

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

If In conclusion, we have one word to say to

the genuins torrking liberty man. You sometime say to yourself, "I should like to do something fo 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 iend who can be induced to take and read 12 Liberty papers, and pay 25 cents for them. 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 subscri-ber 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 Do not wait for your neighbors, but every one. Do not wait for your neighbors, but recollect the age of miracles is past, & slavery can nly be abolished through a change of views in the community, and that change can only be inluced by THE TRUTH presented to single minds.

Quarterly subscriptions will be received imme

ately:to commence on the 15th of July. Arthe very low price we offer them, no papers will be

nt without pay.

N. B. Postmasters will forward payments if

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements appointed by the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, in Ann Arbor for the purpose of taking appropriate measures to celebrate the coming annive sary of our National Independence, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the different Sabbath Schools in this county, and the friends of Sabbath Schools Doctor will, on taking accurate observation, are hereby invited to united with us in the celefind himself hacking away on some very re- bration of the above day, and would request the different Schools and friends to contribute refreshments for the occasion.

> Exercises to commence at 10 o'clock A.M. Schools are requested to signify their acceptance of the above invitation, on or before the

ingly.

By order of the committee. W. C. VOORHEIS, Chr'n. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL AS-SEMBLY AND SLAVERY. In 1734, the General Assembly, in a note to

the Confession of Faith, on the command, "Thou shalt not steal," say: "The law was made for man-stealers. This

crime among the Jews, exposed the perpetrators of it to capital punis ments, and the apostle classes them with sunners of the first rank. Stealers of men are all those who being off slaves of freeten and keep, buy, or sell them. To steal a reeman is the highest kind of theft. Thus, 49 years ago, the Presbyterian church

and Clergy declared all slaveholders to be "MAN-STRALERS"-"sinners of the first rank"-and guilty of the highest kind of theit." Such was the original faith of the church when its manstealing members were few. What has been he netion of the church since? In 1816, the Assembly passed the following:

"Resolved. That in printing future editions of the Confessions of this Church, the note in which the crime of cann-stealing and SLAVERY is diluted by on; be OMITTED!!"

Thus the declaration that slaveholders, slavesellers, and slaveluyers are manstealers, was expanged from the Confession. Why? Had slavery become less atrocious? Was manstealing ess criminal? Oh no, manstealers were still first ate sinners, but their numbers and influence had increased so largely, that the entire church altered its faith so that these 'sinners of the first rank' might be received and fellowshipped without re-

In 1835, the following was introduced: Resalvel. That in the opinion of this General Assembly, holding our fellow men as property so highly aggravated sin, and ought to be so regarded by all the judicatories of the church." This was rejected by a vast majority.

In 1833, the Assembly elected a "manstealer" -according to their own definition-Dr. Witherspoon, for their moderator. The subject of slavery coming up, Dr. Hodge moved, "That the whole subject be indefinitely postponed." Carried, 150 to 84.

In 1839, the New School Assembly, referred he whole matter to the Presbyteries.

In 1840, this assembly, having found that some Presbyteries had excluded slaveholders from their pulpits and communion, agreeably to their vote of 1839, instructed those Presbyteries to rescind their rules-in other words, to continue to ellowship and receive manstealers to their pulpits and communional Here was a direct sanction to the whole system, and an attempt to extend its prevalence into the purer portions of the Church. The Assembly then voted not to meet again for three years. The Old School Assembly did not act at all-the slaveholders being satsfied, like the evil spirits of old, with being let

At the late session of the Old School General Assembly, the memorial of the Chilicothe Presbytery on the subject, was laid on the table without reference, discussion, or even reading! This action of the Assembly was certainly unambiguous and decisive. The case of their own slaves, of course, could not have a hearing before these Reverend Docters!

But better things were hoped from the action of the New School Assembly. It was composed cheifly of Northern members -- the number of slaveholding Presbyteries in its connection is comparatively small, and but few delegates were present from them. The discussion of the subject occupied several days. The debates were able, animated, and instructive. We intend to suljoin a few brief notes of their doings, with some reflections of our own.

The subject came up first on the question of pproving the action of the Synod of Cincinnati n Slavery, as set forth in their records.

Rev. Mr. ROWLAND, of New York, moved hat the exceptionable resolutions he stricken rom the records. He thought them insulling to the Assembly, and calculated to do great injury. Rev. Dr. Etr, of Missouri, thought that the he rest by. He did not think that all slaveolding was sin-he could prove it was not. But then this was a free country. The brethren of Cincinnati had a right to their own opinion.

Dr. Dickenson, of Cayuga, thought the Asembly ought not to act upon the subject. It hould be left entirely to the lower judicatories.

Rev. Mr. BENTON, of Cincinnati, said the Synod were nearly unanimously in their action, and if they had done wrong, the Synod would wish to have their offence precisely defined. But if they were to be treated with contempt, and their so . mn action on an important subject rebuke I and lisapproved, without a shadow of a reason as signed, the Synod might be restive under such treatment.

the North, thought he must show his-doughfaceism-(Render, is not that the proper word? by saying that he was unwilling to allow the Synod to escept by a mere non-concurrence in their action. Something ought to be sent down to the Synod a little more decided than a mere disap proval. He felt that the Assembly might concede too much to these abolitionists. When such a body as the Cincinnati Synod came forward to break the bonds which so sweetly and harmoniously unite the different partions of the church, they ought to be made to feel the presumption and wrong of their con luct.

Rev. Dr. Ely said there were some sores in the human system, which can only be cured by letting them alone-sometimes by covering t'em up. So that, plastered up, and exempt from external irritations, the natural absorption of the system will gradually remove the disease. So it was with Slavery. He believed his Cincinnati brethren were conscientious, but he should be sorry to find himself excluded from their pulpits secause he was a slavehholder. He would not censure these brethren. He would do in reference to their action as God did in regard to some sins of ignorance-wink at it-pass it by. Not approve of it-nor condemn it.

The order of the day was here taken up, and the Committee on Bills and Overtures introduced the following resolutions on the sixteen Memorials on Slavery:

Whereas, divers memorials and remon-

subject of slavery; therefore, Resolved, That though this Assembly cannot consent to hold any relation to slavery as a system which implies approbation, but must be understood to regard it as a great evil, involving most unhappy consequences both to the master and the slave, yet the removal of it, though an object of intense desire and fervent prayer, and one calling for the continued the constitutional powers of this body.

As many spectators were present, Rev. Mr. Rowland moved to go into a committee Devil in reference to human freedom. All king the relation of master and servant of the whole, with closed doors, the result of which would be, we suppose, to exclude re- of man are derived from the Gospel. What perpetuity with that which bound him to the porters. Da. Hill, of Virginia, said that liberty do we ask, or desire, or conceive ot, service of his Lord." he "desired a secret session." The motion that is not conferred by the Gospel? As to inwas withdrawn. Several of the memorials terference with politics, when the policy of a of his own doings on slavery, from the time he and a Remonstrance were read.

life at the South, but was not a slave-holder, had been shed-they had withstood the requiaddressed the Assembly at length. He dis- sitions of law. Slavery arrays itself against approved the resolution. It expressed the the law of God. It was not a mere matter of grate harshly on the ears of the South. True, principle. With his views, Dr. D. said he they were morbidly sensitive, but then we could not live in a slave State, because he must must take folks as they are. Look at 1 Cor. necessarily come in conflict with the laws. 7: 21, and see how differently Paul talks to Rev. Mr. Myras, of Onondaga, thought

the lower judicatories be enjoined to treat this, as dangerous as a Southern one. like other great sins, and by instruction, remonstrance, reproof, and effective discipline, ble Dr. Hill, of Virginia. He wanted to tell

radicalism was rebuked, and Rev. Mr. Graff, From age and other causes they had never of Maryland, attempted to put it down by the been of any profit to him. Two had been left old threat of a "dissolution of the Union"!- to his wife from her father, and they had rais-

ny, but cannot any longer if these resolutions prevoil. God does not require us to declare slavery a sin; he has not so declared it himself. We know at the South that it is an evil: the South groans under it, but at present they do not see the remedy. And where does God justify us in taking his place and declaring that slavery is a sin?

In taking these positions, we are making war on the laws of the land; which neithe Christ, nor his Apostles did, in their contest with evil. And the christian population is so very small a part of the South, that our opinions will have no weight for good.

And finally, if these resolutions are adopted. the southern churches will separate from this Assembly. We will hold on as long as we can; we shall part in pain; but take the ground proposed, and our beloved union is no longer

The resolution of the Committee was postoned-ayes 53, nays 46.

Mr. Gideon, of Washington, moved to one, the substance of which was, that Slave-

resolutions, Dr. Beecher, of Cincinnati, submitted his views in a series of written propositions, which he defended with his usual vigor and strength of argument. He wishes for no suppression of opinion on the subject. It had been agitated for 800 years. It is the question whether physical force shall have the right to control the thoughts and actions of men, rather than conscience and truth .-Physical force crushes three millions of our countrymen, who are in chains. Can they of the Cincinnati Synod. Was he to be thrust plead their own cause? No. Whatever may be their thoughts, they are suppressed by the physical force which surrounds them, like a wall reaching to heaven. The North guards that wall. The opinions, the resources, the arms of the North keep the Slave in his chains. Must we defend slavery, and may we not discuss it? For one he protested against it.

Dr. WISNER, of Ithica, N. Y. moderator of the Assembly last year, took the floor, and made a long speech in explanation of his views Rev. Mr. Wixe, of Tennessee, but lately from and position, which was as nearly balanced on the fence as well might be. He was opposed to all action of the Assembly. He had thought he was an abolitionist, but he found he was mistaken. A considerable portion of his people were abolitionists, but he could not go with them. Slavery was a political matter, not within their proper jurisdiction. He would reat it as Christ and the Apostles did-they did not interfere with the relation, but gave specific directions to masters and slaves how to conduct themselves. It shocked him to hear abolitionists say they would reject the Bible, if they thought it tolerated slavery .-We are not authorized by the word of God to say that every man who holds slaves is guilty of sin. Father RICHARDS, of Auburn, owns an old woman(!) in New Jersey, and pays for her board, because she will not use her liberty. Is he a great sinner going down to perdition? Dr. W. quoted and commented on many texts of Scripture, which, he said, did not prove but they proved that political institutions are not to be assailed by the church. His busiand the next operation would be to exclude all who will not go with them in abolition measstrances have been presented to the General ures. "And if the plough share is to be driv- it for the edification of the church, for this Assembly, some asking for action, and others | en agam," said he "I almost wish that I lived body, to take any action on the subject."

to take it for granted that you mean what some | 25th inst. that arrangements can be made accordultra divines mean (some Physical depravity) | incly. with this thing. I cannot and I will not."

tions a perpetual struggle lagainst oppression, could have used would imply it. and for carrying out the highest principles of opinion that Slavery was an evil. It would policy, like the Tariff, involving no moral

Slaves. He speaks of slavery gently-ad- the Assembly should act upon the subject, vising slaves to use their freedom rather .- yea or nay. He called on the opposition How softened down was his treatment of the members to say whether slavery was a Bible subject! How different from this resolution. institution or not. If it was, let them come Rev. Mr. Kellogs, of Western New York, out and say so frankly. It had been said that objected to the resolution, because of its am- Paul preached to slaves. So would be, were bignity-it did not say whether slavery was he in a slave state, and he would preach to a physical, political, or a moral evil, and be- their masters also, and tell them to give their cause it presents a false issue. Nobody had servants that which was just and equal, also asked the Assembly to remove slavery. But from the text, "Behold the hire of the laborit was asked to bear testimony against it, as ers, which is of you kept back by fraud," &c., a s'n-as it had against Dancing and Sabbath- and he would make such application as fitted. breaking. The question is, Is slavery a sin? It was said that any action of the assembly He believed three fourths of the members were would produce division. He was certain infully agreed on this point. He moved that action would. A Northern division might be

The floor was next obtained by the veneraseek to purify the church of this great miquity. his experience respecting slavery. He had The slave holders thought it was time such inherited four to whom he was much attached. ed a large family from them, and had offered cept it-whether on condition of banishment preached to slaves much. Sometimes a thouthe odious anti-reading law was passed, he was instructing 200 slaves of all ages three sed? The abolitionists caused it. They began to pour in their incendiary publications by cart-loads. Said Dr. Hill, "we tried various expedients to keep them out-but all to no purpose. I took a quantity of them, and Abolitionists came among us, sneaking and inexpedient to discuss it. Lost -- syes 41-nays | Abolitionists came down upon us like the lo- temptible? costs of Egypt; and oh! what have they done! The motion recurring on Mr. Kellogg's They have put back the cause of Emancipation at least fifty years."

Dr. Hill told his experience in Assembly matters. Slavery has been discussed since 1317. The Abolitionists had tried to your effect on himself, they had been laboring at a pretty hopeless task. People do not like to be forever funneled-they don't like to have others' opinions forced down their throats .-He was in the church long before the brethren out at their bidding? They tell bim to clear out. Well, what's the matter? Why you do not speak Shibbole'h quite right. If some healing measure was not adopted, the Assembly would go to pieces. It was hard being forever told, your conscience is dull-you are living in sin. Said Dr. H. "If I cannot meet my fellow christians without being forever harrassed with this subject. I never want to sec another General Assembly. I am not going off in a pet. I love the Abolitionists. I love the ultraists. But from my sou! I pity them. I pity their ignorance-their exclusiveness. They are under a fearful delusion. ABOLITIONISM IS A MASTER STROKE OF THE DEVIL. But I must have peace. I must not oe for everlastingly told "you are living in sin-your Christian character is departed." On closing his remarks, he moved the indef-

nite postponement of the resolutions of Rev. Mr. Kellogg, which were before the house, for the purpose of introducing a resolution of his own, leaving this whole subject where it was left in 1839, which was carried 43 to 41.

Dr. Dickinson, and Rev. Mr. WEST, of Michigan, approved the resolution-the latter orging its adoption in a warm and decided the other slaveholders would not like it .-

The following resolution was subsequently offered by Dr. Dickinson:

'Whereas, there is in this Assembly great diversity of opinion, as to the proper and best mode of action on the subject of slavery; and that the Bible sanctions slavery-not at all- whereas, in such circumstances, any expression of sentiment would carry with it but little weight, as it would be passed by a small maness was to labor for the salvation of souls. and division: and whereas the Assembly of The result of this movement would be to di- 1240, with great unanimity, referred this whole Ely was doing wrong; but it was better that vide the church by Mason and Dixon's line subject to the lower judicatories, to take such their Lord and Master should toil on,a slave to remove the evil; therefore,

Rev. Mr. Cook, of Illmois, opposed the I cannot live where I am to be forever goaded resolution, and Dr. ELY followed in support of it. He said if the sacred writers did not Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, followed him in mean to imply slavery in all the length and an admirable speech, showing that the ten- breadth of its meaning, when they speak of dency of the gospel was to produce in all na.. the slave as doulos, then no language they

"They used the term which was most exaction of truth and lave, does not fall within rational liberty. That struggle was now ta- pressive of a firm and indissoluble bondage that king place among us. Here was a marshal- could be found. The same term Paul used ling of the antagonist hosts of God and the to express his allegiance to Christ-thus maour elementary notions of liberty and the rights EQUAL IN AUTHORITY, entireness and

The Doctor went into a humorous history state runs across the fundamental principles of bought Ambrose, who is still his slave, till Professor Taylon, of Va. a native of New God's law, it was his duty to testify against it. his acquisition of ten more-some by birth, England, who had resided the most of his That was the reason why the blood of martyrs and some by purchase. They had refused the offer of liberty-whether on condition of going to Africa, was not stated. They were very happy, and better off than the poor people of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

Dr. Brecher followed, giving his reasons for sustaining this resolution. He admitted it was not what it ought to be, nor what justice and the character of the church required. But it was desirable that a right decison of the Assembly should be established by a large majority. If urged through now, the majority for a right decision would be meager .-He therefore should vote for this resolution,

and wait the further working of Providence. Rev. Mr. Myers expressed his dissent from his course.

Mr. GRIDLEY stated his views concisely against delaying the expression of opinion upon a question they must inevitably meet.

Dr. Dickenson's resolution was adopted-Ayes 66- Nays SS. (All the delegates present from Michigan, Rev. Messrs. Duffield, West, and Kellogg, voted for it.

"What has the North to do with Slavery?!! The Assembly then engaged in a prayer of thanksgivging to Almighty God, for the spirit of tenderness and forbearance exercised during the discussion of this very important sub-

REMARKS.

1. We see from this brief narration, that the progress of the Presbyterian Church on Hitherto we have gone on in great harmo- them their liberty, but they had refused to ac- this subject, has been steadily retrograde .-Half a century ago, when the number of to Liberia, Dr. H. did not say. He had slaveholders in the Church was few, they were called man stealers. Now Rev. Slaveholders sand black faces stared at him at once. When are permitted to hold seats in the General Assembly, defend man-stealing from the Bible, denounce abolition as of the devil, and justify nights in a week. And why was this law pas. the Lynching of their brethren! Well might Mr. Finney say, as he is reported to have said, that HELL HOLDS A JUBILEE EVERY TIME THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS.

2. The Assembly had ample powers to do all that was experted of them. They were sent them back, with a request for them to called upon to answer this simple question, keep their vile incendiary papers at home .- 'Is slaveholding right?' They were afraid to But they sent me four to one. Some of the say it was wrong, lest the Slaveholders should leave the Union, and afraid to say it was right, doing things so mean that they cannot be and thus insure the accumulated scorn of named on this floor. Some of THEM GOT mankind. There is not a scoffing infidel in LYNCHED, AND RIGHT ENOUGH TOO, the land who does not know that it is wrong. postpone Mr. Kellogg's resolutions, and adopt I THINK. I am no advocate of Lynch law; Is it using too strong language to say of the but extreme offences sometimes require ex course of this body of grave, learned, and talry was so very delicate a subject that it was treme remedies. They deserved it. But the anted divines, that it was cowardly and con-

> S. The course of the Assembly on this subject is fast sinking them into contempt with the wicked, while they are losing the confidence of the truly pious, and thus preparing the way for their own annihilation. The usefulness and officiency of such a body depend light into their minds; but to judge from the entirely on the confidence of the public in their wisdom, justice, and piety. Every public body has a character as truly as an A withdrawal of the confidence of the churches and of community from such an assembly will result in the dissolution of the body, or in a prolongation of existence, powerful, perhaps, for evil, but impotent for good.

4. We see from this discussion how truly the churches are the bulwark of Slavery .-They say they cannot agree whether it be sin to enslave a Christian brother: but they can agree to let Reverena Slaveholders sit in their highest judicatories, and threaten to secode if their doings are declared sin'ul, and the majority succumb to it! In this Assembly were 99 delegates - 67 ministers and 32 elders, of whom only 7 ministers and two elde's were from the slave States.

5. The disposition which led the Assembly to take this course, in other circumstances would cause them to enslave the Sox or Gon! Suppose Jesus Christ to be a slave of Dr. Ely, and he had come before the Assembly and said.

"Brethren, Dr. ELY wrongs me every day to by holding me as a slave against my will.-I pray you to enjoin upon him to do by me ast what the Gospel requires, no more nor

What would Christ's Doctors say to this?-Rev. Mr. Rowland would wish to shut the doors while they talk about it. Rev. Mr. Taylor would say that if Ely was rebuked, Dr. Hill would say that the application of Christ was a master stroke of the Devil to divide them. Dr. Wisner would say that when slavery prevailed in Judea, 1800 years ngo, Christ did not rebuke it. Let us serve him as he served others. Besides, Christ's kingdom is not of this world, and we may not interfere with politics. Dr. Beecher, Dr. Duffield, and Mr. West would agree that that Dr. order as in their judgment might be adapted to one of his disciples, that that the union of Resolved, That this Assembly do not think the Presbyterian Church should be endangered by rebuking Dr. Ely. It is true, the Assembly have not thus decided concerning Christ per-

sonally; but such is their treatment of thousands of his disciples; and he has expressly declared, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

6. We think the time has come when a persistance in such a course of tampering with and countenancing outrageous inquity should call out as faithful a rebuke from the friends of true godliness and piety, as was awarded by our Lord to the Pharisees of old. Indeed, there is a striking resemblance between the conduct of the ancient Pharisees, and a portion of his dog, and the man rejoices that he can comof this General Assembly. They both bind on mens shoulders burdens which they would resist with their lives. They both make clean the outside of the platter. They both tithe mint and cumin and anise, and neglect the weightier matters of the law-justice, and fidelity, and mercy. Those of ancient times devoured widows' houses, and oppressed the fatherless: these SPLL the widow and the fatherless, and then engage in a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the spirit of tenderness and forbearance manifested in discussing the important subject" of robbing and selling their own brethren in the Lord! A fit occasion for thanksgiving truly! In ancient times, the Pharisees strained at a gnat, and swallowed a camel. The General Assembly which could not tell whether it was wrong to enslave a man, passed the following resolu-

"Resolved, That the fashionable amusement of promiscuous dancing is so entirely unscriptural, so eminently and exclusively that of the world which "lieth in wickedness," and wholly inconsistent with the spirit of Christ, and with that propriety and purity of heart which his followers are bound to maintain, as to render it entirely improper and injurious for professing christians either to par take in it, or to qualify their children for the art, by teaching it to them, but also to call for the faithful and judicious exercise of discipline on the part of church members, when any of their members have become guilty."

The inconsistency of these things is noticed and contrasted in our political papers. Every infidel sneers at it.

We regret to be under the necessity of presenting such a view of the action of the Pres byterian church. But while they take ground against the slave, we shall speak our honest convictions, on all fitting occasions. But we would not do injustice to any. We have no hostility to the denomination, nor to its organization, nor to the Sabbath, nor the Churches, nor the Ministry. On the contrary, we reverence the pure doc rines and institutions of Christianity in all denominations. Much as they are perverted, imperfectly as they are they are yet the Light of the World, and did exhibitions of intellectual power. the only hope of the Slave. But just in pro- These reflections have occurred to us portion as we are zealous of them, do we ab tend, is from the Devil. It never came down sustaining it in the Presbyterian Church, be- Patriot. longs, 1. To all its members who enslave others. 2. To all who plead for it as a Bible institution. 5. To all who oppose an hones and open declaration by all the judicatories that slaveholding is sin, and that it should be placed on the same footing with other sins.

All these uphold slavery by haptising an institution, and which passed the House, and finally compromised away by one of those tricks of finance by the Mouse, and finally compromised away by one of those tricks of finance by the Mouse, and finally compromised away by one of those tricks of finance by the Mouse, and finally compromised away by one of those tricks of finance by the Mouse, and finally compromised away by one of those tricks of finance by the Mouse, and finally compromised away by one of those tricks of finance by the Mouse, and finally compromised away by one of those tricks of finance by the Mouse, and finally compromised away flavored the Mouse, and finally compromised away f longs, 1. To all its members who enslave of the latter class, we have confidence, as men of learning and piety, who intend to do right. party shall have been duly convicted." But when they withhold truth and violate justhem the truth.

MORALS OF PUBLIC MEN.

Of the Presidential Candidates, it is said by those who know them that Calhoun, Van Buren, Cass and Buchanan are unexceptionable in their moral character, so far as notorious vices are concerned. Gen. Cess has the reputation of havi nā always been a teo-totalle. Webste if we remember rightly, has taken the Temperance Pledge Col. Johnson's relation to a colored lady with whom he lives is well known. His had it not been for Mr Clay's exertions, Missouri friends deny that he is married to her; and if the laws of Kentucky are as absurd as those of Michigan and some other States, a legal marriage would be impossible. Mr. Clay, in his younger days, was much addicted to gambling; but his biographers affirm that for the last thirty years. he has not played at any game of hazard. Of the Presidential Candidates, Mr. Birney and Mr. Tyler are members of churches. The latter gentleman, if he can be called such, indulges in a degree of profanity in his ordinary conversation that would disgrace one of his slave-drivers .-The people missed it when they made him President. It was stated in the Friend of Man several years since, that John Quincy Adams has been a member of the Congregational Church in Quincy since the death of his father in 1826 .-His ancestors for several generations have been members of that Church. He is esteemed by those that know him to be a sincere Christian: and yet, if our memory serves us, the old gentleman is death upon the Temperance pledge. plays cards, and drinks good old wine.

TP A correspondent sends us an account of an old man, a stranger, who lately died in this county, DRUNK! Even his name was not known. He was followed to the grave by a few stragglers, agency, many thousands of innocent children some of whom, it was believed had hell el him des- have been seized in helpless intancy, and made patch the last half-gallon of ardent spirits! How lives for life. Every man who has a just sense long shall men be licensed to deal out destruction according to law? Do Washingtonians vote for those who grant such licenses, thus pulling down interminable slavery. 'Liberty or Death' is the with their vote, what they build up by moral sua- patriot's choice; and it may well be questioned sion? How inconsistent!

000,000 of yards each year.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE. Through the the influence of circumstances the superiority of natural talents, or the vigorous exercise of ordinary powers, some persons are enabled very largely to benefit or to injure their fellow-men. The well being of thousands. and sometimes of millions, is permanently affected by the character of a single individual. The consciousness of possessing this extensive and commanding influence over others, is usually pleasing to its possessor, independently of the manner in which it may be exercised. The boy delights in the pertect obedience of his horse or mand armies, or legislate for states or empires. When superior powers are con secrated to the service of virtue, and the advancement of human happiness, they tend largely to augment the highest reward which God has bestowed on the ne has done, and that he has endeavored to do. He who lives as man should live, is per mitted to look back on a continued series of acts designed for the benefit of his race, and where his action could not reach their case, on unceasing

of approving Heaven. But if the remembrance of good accomplish ed or intended for the vicious or the suffering be thus chearing to the human heart, what must be his reflections, who through his long life, has stendily used his superior influence and talents for augmenting the sum of human misery, for extending ignorance, and vice, and crime, and at the same time throwing every obstacle in the way of that philanthrophy and patriotism which seeks to enlighten, elevate and improve. What must be his reflections, whose unhallowed ambition has led

wishes for their welfare; while the hope of ac-

complishing still more for degraded and ship-

wrecked humanity urges him to renewed exer-

tions, to be ever succeed by the same reward-the

recollection of generous deeds accomplished or

him to fasten even upon future generations. in addition to their other ills, the sorest curse which has afflicted human nature, remediless and have passed an act, by which they hope to get the hopeless bon lage? It may be thought that if ndividuals of this character have appeared in the guise of humanity, key have been shunned by the virtuous and pure-minded with the same abhorrence which they would manifest to a representative of the infernal regions, who had been sent pose for the present, but when Liberty men come to the present, but when Liberty men come forth from the great prison-house of wor that he might fit men for a residence there, by hlighting, in their initiatory state on earth, whatever germs of loveliness or excellence might not be in unison with the wretched condition and malignant feelings of fallen spirits. But experience teaches us as medical men would say, the most powerful rea different lesson. Such individuals, usually receive the reverence, we might also say the adoration of the mass of men, including a very large proportion of the thinking and the good .-Regardless of the infernal practices they advocate, the fact that they are utterly recreant to the noblest principles of virtue is forgotten amidst understood, and little as they are practiced, excited feelings, angry controversy, and splen-

reading an account of the course of Mr. Clay in her that spurious system which would make reference to the admission of Missouri into the brutes of its own followers. That, we con- Union. A brief, and we suppose a correct sum- vertisement to which the Gazette refers is not mary of his agency in that transaction may be from the Father of Mercies. The guilt of found in the following extract from the Albany

"In the winter of 1818-19 this question was

All these uphold slavery by haptising an insti-tution of Hell with the name of Christian.—

In very many

"All children of slaves upon the Union, shall be tree, but may be held to se vice until the age of twenty-five years; and the further introduction of twenty-five years; and the further introduction are received as prohibited. of slavery or involuntary servitude is prohibited, except for the pun shment of crimes whereof the

Such was the proposition which Mr. Clay labored so long and so ardently to overcome. He traveiling book agent. tice for the purpose of sustaining an orga-nization, they greatly err, and they ought one at all familiar with the history of those times 4. The matter is investigating in Ohio, and nization, they greatly err, and they ought one at all lamiliar with the history of those times can now believe that Missouri could have ever if the advertisement proves to be an error or not to count us as enemies because we tell been admitted into the Union as a slave State, a forgery, we will do Mr. Clay ample justice. xcept through his intervention.

was his excitement, so intense the interest he felt, the Journal so extremely jealous for Mr. and so unremitting his badily exertion, that he best hear frequently heard to each the his health.

He labored hard, and he won the goal. Let his be all the infamy! This restriction was com-promised away, and the North agreed to ad-mit another slave State into the Union."

Any one can see, from this statement, that would have been admitted as a Free State; and consequently, all the evils of Slavery which have sented by Dr. Houserton, State Geologist, with resulted in that State, and which may accrue through all coming time, are as justly chargeable to Mr. Clay, as they would have been had he accuracy. It is afforded at the low price of corrence of others. He desired its establisment We understand it is one of a series of maps consider, for a moment, what are some of these map of the State will soon be issued. J. Lamb,

1. Missouri embraces a fertile territory of 60,. 000 square miles, equal to eight States as large as Massachusetts, and wher, as densely settled, it will contain more than five millions of inhabitants. Our first charge is, that through all this large domain, Mr. Clay has extended the blighting curse of Perperual Staveru!

2. The number of Slaves in Missouri in 1840 was 48,491, they having increased 23,860 in the preceding ten years. Had it not been for Mr. Clay's exertions, there would have been at this time scarcely a slave in the State. Through his agency some fifty thousand slaves are now on the soil of Missouri.

3. Through this fundamental principle of the State Constitution, adopted through Mr. Clay's of the value of liberty, would prefer to see his posterity consigned to the grave, rather than to whether it be the greater crime to deprive a free man of Liberty or of Life. For eighteen hundred American Manufactures .- There are 900 cot, years, the memory of Herod, King of Judea, ton mills in the United S tates, with an aggregate has been reprobated by unnumbered millions of capital of \$50,000,000 invested In these mills every tribe, and people, and nation who have tract of \$2 pages, published at Chicago Ill.,

fantile innocency, merely to gratify his inordinate ambition, How much less infamy should attach to his memory, who from no higher motive, has reduced to hopeless servitude thousands of heipless children, thereby degrading their condition, augmenting their natural portion of sorrow and misery, and darkening their prospects for time and eternity? And must there not be a great obtuseness of moral feeling in his bosom, who can calmly reflect upon such an act, and rejoice and even boast that he has applied himself to this infernal task with an energy and zeal which had well nigh cost him his life? That he displayed, in this affair consummate address, industry and talent, we shall not now question; but we affirm that it was talent and industry, bestowed to accomplish a result calculated to thwar the best interests of man, a result reprobated by every philanthrophic heart, a result expressly forvirtuous man-the memory of the good which bidden by the direct inspiration of God, and the teachings of Christianity, and one that as appears to us, none could fully understand and approbate, unless his feelings were akin to those of the beings who have forever renounced all fellowship with that which is lovely and good. Yet the biographers of Mr. Clay would represent this nefarious transaction as one that eminently displays his patriotism, and they would call upon the American People to make him President over a Union which they alleged that he preserved by attempted, the love of the virtuous, and the smiles thus insidiously defeating the resolute efforts of the friends of Liberty for its wider extension.

CONNECTICUT.

We learn by the Christian Freeman, that the Legislature of this State have once more denied the prayer of the petitioners for granting to the colored citizens of the state, equal political privileges with the whites. The Norwich Aurora, (Democrat) thus speaks of the result:

"The various petitions for the benefit of persons of color which have been presented to the legislature, have severally received the go-by.-As we expected, though not as we wished."

The legislature, pro slavery Domocrats and Whigs united in perfect harmony in the measure, better of the Liberty party.

"According to its provision, if no choice of Representatives takes place by 5 o'clock, the meeting is to be adjourned two weeks, we be-lieve, when the person or persons having a plurato be the plurality in a town, as will soon be the case in many, it will give them a Representative, or unite the pro-slavery divisions in one anti-l berty phalanx. Even in this case, however, it is only a little putting off their downfall. Short sighted physicians, to treat the redical diseases of the body politic, with such pallia tives, when, medies are indicated .- Emancipator.

The Signal of Liberty having published an advertisement of some runnway negroes, purporting to be signed by Mr. Clay, its attention is called to the following: The advertisement referred to is undoubtedly the same one copied by the Signal.

CONTRADICTION .- In reference to an advertisement for runaway slaves, lately circulated in the abolition papers as Mr. Clay's, the Pitts-

burgh Advocate says:
"We have before us a letter from Mr. Clay in relation to it. Mr. Clay says that the adhis. He has no such slaves, and had no such occasion to make any such advertisement."-

On this we observe the following things: 1. We have not seen the paragraph in the Pittsburgh paper, nor does it appear that the

Journal has. 2. Why not publish that part of the letter containing the denial? We wish to know what he denies. We know not what advertisement "the Gazette" referred to.

S. The advertisement we copied was first published in the Philanthropist, at Cincinnati, with an editorial statement that it was forwarded for insertion by Rev. James Boyle.

Sayshis biographer. Geo. Prentice-"So great 5. In the mean time, we are happy to find has been frequently heard to say, that his health, and in all probability his life would have been abominable accusation of being a SLAVE-lost, had the admission of Missouri been decreted a fortnight longer."

Duelling is an "honorable" affair; but to start Duelling is an "honorable" affair; but to start a gang of human hounds in pursuit of an innocent, trembling, fellow countryman-'tis contemptible! Whoever does it, may the blackest infamy rest upon him!

Map of Washtenaw .- We have been prea map of this county, of superior beauty and alone established slavery there, without the con. fifty cents, done up in a cover for pocket use. -he labored for it-he achi red it; and on him of the several counties now publishing pursuesis the RESPONSIBILITY of the results. Let us ant to an act of the State Legislature. A at the University Bookstore, is sole agent for these mans

> The Whigs of Massachusetts have nominated for Governor, Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, Gov. Davis having declined a nomination; for Lieutenant Governor, John Reed. Daniel P. King, a kind of Abolitionist Whig, and late Speaker of the House, is elected to Congress from the second District. No choice in the other Districts.

Flour has risen somewhat lately .-Genesee sold in Boston, June 3, at \$5.31.

North and South-Free and Slave Labor .-The Trenton Gazette says, that Mr. Randolph says, in a speech, that the manufactures of New Jersy, in 1840, were made more valuable than the cotton crop of Georgia and South Carolina, by several willions; and even the potatoe crop of the United States, at only thirty cents a bushel, exceeded in value the cotton crop of South Carelina, Georgia, and Alabama; yet who thinks of legislation or nullification for potatoes!

Liberty Tree .- This is the title of a monthly hundred children of Bethlehem in the years of in- matter and we hope success to the publishers. Arbor, and the Rev. Mr. Esler. Address on the

FOREIGN NEWS

Last week week we inserted a portion of the interesting intelligence received from Europe by the Acadia. The following particulars were then crowded out:

Troops are daily pouring into Ireland, and that unhappy land seems destined to continue what it ever has been-a prey to contending factions and angry passions. At a meeting of the Repeal Associations on Monday, the amount of the weekly "rent," ending the 15th instant, was declared to be £296. O'Connell calls the "Peel and Wellington contribution." O'Connell's language is daily becoming bolder, and he evidently elevation to which he has been restored by the injudicious declarations of the English Ca-He says in effect he will obey the law as it stands, but if new and unconstitutional enaciments are to be enforced against the movement, he will resist them by force, if necessary. It seems, according to the declaration of one of the Catholic bishops, that the whole of that body in Ireland, without any exception, are in favor of the Repeal

There have been warm debates in the Commons on the subject of the Corn Laws, leading to scenes which doubtless rivalled any of the "bear-garden" exhibitions at Washington, but of which the world loses the record, owing to the precaution taken of "excluding the Reporters.' The 'European Times' has the following reference to this suject :-

Nothing can save the Corn Laws from being speedily swept away, but an immediate revival of trade and a succession of good harvests. The feeling which exists against them is every day increasing, and their destruction is inevitable, unless men's minds are diverted from their contemplation by better times and happier days. The debate was resumed or Monday, near the conclusion of which Mr. Cobd en presented himself to the House, and made ore of the most effective-if not the very ablest of the many able speeches which he ha made in favor of Free Trade generally, and the abolition of the Corn Laws more particu-

Mr. Cooden was warmly cheered by his own side of the House, and listened to with much impatience by the other. Perhaps a more unpalatable speech to the majority of the members was never herd in the house of Commons. The voting showed S81 against the motion, and 125 for it. The majority though small, comparatively speaking, has increased by nearly 40 votes since the discussion; but the result of the division is a very inadequate criterion of the feeling out of the House on the subject of this odious and unpopular

The commercial accounts are scarcely as favorable as the last. Several recent events, says the Times, have tended to damp enter-

The agitation for the Repeal of the Union in Ireland has become so formidable as to afarm the government, while it has already affected that most sensitive of all commoditiescapital. The immense gatherings in all parts of Ireland-the adhesion of the whole of the Catholic hierarchy to the cause, as declared the other day by one of their own body-the immense sums pouring in daily into the coffers of the Repeal Association—the tone of defiance recently assumed by Mr. O Connellthe sensation which has been caused by the government declaration of hostilities—all these causes will affect trade, and have already depressed the price of consols.

The intelligence from India and China is of considerable interest. In both countries matters again begin to wear a feverish aspect .-We make a few extracts.

The India mail of the 1st of April brings a confirmation of the brilliant success of Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, in the capital of which treasures and jewels to an amount considerably exceeding one million have been discovered. Doubts have been entertained if this treasure trove is to be considered prize money. Lord Ellenborough has declared, according to the rumor, in favor of the gallant ormy that won the city of Hyderabad. In the meantime the Governor-general has declared the Scinde to be a British province, abolished slavery in it, and appointed Sir C Napier to be governor; and also declared all transit duties abolished, and the Indus open to the ships of all pations.

new the conflict. The Bombay Government was most active in its efforts to send every succor to the gallant general, and troops have der to co-operate with those lower down the large STOCK OF GOODS,

has arrived at Bombay from Kurrachee, which brought intelligence to the 28th of March, and mentioned that a fight of the cash, produce, or good credit. And have I found brought ietelligence to the 28th of March, and cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found mentioned that afight of three days had taken that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured place between Sir Charles Napier and the it is at his Store in the Lower Town. Ameers, in which the British were successful. There was great loss on both sides,slain, but this part of the report was not credited.

For the Signal of Liberty. JACKSON COUNTY NATIONAL CELE-BRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JU-LY, 1843.

At a meeting of the committee appointed on the 10th inst. by the county delegation, to adopt and carry into effect an appropriate celebra tion of the 4th of July next. It was Resol ved, That the friends of Sabbath

Schools, Temperance, and National Liberty, celebrate that memorable day in the following manner, viz: 1st Form procession from the Session House

near the public square, and proceed with martial music to the grove in front of the Temperance House and be seated. 2nd. Open by prayer.

3d. Reading Declaration of Independence. 4th. Address on National Liberty.

5th. Address on the importance of Subbath 6th A Temperance Address.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President .- Rev. Mr. Jones, of Grass Lake Vice Presidents .- Rev. Mr. Harrison of Jack son, Thadeus C. Gilbert of Jackson, and R. B. Rexford of Napoleon. Mars'al of the day-John Collar.

Assistants.-Israel Love, of Napoleon, Mr. Cotton of Brooklyn, Doct. Bingham of Leoni A. H. Fifield, Mr. Manly.

Speakers of the Day. Reading Declaration of Independence, by the President, Address on Naare 40,000 looms, and their product is abou 550 .- read the Gospel of Matthew, because he slew two price 50 cents a year. It is filled with valuable tional Liberty by the Rev. Mr. Beckley of Ann

importance of Sabbath Schools, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison. Address on Temperance by the Rev. R. L. Myrick.

Particular invitation given to all the Clergy of very denomination and to all the soldiers of the Revolution and also of the Late War, and o the common schools and teachers.

The friends generally are requested to bring provisions sufficient for a suitable repast for

Resolved that the above be signed by the Presi-

lent and Secretary and published. THADDEUS C. GILBERT. Ch'n.

J. T. WILSON, Sec'y. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Thaddens C. Gilbert J. D. Cowden, S. B. Treudwell. R. C. Russell. J. T. Wilson, O. H. Fifield, Wm. Pool, R. Bush, Deacon Hodges, Deacon Wheelock, Mr. Ward, Thomas Magee, of Concord. John M. Reid, Wm. Fifield. Mr. Cole, of Rives. Mr. King. "

DENTISTRY

DR. JEWETT -Performs in the most skil-ful manner and with very little pain, all opations on the TEETH, necessary to preserve them and render them permanently useful.— METALLIC INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, inserted in the most beautiful manner on pivots or tine gold plate. DENTAL IRREGULARITIES in children remedied, and Tooth Ache effectually eured without the dread and pain of extraction.

His charges will be as low as those of any who

their work equally as well.

Ladies will be attended at their dwellings if so

desired. Satisfactory References given. Advice Ann Arbor, June 14, 1843.

9 9 9 9 Rare Chance for Industrious

Females. THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to the "LABORING FEMALES" of Washienaw and vicinity, that they will formish WOOL, of a superior quality, to be manufactured into cloth. The wool to be made into Rolls, before given out.

TERMS. The Rolls to be taken at the factory and made into flannel, one half of which is to be returned to the proprietors.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843.

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP- MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS. JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general as-tment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as Sheetings Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassi-mere, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons,

Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Cravats, Mous. de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Cof-

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

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farm N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giv

ng satisfaction in price und quality can be re-Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7tf

Murder & Suicide!

DASSING your streets a few days since. I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap cash Napier to be governor; and also declared all cansit duties abolished, and the Indus open to the ships of all nations.

The position of Sir Charles Napier in Hydronia and the Indus open to the ships of all nations.

Store' "Buffalo Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, derebad required to be attended to, for the po-pulation of some districts, led on by some of the disaffected Ameers, were preparing to re-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

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843.

For Sale BY the Subscriber, a good location for WOOL CARDING and CLOTH DRESSING, in the Township of Ajala, Simco Co., Home

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

District, U. C.

200 Acres, being part of the Estate known by the name of the Douglass Estate, in Shefford Township, Missisco County, Montreal Dis-trict, L. C.

-ALSO-A House and Lot in Michigan Village, five alles up the Huron River from Ann Arbor All or either the said possessions may be had heap for Cash, or for Land in this State. urther particulars inquire of the subscriber a Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

P. COMER. June 8, 1843.

Estate of Ira Durrin. THE Undesigned, Commissioners for receiv

ing 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, T. FOSTER. Ann Arbor, June 7, 1843.

For Sale.

O NE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG.
Lower Town. Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the

IT SIGNAL OFFICE. I

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 Michigen, wherein James Abbott is complainant, and Abigail Welch, David Eaton, George Welch, Henry Welch, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry,

Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the age of twenty-one years,—

Whereas, by a decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Elon Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteenth day of July, A. D. eight-een hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Com-plainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of lour hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eight-gen hundred and forty one, the date of a certain tenory, in said decree mentioned, and also the 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 lorty-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 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 six-teenth 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 nuarter 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. Dated this 2cth day of March, 1843. The above sale is adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the time and place above mention ed.

G. T. GRIDLEY, Master.

Ann Arbor, May 16, 1843.

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 Comple

YPSILANTI ACADEMY.

June 8th, 1843.

teachers' seminary H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

MISS C. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT. 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.

paratus, minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished

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.

Turrior 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. Mezzoting and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.0) each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

en.

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

BOARD, Including room and washing, from

\$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars nauire of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Weac, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindtheir own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a the public examination of the school. Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843.

CLINTON SEMINARY.

WILL commence on the first monday of June next, and continue twelve weeks. For common English branches, For the higher English branches, 3.00

4,00 For Latin and Greek, 5.00 GEO. W. BANCROFT, Preceptor. MRS. BANCROFT, Preceptress. Clinton, May 17, 1843.

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the 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, 1843.

LOST.
VAI UABLE UMBRELLA, cotton cov-

A er, which has been left at some store or dwelling in the village. The finder is respectfully requested to return it to G. BECKLEY.

CHEESE.

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

3,000

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

Of all kinds neatly executed at the Signal Office, at the shortest notice, and on the st reasonable terms.

Books Pamphlets Circulars. Handbills. &c. will be printed to order, at any time, with the utmost accuracy.

Orders by mail promptly filled.

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cuilery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Can-

ister Ink, of va-rious 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

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 Washtennw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 101 o'clock, A. M. in liber, No. 8, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hun dred and twelve dollars and sixty one cents.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be 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 hun-dred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less: excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, above described, which was heretofore deeded by Grove Barker and Persis Barker to Isaia Currier." Said Mortgage having been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.

GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.

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

TO CLOTHIERS ANDWOOL CARDERS.

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

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

trade may be enumerated:

Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel
Reeds 4-4 5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinett
Warp; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines, Parson's, also, two or th

Carding Machines.

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

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

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY

THE subscribers would inform the public the I they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machin-ery they now have, they are able to manufacture 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 37½ cents per yard for fulled 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

If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and turnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be

Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount required tor 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, nearly as can be done with reference to the

Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encourage 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 manufac The establishment is 21 milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron. S. W. FOSTER, & CO.

GRAVE STONES

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

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that

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

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

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

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late supertor 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 waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with four horses attached to it as any other horses, as will appear from The town and country are alike filled with their results.—

The town and country are alike filled with their results.—

The town and country are alike filled with their results.—

The town and country are alike filled with their results.—

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 al-tered before sold, so as to be materially dif-ferent from those made and sold by the sub-scribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimenta' to the utility of the machine. They 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 be 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 There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dexter village; and one at MAR-TIN WILLSON'S storehouse in Detroit-both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of

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

following recommendations.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

S W. Foster's newly invented Horse Powers for about five months, and threshed with it about 3000 bushels, and believe it is constructed on better principles than any other Horse Power. One of the undersigned has owned and used eight different kinds of Horse Powers, and we believe that four horses will thrash as much with this Power as five will with any other power with which we are acquainted.

H. CASE

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.

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.

H. CASE. S. G. IVES.

Scio. January, 12, 1842.

This is to inform the public that I have pur chased, and have now in use, one of the Horse Powers recently invented by S. W. Foster, & Co., and believe it be constructed upon better principles, and requires less strength of horses than any other power with which I am accounted.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

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

The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by fermers for whom I have thrashed.

E. S. SMITH. E. S. SMITH.

Scio. April 11, 1842.

SMUT MACHINES. The subscribers make very good SMUT

MACHINES which they will sell for \$60.

This machine was invented by one of the This machine was invented by the This those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

To Physicians and Country st of the machines that cost from 150

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FF-VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vege-table, 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

Look here! all mho try continue to buy them. they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above dis-

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harm-

proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of

ders from the country promptly attended to.
Ann Arber, (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 be-tween Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. The above is from the Seneca Fulls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their

periority. ELDRED & CO. January 12, 1843 46-6m. superiority.

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT, BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding coun-try, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING. GRAINING, 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 man-

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.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.

Peters Pills.

A mense circulation that ever try them coninvention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly etable; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-superior to any other ever offered to the publics to cure all diseases, because they are the

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

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the viltage of Ann Arbor which were believed by the purchasers to be those invented. used, and have no rival in curing billious lever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, culargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhora, flatulence, habitual constitueness, loss of appetite, bloched, or sailow complexion, and in all cases of tornor of the howels, where

The most triumphent 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 healper. ing 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. 'The perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly wrought, all the pills' hidden virtue is revealed, when called into action and here also its. 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 The attention of the reader is invited to the old wing recommendations.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of the certification. This proper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with them by residents of Michigan by the could be filled with the c

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy-ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples: a young lady sent her 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 cameto New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,) To resign his commission, his hour glass and

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

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

subscribers, who has had many year's experience in the milling business. We invite I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-16.

sway. While musing in cogneil what course to pursue.

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills.

These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter.

And leaves the blood as pure as water.

Now Peters makes, I've heard him say,

So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all: For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,

For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel. G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard. & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. less, 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 procured in favor of this medicine, but the procured in favor of the medicine, but the favor of the medicine, but the favor of the medicine, but the favor of the favor of the medicine, but the favor of the favor of the medicine, but the favor of the & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Mayithe same for its reputation.

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

May be a state depends and the literal way and the store of the country promptly attended to.

Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M.
Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Oct. 19, 1842

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND.

AVING purchased the entire Stock in trade tention in of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to their sojo wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods, [46-1y] 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.

MONEY TO BE MADE. THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neigh-boring counties, that he has an

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town. 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—tf.] JOEL R. HIDDEN.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im- CHEMICAL PLASTER,

The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Ferer, Quinsey,

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy ter those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easng pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, and

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is 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 analysis of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

For testimonials and certificates from persons

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:

H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, " C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine Danl, L. Kimberly, Schooleraft James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh,
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan,
J Millerd & Son, Dexter.
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin,

Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utics, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit. Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, E. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND.

J. H. LUND. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

NO FICTION ONE PRICE STORE.

THE subscriber still continues to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5, Huron Block, Lower Town, His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, 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 sel to all for the same price, and no amount of can make just as good bargains by sending an a In connexion with the store is a Grist and

FLOURING MILL, where he will constantly pay

Cash for Wheat

at the highest market price.

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

Merchants.



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

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

Ary and in Oit, F. agush Venntan Rea; 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.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house The house occupies an eligible position, on 27-1y the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph

streets, in a business part of the city. Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or at-

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

RAIL ROAD

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 avenue and Washing-ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the rewhere he intends at all times to buy FLAX ception of all those who may favor him with a SEED, (and other Seeds used in making O'l.)

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

Detroit, May 9, 1843. Sheep Shears. FOR Sale by

C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2

TO FAMILIES & INVALIDS.

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

Comsta les Co on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counter-

feits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure them next time he visits New York, or to write for them.

No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS

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

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

come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. ALL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admits of an out ward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-Bone, Spavin Wind-Galls, &c., are cured by Roofs' Specific; and Foundered horses entirely cured by Roofs Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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

BURNS & SCALDS

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

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of

the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affect. ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels,

and the general health. Octor O CYin HEADACHE DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY will effectually cure sick headache, either from the NERVES or bilious. Hundreds of families are

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

fect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS COUCLS pains in the bones, hourseness, and DRIGES

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

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

SARSAPARILLA, COMSTOCK'S COM. POUND EXTRACT. There is no other prepara-tion of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

DDEED ELENISE CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholemew's

DATEDORANTE

COUGHS & COLDS taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remem-

ber the name, and get Comstock's.

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

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Cometock 4- Co., in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most n coectable names in the country for these facts, so | More & Co.) that no one can fail to believe them.

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

Comstocksto Wholesale Druggists,

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

Ploughs! Ploughs!

OF CAN'T BE BEAT! ED THE subscribers have constant'y on hand a

PLOUGHS.

Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843. LANDS FOR SALE.

or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by approisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber.

The Washtenaw lands consist of 118 acres in the town of Webster, elightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and upper lands, good timber, running wa-

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

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

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

March 28, 1843.

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. tensive assortment of C.IBI.NET WARE, of every kind, quality, and description, of their

> New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and UPHOLSTERING done in all its various

and Veneurs-as cheep as the cheapest. WANTED.

In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, Ac. Ac. Ac. &c. ZUG. Detroit, April 17, 1843.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Canawood, 150 do Fustic 150 do Fustic 120 do Logwood,

6 hhds Copperas 4 do Riue Vitriol, pipes Ombre and Crop Medders, prime, lbs Extract Logwood,

600 do Bengal, Mauras and 300 do Blue Nugalis, (Alleppo,)

250 do Powdered Curcuma, 250 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis.

do Spirits Sen Salts, do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin,

P. ess Papers, Tenzles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dya Kettles, Pickers, Burling

MACHINE CARDS,

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

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

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

CELEBRATED

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

own of Wooster, O., (one of the firm of "Neil,

complaint since.

Wooster, Wayne Co., O., Dec. 19, '42. 5

If 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

large assortment of

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

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO.

THE undersigned is authorised to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at par, or their equivalent in cash;

ng, surrounded by settlements, good toads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultiva-

Willimery & Dress Waking. Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1845.

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

own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fash-tonable, good, and cheap as can be had West of

branches, and at the shortest notice,
CHAIRS: LOOKING GLASSES, AND
WILLOW WARE: also, Malogany Boards

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

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicar-

Redwoods, wast and and Alum,

600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,

250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Querceiron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit:

Irons, Nippers, Prussing of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843. 51tf

CHEMICAL PLASTER.

From Kimball Porter, Esq. Mayor of the 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 cuts, and have not been troubled with the

E. DEAN'S