

# SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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## THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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## POETRY.

### THE BIRDS.

O spare, in mercy spare the birds,  
That bless the field and glen—  
Whose tender and melodious notes,  
Revive the hearts of men.

Spare—spare the birds—the blessed birds—  
That now so sweetly sing—  
Whose presence speaks of happy days,  
And bright and beautiful spring.

Sweet messengers of love, O spare—  
Without them and the flowers  
They dwell among, how dark would be  
This blessed world of ours.

### ANNE.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

DEAR ANNE! it was a common wish, though vain,  
That all thy days might glide in sunshine by,  
And life no shadow know of misery;  
'Tis well the cup of humanity must drain  
Is dashed with bitter, though the lip would fain  
Turn from the draught, for they are strong alone  
To live and act, whose spirits off have known  
The stern and wholesome discipline of Pain!  
Therefore I say not, "unhappy as grief be thine,"  
But, "whether joy or sorrow mark thy way,  
Oh, be thy strength sufficient to the day,  
And cloudless sunlight gild that day's decline—  
So shalt thou know, Life's load at last laid down,  
Who meekly bears the cross is worthiest of the crown!"

### ETERNITY.

How fathomless thy depths, Eternity!  
Ten thousand ages pass away, and thou  
Art still the infinite unswerving Time,  
To thee a sizeless point is naught wherewith  
To measure thee, thyself immeasurable:  
Yet One of days the Ancient, sixth King  
Upon thy everlasting flood of ages,  
The great Unchangeable forever.

## MISCELLANY.

### MAY-DAY.

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

May-day in New-York is the saddest thing, to one who has been used to hunting mosses by the brook, and piddling in its waters.—Brick walls, instead of budding trees, and rattling wheels, in lieu of singing birds, are bad enough; but to make the matter worse, all New York moves on the 1st of May; not only moves about, as usual, in the everlasting hurry-scry of business, but one house empties itself into another, all over the city. The streets are full of loaded drays, on which tables are dancing, and carpets rolling to and fro. Small chairs, which bring up such pretty, cozy images of roly-pooly manikens and maidens, are going up from tilted porches, and spilling the milk on their night-gowns,—these go ricketing along on the top of beds and bureaux, and not unfeelingly pitch into the street, and so fall asunder.—Children are driving hither and yon, one with a flower-pot in his hand, another with a work-box, or oil-can; each so intent upon his important mission, that all the world seems to him (as it does to many a theologian) safely locked up within those little walls he carries. Luckily, both boy and bigot are mistaken, or mankind would be in a bad box, sure enough. The dogs seem bewildered with this universal transmigration of bodies; and as for the cats, they sit on the doorsteps, meowing most piteously, that they were not born in the middle ages, or at least in the quiet old portion of the world. And I, who have almost as strong a love of localities as poor puss, turn away from the windows with a suppressed anathema on the nineteenth century, with its perpetual changes. Do you want an appropriate emblem of this country, and this age? Then stand on the side-walks of New York, (if you can find a standing place), and watch the universal transit on the First of May. The facility and speed with which our people change politics, and move from sect to sect, and theory to theory, is comparatively slow and moss-grown; unless, indeed, one except the Rev. O. A. Brownson, who seems to stay in any spiritual residence a much shorter time than the New Yorkers do in their houses. It is the custom here, for

those who move out to leave the accumulated dust and dirt of the year, for those to clear up who enter. I apprehend it is somewhat so with all the ecclesiastical and civil establishments, which have so long been let out to tenants in rotation. Those who enter them, must make a great sweeping and scrubbing, if they would have a clean habitation.

That people move so often in this city, is generally a matter of their own volition.—Aspirations after the infinite, lead them to perpetual change, in the restless hope of finding something better, and better still. But they would not raise the price of drays, and subject themselves to exorbitant charges and great inconvenience, by moving all on one day, were it not that the law compels everybody who intends to move at all, to quit his premises before twelve o'clock, on May morning. Failing to do this, the police will put him and his goods into the street, where they will fare much like a boy beside an upset horse's nest. The object of this regulation is to have the Directory for the year arranged with accuracy. For as theologians, and some reformers, can perceive no higher mission for human souls than to arrange themselves rank and file in sectarian platoons, so the civil authorities do not apprehend that a citizen has any more important object for living, just at this season, than to have his name set in a well ordered directory. However, human beings are such creatures of habit and imitation, that what is necessary soon becomes fashion, and each one wishes to do what every body else is doing. A lady in the neighborhood closed all her blinds and shutters, last May-day; and being inquired of by her acquaintance whether she had been in the country, she answered, "I was *asked* not to be moving on the first of May; and so I shut up the house, that the neighbors might not know it." One could not well imagine a fact more characteristic of the despotism of custom and public opinion in the United States and the nineteenth century.—Elias Hicks' remark that "it takes live fish to swim up stream," is emphatically true of this age and country, in which liberty-caps abound, but no one is allowed to wear them.

### DRIESBACH, THE BEAST-TAMER.

Mr. Willis, in a letter to the National Intelligencer, thus pleasantly describes the performances of the celebrated Herr Driesbach, and his beasts, now exhibiting in New York:

"I have spent an afternoon, since I wrote to you, in the 'animal kingdom' of Herr Driesbach. Four elephants together were rather an uncommon sight, to say nothing of the melodrama performed by the lion-tamer. There was another accidental feature of interest, too—the presence of one or two hundred deaf and dumb children, whose gestures and looks of astonishment quite divided my curiosity with the show. Spite of the repulsiveness of the thought, it was impossible not to reflect how much of the difference between us and some of the brute animals lies merely in the gift of speech, and how nearly some human beings, by losing this gift, would be brought to their level. I was struck with the predominant animal look in the faces of the boys of the school, though there were some female children with countenances of a delicate and intellectual cast.

"It was an hour too early for the performances," and I climbed into the big saddle, worn by "Siam," and made a leisurely study of the four elephants and their keepers and visitors. I had not noticed before that the eyes of the huge animals were so small. Those of the "Hannibal," the nearest elephant to me, resembled the eyes of Sir Walter Scott, and I thought, too, that the forehead was not unlike Sir Walter's. And, as if this was not resemblance enough, there was a copious *issue* from the pump between his forehead and his ear! (What might we not expect if elephants had "ear paper and drink ink"?). The resemblance ceased with the legs, it was respected to Sir Walter to say: for Hannibal is a dandy and wears the fashionable gaiter-trouser, with a duffle once—the gaiter fitted to nearly every tail the warlike name of the elephant should be given to Siam, for the latter is the great warrior of the party, and in a fight of six hours with "Napoleon," some three months since, broke off both his tusks. He looks like a most determined brawler. "Virginius" (the showman told me) killed his keeper and made his escape into the marshes of Carolina not long ago, and after an absence of six weeks, was subdued and brought back by a former keeper, of whose discipline he had a terrified recollection. There are certainly different degrees of amiability in their countenances. I looked in vain for some of the wrinkles of age in the one they said was much the oldest; unlike his skins grow smoother with time—the enviable rascals! I noticed, by the way, that though the proboscis of each of the others was as smooth as dressed leather, that of Siam resembled, in texture, a scrubbing brush, or the third day of a stiff beard. Why he should travel with a "hair trunk" and the others not, I could not get out of the showman. The expense of training and importing these animals, is enormous, and they are considered worth a great deal of money. The four together consume about two hundred weight of hay and six bushels of oats *per diem*. Fortunately they do their own land transportation and carry their own trunks.

"At 4 o'clock Siam knelt down, and four or five men lifted his omnibus of a saddle upon his back. The band then struck up a march, and he made the circuit of the immense tent; but the effect of an elephant in motion with only his

legs and trunk visible (his body quite covered with trappings) was singularly droll. It looked like an avenue taking a walk preceded by a huge caterpillar. I could not resist laughing heartily. After one round Siam stopped and knelt again to receive passengers. The wooden steps were laid against his eyebrow, and thence the children stepped to the top of his head, thence and there a scurrier shortened the step by putting his foot into the ear of the patient animal. The saddle was at last loaded with twelve girls, and with this "fearful responsibility" on his back the elephant rose and made his rounds, kneeling and renewing his load of 'innocence' at every circuit.

"The lion tamer appeared and apparently astonished the crowd rather more than the elephant. A prologue was pronounced, setting forth that a slave was to be delivered up to wild beasts, &c. &c. A green cloth was spread before the cages in the open tent ('parious work,' I thought among such tender meat as two hundred children), and out sprang suddenly a full grown tiger, who seized the gentleman in flesh-colored tights by the throat. A struggle ensued, in which they roll over and over on the ground, and, finally, the victim gets the upper hand and drags out his devourer by the nap of his neck. I was inclined to think once or twice that the tiger was doing more than was set down for him in the play, but as the Newfoundland dog of the establishment looked on very quietly, I reserved my criticism.

"The Herr next appeared in the long cage with all his animals—lions, tigers, leopards, &c. He pulled them about, put his hands in their mouths, and took as many liberties with his stock of peltury as if it was already made into muffs and tip-pets. They growled and showed their teeth, but, came when they were called and did as they were bid, very much to my astonishment. He made a bed of them, among other things—putting the tiger across the lion and another tiger, and then pulling the leopard over his breast for a 'comforter!' He then sat down and played nursery. The tiger was as much as he could lift, but he seated him upright on his knees, dandled and caressed him, and finally rocked him apparently asleep in his arms! He closed with an imitation of Fanny Elssler's pirouette, with a tiger standing on his back. I was very glad, for one, when I saw him go out and shut the door. A man then brought out a young anaconda, and twisted him round his neck. (A devil of a *fox* it looked,) and, after enveloping himself completely in other snakes, took them off again like cravats, and vanished. And so ended the show. Herr Driesbach stood at the door to bow us out, and a fine handsome determined looking fellow he is.

From Dick's Celestial Scenery.

### OPINIONS RESPECTING THE SUN.

In the first place, from a variety of observations, it is now pretty well determined, that the solar spots are *depressions* and not *elevations*, and that the black nucleus of every spot in the opaque body of the sun is seen through the luminous atmosphere with which it is environed. This was first ascertained by numerous observations made by the late Dr. Wilson, professor of astronomy in the university of Glasgow. This conclusion is founded on the following facts. When any spot is about to disappear behind the sun's western limb, the eastern portion of the umbra first contracts and then vanishes. The nucleus then contracts and vanishes, while the western portion of the umbra still remains visible. When a spot comes into view on the sun's eastern limb, the eastern portion of the umbra first becomes visible, then the dark nucleus, and then the western part of the umbra makes its appearance.—When two spots are near each other, the umbra of the one spot is deficient in the side next the other; and when one of the spots is much larger than the other, the umbra of the largest will be completely wanting on the side next the small one. From various micrometrical estimates and calculation with regard to the breadth of the umbra and the manner of their appearance and disappearance, the doctor was led to the conclusion that the *depth* of the nucleus or dark spots was, in several instances, from 2,000 to nearly 4,000 miles.—In order to confirm his theory, he constructed a globe representing the sun, with certain hollows cut out to represent the spots or excavations, which were painted black with India ink, and the slope of shelving sides of the excavations were distinguished from the brightness of the external surface by a shade of the pencil, which increased toward the external border. When this artificial sun was fixed in a proper frame, and examined at a great distance with a telescope, the umbra and the nucleus, exhibited the same phenomena which are observed in the real sun.

Sir William Herschell, with his powerful telescopes, made numerous observations on the solar spots, and arrived at the conclusion, as Dr. Wilson had done, that the dark nucleus of the spots is the opaque body of the sun appearing through the openings of its atmosphere, and that the luminous surface of the sun is neither a liquid substance nor an elastic fluid, but luminous or phosphoric clouds floating in the atmosphere. He conceives from the uniformity of color in the penumbra or shadows, that below these self-luminous clouds there is another stratum of clouds of inferior brightness, which is intended as a curtain to protect the solid and opaque body of the sun from the intense heat and brilliancy of the

luminous clouds, and that, "the luminous strata are sustained far above the level of the solid body, by a transparent elastic medium, carrying on its upper surface, or at some considerable lower level with its depth, a cloudy stratum, which being strongly illuminated from above reflects a considerable portion of the light of our eyes, and forms a penumbra, while the solid body, shaded by the clouds, reflects little or none."

From the New Haven Palladium.

### NOAH WEBSTER.

Dr. Webster has been a long time before the public as a prominent individual in the various departments of society, and a short notice of the principal events of his life cannot be unacceptable to the public. He was born in West Hartford in this State, October 16th, 1758. He was a descendant of John Webster, one of the first settlers of Hartford, who was a member of the colonial council from its first formation, and subsequently Governor of Connecticut.

Noah Webster entered Yale College in 1774. In his Junior year, in the time of Burgoyne's expedition from Canada, he volunteered his services under the command of his father, who was captain in the alarm list. In that campaign all the members of the family, four in number, were in the army at the same time.—Notwithstanding this interruption in his studies, Mr. Webster graduated with high reputation in 1778. During the summer of 1779 he resided in the family of Mr. afterwards Chief Justice Ellsworth at Hartford. He was admitted to the bar in 1781. Subsequently, he engaged in the business of instruction and being strongly impressed with the defects of such books as were then used in elementary schools, published in 1783, at Hartford, his *first part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language*. The success of this work, and of others of the same class prepared by him, is well known. Mr. Webster early became a political writer. His first publication in this character was at Hartford in 1783, when the State was greatly agitated on the subject of half pay for life to the revolutionary army. For a series of papers in the Connecticut Courant under the signatures of Honorius, he received the thanks of Gov. Trumbull in person, and was highly complimented by other gentlemen of distinction. At various other periods of public excitement and difficulty, the aid of his pen was solicited by those who were best acquainted with his full and correct information on questions of public interest, and his ability to explain and defend his own views.

His 'Sketches of American Policy,' published in 1784, his writings in favor of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in defence of Washington's proclamation of neutrality and of the treaty negotiated with Great Britain, by Mr. Jay, had great influence on public opinion, and were highly appreciated. Various other topics during the same period were publicly discussed by him. In 1793, he commenced a daily paper in New York, which is now called the Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator.

Mr. Webster removed to New Haven in 1798, and in 1807 entered on the great business of his life, the compilation of a new and complete Dictionary of the English Language. This work he prosecuted amidst various difficulties and discouragements, and published the first edition of it in 1828. In the preparation of this Dictionary he was led to investigate to a great extent the subject of Etymology, and the relations of various languages to each other. This Dictionary has been more favorably received, than, as is believed, the author ever anticipated. His other publications are too numerous to be particularly mentioned here.

Dr. Webster formed no opinion without investigation, and such opinion, on any subject as appeared to him, after full consideration, to be correct, he never feared to express.—He strongly loved his country, and was a patriot of the Washington school. He lived and died in the faith of the gospel. For the last forty years of his life, though he had been long before a diligent student, he devoted his time to literary pursuits with an ardor rarely seen in any country, and especially in this. His study was his home; his books and pen his constant companions; and his knowledge to the last was constantly on the increase.—When such a man is taken from life, 'much learning dieth with him.'

Dr. Webster had enjoyed remarkably vigorous health, till within a few days of his death. On Monday of last week he was slightly unwell, but no alarm was felt by his family. His disorder, however, soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sank under the attack, till, at the time above mentioned, in the full possession of his reason, he died with entire composure and resignation.

The Vicksburg Sentinel says: "We see hundreds of thousands of acres of land advertised to be sold for taxes in this State, where the tax amounts to ten cents and the printer's fee for advertising the same to fourteen dollars."

## SELECTIONS.

### A TRIP TO N. CAROLINA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"The colored people would move South, if it was not for the cruel slave laws which are rooting out the inhabitants. Slavery is destroying the country by bad farming and bad laws. Virginia law sells all persons who have a colored skin, if they stay in the state over twelve months. They who live on the main roads leading to free States, see the effect of the law. Some of the inhabitants in Virginia following the example of Washington, free their slaves at their death. Some set them free and send them to free States. Some slaves buy their time and come away; some do better, and come away without paying the aristocrat for the privilege of walking with their own feet. All together, it makes a continual drain to and across Ohio, which will turn as soon as slavery is abolished. We met several companies on Salt Creek, who had been slaves; I asked how did you get free?—'Massa set us free.' Is massa living? 'No massa dead.' When men in their right minds are laid on their death-beds, they do all they can in freedom's cause, and too often their wills are not put in force.

I saw a great many curiosities. I saw a natural curiosity made by art, in Roanoke Co. Va.—a young black man gallanting two young white women, horse-back—one behind him, the other riding close by his side. I saw a Cuba blood-hound, and no end to dogs—old waste fields; few barns; a great many tobacco houses; slab-sided hogs, I passed over land covered with tobacco stubs, and no fence around it. Tobacco is so strong that no animals will eat or destroy it, except two legged ones. The negro quarters are little log huts, worse than the Indian cabins. They have hard times at some quarters; I called in at one and see an old black woman—I asked how they were getting along. 'O, very bad—they have sold all but me; they have sold even my baby; and are yet in debt; me is old and wont bring much, and they keep me to cook for 'em.' I saw more white blooded slaves than black ones, in other words, the slaves I saw had more white blood in their veins than black.

Several slaves ran away last fall from Carolina and got to Indiana, and were taken up near Lawrenceburgh, by some scoundrels.—Their master reached home with them a few days before I got there. They fare worse than their master's carrying horses. They are ordered out by day light and kept out until dark. About 9 or 10 o'clock A. M. cold victims are brought out, and at 3 or 4 P. M. often not enough. They have to steal or go hungry. The people are sadly troubled with thieves. Slavery is filling the country with thieves and mulattoes. On my return I passed the following resolution.

Resolved, That all persons who are not aiding the cause of immediate emancipation, are aiding annihilation.—*Philanthropist.*

### WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

The Liberator has compressed into the following article, much interesting information touching the West India Emancipation scheme during the past year. It is gathered from the statements of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society's Committee, who have been making diligent inquiries on the subject, and has received voluminous replies from the various colonies—all of a very satisfactory character."

"It appears that, in Jamaica, the wages given to field laborers average about 1s. 6d. per diem; rents of houses and grounds being charged separately. In Antigua and St. Kitts the average wages are 1s.; rent included.—This is a compensation which will make American laborers stare, and which they would justly regard in their own case as being wholly inadequate. Yet, for this small stipend, the emancipated slaves in the West India colonies labor cheerfully, and out of it, in many instances, contrive not only to support their families, but also to give substantial aid in the cause of religion and education. Labor is principally performed by the job, this plan being preferred by both the employer and the employed, whenever practicable.—St. Kitts being an exception. In Clarendon, (Jamaica,) the average rent of house and ground is 2s. per week; general size of ground, one acre. In Vere, the rental is 1s. per week; size of ground half an acre; and so in other places.

It has already been satisfactorily demonstrated, that the relative cost of production under freedom is not so great as it was under slavery—a point of no small concern to the planters in the South. In Spanish Town, according to the testimony of a large number of both managers and proprietors of estates, sugar is now manufactured at a cheaper rate than under the previous system of slavery and apprenticeship. This is also proved to be the cases in Antigua, St. Kitts, and other colonies. We are sorry to hear that women are yet in the field, and have not, as is generally supposed, being withdrawn in any great numbers from agricultural pursuits.

The enemies of emancipation predicted, before the act took place, that the effect of it would be to throw a large number of estates out of cultivation, both on account of the indolence of the emancipated, and the insecurity in which property of every kind would be held. But facts prove the fallacy of this, as well as the thousand and one other equally alarming predictions that were made to perpetuate slavery on the West India soil. In Clarendon, no estates have gone out of cultivation, except from causes wholly unconnected with the supply of labor. In Vere, all are in thorough cultivation. In St. Ann's Bay, Cornwall, Trelawney, ditto. In Antigua, some on those which had gone out of cultivation in the days of slavery, had been re-established, and works have been erected on lands, previous thereto considered waste. In St. Kitts, the cultivation is in many instances considerably extended over lands long lying waste.

It is gratifying to find that the laborers, trifling as is the recompense they receive, are by their industry and economy gradually becoming owners of the soil. The numbers in Spanish Town who have become proprietors of freeholds since emancipation, is from 1,000 to 2,000; and the number of acres possessed by them is very little short of 4,000. In St. Ann's, Brown's Town; about two-thirds of the laborers have purchased small freeholds. In Clarendon, the number of acres purchased by them is almost beyond belief. In Vere and Trelawney, many laborers have also purchased land. In St. Ann's Bay those connected with the congregations under the care of Rev. T. F. Abbott, have paid between £3,000 and £4,000, for land, since 1835, on which cottages are erected for between 200 and 300 families. More than £4,000 sterling, have been paid for land, by 396 persons connected with the congregation of Rev. B. B. Dexter. Of this number, 189 have expended £39,391, in building houses for themselves and families. In Antigua, the laborers have become purchasers of land, whenever and wherever opportunity presents itself. At present, the extent of their purchase is limited, for few persons will sell more than one acre to a laborer. And these are they, of whom it was slanderously predicted that, if set free, they would be vagabonds and idlers, incendiaries and cut throats! Where are their defamers?

But the successful working of emancipation is, perhaps most conclusively proved by a comparison of the relative value of land under freedom and slavery. In Brown's Town, most of the landed property has risen in value since the abolition of slavery. In Vere, the price of savannah land, in former time, was £2 2s.; since freedom, £9 12s.; one land £9 4s. per acre. In Clarendon, land has risen in value 400 per cent. During slavery, savannah land could be bought for £1 or £2, old currency; mountain land which could formerly be bought for £2, now costs from £8 to £10; and in the neighborhood of thriving villages, land will fetch from £20 to £30, old currency. In St. Ann's Bay, in many cases, the value of land has doubled or trebled; £15 sterling has been given per acre, for land for a township, which four years since, would not have been valued at £8. In Spanish Town, many of the properties are worth one-third more than they would have been valued at two or three years ago. Some are doubled in value; and lands which, during slavery, might have been purchased at from £2 to £4, now obtain a ready sale, at from £3 to £20, per acre. From £20 to £60, per acre have been asked for lands in the vicinity of towns.

The following gem from the Jackson Gazette is too valuable to be thrust into premature oblivion, or to be defaced by any comments of ours. Read it!

### PHILANTHROPY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE: Sir—I beg leave to occupy a small space in your paper, with my views of political Abolitionists. It is well known, and is a fact of general notoriety, that the Abolitionists are by every possible means, aiding the negroes in escaping from the Southern Planters to Canada; and they justify themselves for committing this kind of felony under the specious phrase, 'all men are born free and equal.' Can it be that these self-styled philanthropists labor under a delusion, by believing that they are advancing Equity? Is it not a fact well known to them, that they act in the capacity of British recruiting officers—that every negro they transport to Canada, adds strength to the British Army? Two regiments of black troops have already been equipped by the English Government and sent to India, to assist in oppressing the inhabitants and subverting their liberties! And how soon may Patriotic Ireland, in her struggle for Freedom and Equal Rights, feel the effects of the American Abolitionist's recruits? She may within a month be darkened with a cloud of Negro Soldiers! Thus, the abolitionists, in their sympathy for the slave, forget that when they turn him loose, they aid an arbitrary power in suppressing the efforts of the Patriot for Freedom. I am the more surprised, that Ca-



nadian Patriots, with whom I have fought to free the Canadas, while I have remained in banishment, have come into the U. States co-operating with the Abolitionists and indirectly furnishing the tyrants against whom we rose, with men to strengthen their oppressive power. And it is alarming, that parents will permit their children upon the great day of their Nation's Festival, to attend a public meeting to hear their country's patriots slandered, and be taught to hate its institutions.

Yours &c.,

JAMES GENMELL.

#### THE WESLEYAN CONVENTION.

This Convention, held at Utica, was full of interest. We condense from the Liberty Press, and private sources, a summary of its results.

There were about 175 delegates present, from ten States, besides other friends and well wishers, who waited to see the nature of the movement before joining in it. About 100 preachers were present. The leading spirits were Scott, Smith of Pittsburgh, and Horton. It was full of strong intellect, and instinct with brotherly love.

It appeared that about 150 preachers, and 5,000 to 8,000 members had already receded from the Episcopal Methodist Church; and a very large number of others had signified their readiness to do so.

The Convention was in session nine days. They completed the organization and discipline of their religious body, with great unanimity, though their discussions were often very warm.

The new Convention adopt the doctrines and general Rules of the old Church, with few modifications.

They utterly repudiate all connection with slavery; take total temperance ground, and are decided in their friendliness to Moral Reform, as well as to other modes of Christian benevolent action.

The officers of each church are to be chosen by the church. No minister is to be forced upon the church, contrary to their wishes.—But one grade of ministers is retained, called Elders, who are to be divided into three classes. The itinerants, the unstationed, and the superannuated, which embraces the aged and sick, who are unable to preach.

All ministers, engaged in preaching, are to be members of the Annual Conferences.

The local preachers, and preaching Deacons' offices, are abolished. No "Bishops," in the Episcopal sense, are provided. The President of each Annual Conference discharges duties very much like those of a Presiding Elder in the old body. The Conferences are composed of the preachers, and an equal number of lay delegates from the churches. In all divided votes, the lay delegates may vote separately, and a majority of both bodies is requisite to the passage of any law.

Preachers are ordained, or disciplined, at the Conference, or, in the intervals, by its President, assisted by a Council of Elders.

On the subject of Baptism, while Pedobaptist views were adopted as the rule, it was agreed that no man's standing should be questioned for dissenting from them.

The subject of Secret Societies was referred to the Conferences and Churches.

Arrangements were made for a present co-operation, and further union with the Reformed and other seceding Methodist bodies.

We are happy to learn that Father Shaw, of Vermont, so well known to our readers, united with the body, and is to be stationed at Preble, in this State, where a worthy brother has become responsible for his support.—*Alb. Patriot.*

#### DR. HILL'S SPEECH.

In this speech the old proslavery assertions are kept up, that abolitionists had deflected emancipation in Virginia, Kentucky, &c. had caused laws to be passed forbidding the instruction of slaves, had made their condition worse, and that slaves could not be liberated on account of the laws. The Dr. was probably as ignorant of the facts of the case, as those who will be misled by him. Laws have always existed in Virginia against the instruction of slaves, and their various amendments have for thirty years been growing more severe. In 1819 a law was passed against the instruction of 'slaves and free negroes,' making 20 lashes 'the penalty of their attendance on any school for learning them to read or write, either in the day time or night.'—How then did a New York Abolition society, by sending tracts to Virginia, cause this law to be passed, when no such society existed till 14 years after? In 1831 another law was passed for punishing those who should teach slaves or colored persons publicly or privately for pay; but this was two years before any abolition society existed in New York, and before the cause had exerted any influence upon this country. Yet this is the law to which the Dr. must have alluded, as the Revised Statutes of Virginia will show.

He also says that a bill favorable to emancipation passed the Virginia House of Representatives but through the influence of abolitionists was lost in the Senate. But this was early in 1832, before scarcely an abolition society was formed. Besides that bill was not an emancipation bill, but a bill to get rid of the free people of color by sending them to Africa; in other words, to make slavery more safe.

He says also, that slaves cannot be unconditionally liberated on account of the laws, but he probably forgot to say whether he and his brethren had done what they could for the repeal of those laws. Besides, those laws are practically obsolete, and a large number of petitions were sent to their last legislature

asking their repeal because they were a dead letter, causing only a liability to difficulty.

Every man, too, when he is informed on this subject knows that there has never been a time when the anti-slavery cause, or right principles, was so strong in those States as at the present time. Truly it is 'fated to error to run crooked.'—*Liberty standard.*

#### THE SLAVE POWER.

HON. EDWARD KENT EXCOMMUNICATED.—We are credibly informed that Albert Smith declares he obtained his appointment of Boundary Commissioner over Mr. Kent, by sending on to Washington, Mr. K.'s messages and other writings containing any thing against slavery, and at the same time referring to his own conduct & votes in unequivocal proof of fidelity to slavery. In this way he says he obtained his appointment.

#### ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION.

ROBERT RANTOUL, a distinguished democrat in Mass, was recommended lately for collector of the Port of Boston, and in expectation of the office, declined being run again for Congress. His opposers immediately paraded in the papers a manly letter of his on the subject of slavery, in many respects taking the same views as the liberty party. This was sent on to Washington, and nothing has yet been heard of his appointment.

#### ONE MORE ILLUSTRATION.

A man some months since was desirous to obtain a place in the clerk's office at Washington. He was born in Maryland, but had lived all his life from childhood in a free state. But knowing the hazard in applying as a citizen of a free state, he reported himself from Maryland, and obtained his appointment.—*Lb. Standard.*

Is not the north a conquered province?—Is it not time to have a liberty party, and to have it receive the vote of every man who has the spirit of a man left in him?

#### PITTSBURG POLITICS.

"They seem to be very well supplied with political factions at Pittsburg. On Wednesday last, the Anti-masonic Convention nominated a complete ticket; and on the same day, the Liberty men nominated another. The regular Whig and Democratic Ticket will be also nominated, and to the whole will be added the Working Men's Ticket!

A proposition was made by the Liberty Men to have the Anti-masonic Convention join forces with them; to which the Anti-masons did not accede."—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

This is true, with the exception of one little mistake. The Anti-masons made overtures to the Liberty men, which were kindly responded to—but the union between them failed, because each party chose to maintain its own ground. The Liberty men have got a full ticket. The Anti-masons, at their convention, adopted as their creed on the subject of slavery, with some slight modification, the series of resolutions passed by the State Liberty Convention at Columbus last winter.

It is no discredit to Pittsburg, to have so many parties—it rather indicates more personal freedom than is enjoyed elsewhere.—*Philanthropist.*

#### INCONSISTENCY.

A gracious Providence has given us a voice in choosing our own rulers—no gift is without its responsibility. In those countries where birth establishes a sovereignty and nobility, and their absolute will elects all inferior officers, the duty of Christians is to "pray for rulers and those in authority"—this is the most that they can do. But when, to the privilege of praying for rulers, is added that of a voice in their election, a new duty is enjoined, the discharge of which should ever correspond with the prayer. Can a man pray for honesty in a public officer, and vote for a knave—or wisdom, and vote for a fool? Just as consistently as the faithful husbandman may pray for a crop of wheat, and sow his field with tares. Yet, many an honest farmer, who understands very well the principle, that "whatsoever a man soweth shall he also reap," is guilty of this inconsistency, and the pernicious fruit hangs in dense clusters on every branch of our government.

#### DANIEL WEBSTER AND JOSHUA LEAVITT.

Webster proposes to give up protection of our Iron, Woolen, and Cotton Manufactures, (if we understand his Baltimore speech,) provided England will receive the productions of slave labor, cotton, rice, and tobacco, on easy terms; and as a salvo for the North and West, he says, you may just throw in your Indian corn at a nominal duty—corn that would not bear carriage to any foreign country!

Joshua Leavitt's famous wheat memorial, on the other hand, proposes that our Wheat, Flour, Pork, Lard, and other productions of the earth, viz., bread and meat, shall be received by Great Britain, duty free; and in return that we will limit our tax upon British manufactures to twenty per cent., (about the difference in freight, in proportion to value) and thus make the advantages equal to both countries. Senator Tappan (denounced by the Whigs, as an anti-tariff Locofoco), embraced Leavitt's commercial treaty report, had the memorial printed, and was prepared to report and defend a bill of this description.—Yet Tappan, if we believe the Whigs, is a low wages Anti-American Loco, and Daniel Webster, is a patriotic high protective Whig! Alas, for party names! Our tariff papers are generally copying Webster's speech, while that master-piece of tubular ingenuity, Leavitt's wheat memorial, remains unpublished by them, to this day. So much for the interests of industry.—*Spirit of Liberty.*

#### SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1843.

#### THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF MICHIGAN.  
For Vice President,  
**THOMAS MORRIS,**  
OF OHIO.

For Governor,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF SAGINAW.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**LUTHER F. STEVENS,**  
OF KALAMAZOO.

For Representatives to Congress:

FIRST DISTRICT,  
**A. L. PORTER,**  
OF WAYNE.  
SECOND DISTRICT,  
**R. B. BEMENT,**  
OF CALHOUN.  
THIRD DISTRICT,  
**WILLIAM CANFIELD,**  
OF MACOMB.

#### QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

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

In conclusion, we have one word to say to the genuine working Liberty man. You sometimes say to yourself, "I should like to do something for the liberty cause; but I cannot write, nor deliver lectures, and I have no funds. I would do something if I knew how." Here is something you can do. You have at least one neighbor or friend who can be induced to take and read 12 Liberty papers, and pay 25 cents for them. If he has not the money, you can agree with him to order the paper for him, and charge it to him on book account. In this way he can easily pay for it, and it will cost you nothing. If each subscriber will get us one more, though it be only for three months, we will warrant an increase in the liberty vote in the fall which will astonish every one. Do not wait for your neighbors, but recollect the age of miracles is past; slavery can only be abolished through a change of views in the community, and that change can only be induced by the truth presented to single minds.

Quarterly subscriptions will be received immediately to commence on the 15th of July. At the very low price we offer them, no papers will be sent without pay.

N. B. Postmasters will forward payments if requested.

#### "UNITY OF THE CHURCH."

This topic was much talked about during the session of the General Assembly and secessions were threatened both by Southern and Northern members. But as usual, the Slave-breeders came off victorious, and the Reverend Doctors of that Assembly were left to rob their fellow men a while longer without rebuke.

The Pennsylvania Freeman, whose editor was probably present at the session of the Assembly, says:

When the final vote was taken, a northern member was heard to ask Mr. Gideon, of Washington, "will you now go off?" "Oh, no," said he, "we will stay, and bring all the strength we can." And it is the fact, that there were several delegates from Kentucky and Missouri—Dr. Allen was one of them—who had waited a week with their credentials in their pockets, waiting to see the course the Assembly would pursue, and as soon as they found that no action was to be taken against slavery, came forward and tabled their names as members of the Assembly. "Verily, they have their reward." Mr. West and the others may rejoice again over what God has done for the church. He may indulge the hope, now that they are on the right track, of soon equaling in numbers at the South their brethren of the Old School General Assembly; a hope not without its inspiration to men of his stamp.

The Mr. West here alluded to is pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Monroe, in this State. Our friends who were present at the Anniversary last winter, cannot have forgotten the thrilling and eloquent appeals in behalf of the slave to a crowded audience in the Court House at Ann Arbor. They will regret to find that he who could plead so eloquently for the oppressed, and we doubt not so sincerely too, should neutralize his happiest efforts by opposing almost every kind of action against Slavery. We have not seen the report of his late speeches, but we gather the following things respecting his position from various sources.

1. According to the N. Y. Evangelist, he urged, in a warm and decided manner, the adoption of a resolution leaving the whole matter where it was in 1839.

2. He took ground against any action of any church judicatory against the sin of man-stealing, from the church session to the General Assembly, provided there was danger of dividing the church. See our correspondent's letter from Detroit last week. This, of course would make slavery perpetual in the Church.

3. In giving a narrative of the state of Religion in Monroe Presbytery, Mr. West said, "the cause of the oppressed is dear to our hearts, though the rampant spirit of ultra abolition has declined." What kind of Abolition that is, may be gathered from the fact that he opposes all action in the church, as above stated, and that he was understood to express himself last winter against all political organization for its overthrow in the State.

It is not just to say, however, that he approved of using political influence against it otherwise than by an organization, and declared he never had voted for a slave-holder, and he never would. We wish every Presbyterian in the Free States could say as much. In Monroe city and county we supposed but little "abolition" properly speaking of any kind could be found. What other counties constitute that Presbytery we know not. But if Mr. W. means "the rampant spirit" of the Liberty principles "are on the decline," we should like to know it. Our impressions were of a very different nature.

4. The Pennsylvania Freeman commences an article thus:

#### ACTION VS. PROFESSION.

Mr. West, a portly and jolly looking member of the General Assembly, was quite pathetic in the debates on slavery, about the danger of a division of the church; and he came to the conclusion, that it should take place, in consequence of resolutions against slavery, he should certainly "die of grief." We do not agree with him as to the probability of such an occurrence. He has passed through one division and retained his flesh, which, notwithstanding the authority of Falstaff, we cannot consider a sign of excessive grief.

We have been informed that Mr. West represented an anti-slavery Presbytery. If so, the Presbytery ought to be ashamed of their delegate; for he was one of the most determined opponents of anti-slavery action of any man in the Assembly. To be sure, he professed to be an anti-slavery man; but if it had not been for his professions, no one would have ever suspected him of entertaining any such views. He listened to the avowals of men, that they were slaveholders, and their arguments to prove from the Bible that slaveholding was no sin, without raising his voice in testimony against them. His great object seemed to be to propitiate the pro-slavery portion of the Assembly, and preserve the bonds of their union.

These remarks on the course of Mr. West may seem to some invidious, and to him they may appear as evidence that "the rampant spirit of ultra abolition" is still raging at Ann Arbor. But he can have no just cause of complaint. He professes to abhor slave-holding, and we cannot doubt that he does; and yet, if we have apprehended his position rightly, he opposes nearly all efficient action in Church or State. Shall we cease to speak while he warmly enters the lists against us? Shall we be dumb forever lest his idolized organization should be endangered?

But let us consider for a moment what is implied in that "Unity of the Church" for which he pleads.

A church, in its common sense, designates a body of Christians, united under one government for purposes of worship and spiritual improvement. It is obvious that if all the members exhibit the fulness of the Christian graces—if every one is kind, loving, forbearing, long-suffering, merciful, devout, &c., they will live together in perfect harmony, so far as alienations of feeling are concerned. No quarrels could arise in such a community.—Now suppose this church to receive an accession of as many more members—proud, extortionate, unjust, envious, covetous, deceitful, violent—or, if names make a difference with you, let them be rich, fashionable slave-traders and breeders, genteel horse jockies, and wholesale distillers and liquor merchants, who can ride to church in their carriages, while their dealings reach to the other side of the globe. The moment these enter the church, there will be a marked division of feeling.—The humble, Christ-like portion of the church will love to associate together, because they are of a kindred spirit. They will instinctively disapprove of the actions of their new comrades. These, in their turn, will hate that purity and moral excellence which they behold in the older members, and which daily convict them of sin. Here, then, is a fundamental difference of feeling between the two parts of the church, which cannot be obliterated without a change of moral character on one side or the other. In such a church there cannot be a unity of feeling.

This radical difference will show itself in a discordance of opinion and action in a vast variety of ways. One portion will oppose slave-breeding, gambling, rum-selling, &c. as condemned by the Bible, while the other, from the same Bible will undertake to show that they are in accordance with the divine will. Thus there will be a perpetual controversy respecting the sins which the church members love, while on the other points all may be perfectly agreed. Even the Pharisees, who devoured widows' houses, were remarkable for making long prayers, they honored the Sabbath, gave alms, fasted often, and were zealous for the law.

Now, the only way that the unity of such a church can be preserved, is by OPENLY TOLERATING THE SINS OF ITS MEMBERS. We defy Mr. West and the whole General Assembly to devise any other way of maintaining peace in its borders. This plan they have adopted. Who does not see that Satan himself can afford to be a church member, pray, declaim against Dancing and Sabbath-breaking, go to meeting and even fast, if he can have a portion of his brothers and sisters put under his absolute control, from whom he may extort the gratification of every want, every lust, and every whim. How generous he could be to his minister—how beneficent to the foreign heathen—how many Bibles he could send to foreign Pagans, when it could be done by an easy robbery of those for whom Christ died!

We take ground, then, against Mr. West and his co-adjutors, not because they advocate the unity of the Presbyterian church, but because their unity is founded in a toleration and support of a sin of the blackest dye.—Mr. West fears lest these acknowledged man-stealers should voluntarily withdraw from the Assembly in case that body should stigmatize

their abominations as sin; and should such a result take place through the assent of Mr. West, he verily believes he should die with grief! Can it be that such a sentiment came from the mouth of a delegate from Michigan! For shame, Sir, for shame! If you had no self-respect, could you not withhold the expression of such despicable servility for the honor of your constituents?

#### OLD ORGANIZATION.

The N. E. A. S. Convention lately met for three days in Faneuil Hall, Boston; but for greater convenience, was adjourned to the Miller Tabernacle. The attendance averaged 2,000, and was sometimes considerably larger. This body were of the Old Organization, or Garrison party, and of course, with much real worth and intellectual weight of character, comprised the choicest of all the wild and enthusiastic reformers of New England. The proceedings are represented as having been highly animated and interesting. Besides the "Address to John Tyler," an "Address to the Slaves" was also adopted, advising them of the efforts making at the North for their rescue, and recommending to them to co-operate in obtaining their liberty by every proper and peaceable means. A Declaration was read and adopted by the Convention, declaring solemnly, that they will not be held by any portion of the Constitution or laws of the land which contravene the laws of God, or the dictates of conscience, but in these things they are not subject to its authority, and will not obey its commands. Some sweeping resolutions against all existing Christian organizations, the clergy, and the clerical office were offered but were laid on the table.

#### COMPULSION.

In answer to our inquiry, "Why support an inveterate Slaveholder for the Presidency," the Jackson Gazette says among other things:—"Could we by our vote, or influence of our press, banish from our country the evil of slavery, we should not hesitate where our course of duty would be. But without that point, and compelled to elect between two alternatives, either to sustain a slaveholder who is willing to ruin the north from the aggrandizement of the south, or a slaveholder who is above personal considerations, in the declaration of his opinions as a statesman, we are the advocates of the election of a man who will do the most to promote the interests of the entire community."

In what sense are you "compelled" to sustain with your press or your vote a slaveholder at all? Are there no Whigs capable of being President in the Free States? Yes, you might answer, many; but then none of them could be elected, because the Whig Slaveholders will not vote for any but one after their own hearts. Thus the Northern Whigs are kept in subjection to the slavebreeders, and "compelled" to vote for such of their number as they shall designate. Such is the degraded situation of the Northern Whigs, and such it will be while the Northern and Southern portions act together.

The Albany Patriot says that at the recent charter election in Lockport, the whigs polled 200 votes, the Liberty men about 130, and the Locos 40. Think of that, Gov. Marcy! Forty Democratic votes! This is the sport of "fanaticism" which you so much deprecated in one of your annual messages, and which, you had the effrontery to assure your brethren north and south, "having served a temporary purpose, was happily subsiding!" And these are the men—these nearly 200 in one little village, whom you would have "indicted at common law," for this "species of interference" with the "peculiarly" rotten system of slavery which is now fostered by the Government of the United States!

The Richmond Religious Herald (Baptist) denies that Elder Knapp was driven from the city by threats of personal violence. He was asked to come to Richmond with the understanding on the part of the church that "allusion to our domestic institutions in the pulpit would be deemed improper and offensive." But he, not having the fear of slaveholders sufficiently before his eyes, made allusions to the subject which caused the trustees to close the meeting, and he departed of his own accord. This kind of supervision much resembles that which the ancient Pharisees attempted to exercise over Christ and the apostles.

A writer in the Albany Patriot, referring to the strong feeling in Western New York in favor of fugitives, and in opposition to the human hounds from the South who came after them, says that this latter class have much more to fear from the action of a large portion of the mechanics and laborers of the country, than they have from professed Abolitionists. The latter are men of peace, conscientious, and well principled; while you can hear the others swear that they are not abolitionists; and they are not; but thousands of them, from the mere sympathies of humanity, will risk their lives before they will suffer a fugitive to be taken back into servitude.

Badly off. The Massachusetts Whig State Convention have resolved, that "the present administration of our State Government is wrong in every respect!"

An English writer, remarking on the infamous character of Bennett's Herald, accounts for the fact that it is read by 100,000 persons, by saying that there are 100,000 Bennetts in America. A legitimate conclusion.

#### SEDUCTION AND DEATH.

The papers contain an account of a case of Seduction, Abortion, and Death, in Farmington in this State. The seducer was a married man, and his victim, a young lady of much respectability residing in his family. We shall not enter into the revolting details.—The arrival of the relatives is thus mentioned in an exchange:

"The scene presented on the arrival of the afflicted mother and sister from Detroit, is said to have been heart-rending to the last degree. When that sad intelligence was communicated to that too fond and unsuspecting parent, that her daughter lay in the cold arms of death, at Farmington in this county, it required the utmost powers of persuasion on the part of the messenger who was despatched for that purpose, to convince her of the fact. She could not and would not believe it. She was sure that her child was then safe with her friends in Toledo, and she remained partially incredulous until she arrived and saw her with her own eyes! The wife of the vile seducer was also present, and with all the eloquence and earnestness of woman's confidence and tried affection, protested her husband's innocence and the impossibility of his having had any thing to do in the perpetration of so foul a crime, until her mouth was closed by his confession, to her face, that he was the guilty wretch!"

The abortion was produced in some way by violence, but her death resulted from subsequently taking cold. So it appears from the testimony before the jury of inquest.

The seducer, named Plumstead, is a gentleman at large, and is like to be; for adultery has ceased to be a crime, and is now only "an indiscretion." All the State may be converted into a general Sodom, and there is no law to restrain iniquity in this respect, but every man is left to do that which he pleases, whatever be the consequences.

#### THE TIMES.

We have heard the cry of "Hard Times" so long, that some begin to be discouraged, and have ceased to look for any material alteration for the better. Such we apprehend, will soon find their conclusions to be incorrect.—Things are shaping themselves materially for the better. Several hundred rotten Banks have burst upon the currency, what there is of it, is what every one has been wishing for—Gold and Silver, or their equivalent. We do not see how any one can grumble at that. But money is said to be scarcer now than it ever has been in Michigan. Well, what of that? Specie has been imported into the country to the amount of \$27,000,000 in a year or a little more; and some of it will get out to the West. It is so plenty in New York that the Banks are unable to discount at the legal rate of interest, because private capitalists will loan at four and five per cent.

Another thing that will help us is the revival of emigration. As business revives at the East, farmers are enabled to sell their farms there and make purchases here—thus bringing accessions, of capital, labor, and knowledge.

It is supposed the recent alteration of the British Canadian Tariff will operate favorably for the interests of the bordering States. But to what extent cannot be fully determined but by experience. We are inclined to think that wheat, under the new specie basis of prices and labor, will bring a remunerating price, and somewhat more.

Thus returning prosperity may be anticipated by all classes except one—those laboring under heavy liabilities contracted during the time of speculation. The interest on these is annually augmenting the burden of the debtor, while the property for which his obligations were given has depreciated often to a mere trifle. Nor is there much hope of any considerable rise of real estate, until several hundred millions of paper money can be manufactured again. But the number and liabilities of this class of debtors will be gradually diminished by bankruptcy, compromise, partial payments, and exchanges of property.

As the farmers are by far the most numerous portion of the community, we cannot but hope, that as they enter upon this more favorable state of things, they will learn the superiority of cash transactions over the old-fashioned credit system, and by making their sales and purchases for ready pay only, thus establish the cash system of business as the prominent one of the community.

Accounts from the Sandwich Islands state that the recent act of session of the Islands to England was effected in the most indecent and insulting manner. Lord George Paulet, Captain of H. B. M. ship Curyford, threatened to bombard the town if his demands of heavy pecuniary claims were not complied with in twenty-four hours. The King, being unable to pay the sums, or to resist, determined to throw himself on the generosity of the British nation. The protest of the King against this act of usurpation has been received at Washington. The independence of the Sandwich Islands has been acknowledged, it is stated, by this country, and England, and some other nations. The commerce of the Islands with this country is considerable. About 200 American vessels arrive there annually. In case the canal uniting the two oceans should be completed, they will become a very important station.

Rev. Dr. Hill said in the General Assembly, that if he had 500 Slaves in Virginia, he would not set them free under present circumstances. "He was convinced that a slave who had a good master, was better off than if set free. At any rate, under existing circumstances, it would be unwise to set slaves loose, for the name of liberty, and for nothing else." Such is the doctrine taught by one of the most venerable fathers of the Presbyterian church.



"United States Clarion."—We have received the first number of a paper with this title, which hails from Troy, New York. It is published by a committee of colored citizens, and is devoted to the advocacy of their rights. The present number displays a fine spirit.—It contains a call for a National Convention of colored citizens to be held at Buffalo on the third Tuesday of August. We have waited for some time that the colored part of our citizens could agree upon some plan of National and State organization, by which they might unitedly act for the elevation of their race.—They might support a national paper of their own, through which a vast variety of facts respecting their condition would find their way in to the papers generally, and do very much towards obliterating the prejudices existing against them, which are generally as foolish as they are wicked. We hope their Convention will agree upon something that will be general, useful, and efficient in its results.—"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

The O. S. General Assembly have an annual sermon on Popery preached to them. Would it not be well for them to examine into the practices of their own members, far worse than those they allege against the Papists—towards their colored brethren in the churches? Do they not withhold the Bible from them—pen them up in churches like cattle—and sell them at auction? Then talk about Popery—for shame!

For several years past, the friends of Sabbath Schools, Temperance, and Human Rights, in Jackson County, have had a celebration on the Fourth of July distinct from the old fashioned Rum and Gunpowder system. The Editor of the Jackson Gazette, (Whig) enters his protest against such an amalgamation in future, because it has a tendency to clog the onward progress of Temperance and Sabbath Schools by the opposition that a portion of the community will manifest to the cause of Human Rights—especially when these rights are proposed to be supported by political action. This is a very reasonable caution. An address on the great principles of Liberty, and the necessity of supporting them by every proper means, might have a bad effect on five hundred or a thousand Sabbath School scholars!

At the late meeting of the General Assembly in Philadelphia, in a discussion on adopting some resolutions on the Sabbath, Dr. Beecher dwelt upon the power of a single self-evident principle, held clearly and repeatedly before the mind. The Temperance reformation had been achieved on this principle. He said that by this power—the awakening effect of simple truth, pressed upon the mind and conscience of the nation, a public sentiment may be formed, which will work out an effectual reform. It was the Scriptural method—the Apostle, though he had confidence in the knowledge of his brethren, yet felt himself authorized to stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance. Dr. Beecher has hit the grand principle of all reforms—the simple truth, kindly, plainly, and perseveringly presented to the mind.—This is precisely what we are doing in the Anti-slavery cause.

At the late Anniversary of the American A. S. Society, a large portion of which has been much opposed to Liberty nominations, the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That while we disapprove of organizing a permanent abolition political party, we recommend to voting abolitionists temporary nominations for the concentration of their votes, so long as the candidates of the existing parties refuse to declare themselves in favor of the objects expressed in the foregoing resolutions."

We are gratified to find our brethren agreeing with us in the necessity of independent nominations, whether temporary or permanent. Let the principle be carried out.

"What is the difference between worshipping a Church organization and a Golden Calf?"—Liberty Standard.

A kind of Influenza, accompanied by cough, sore throat, rheumatic pains, &c., is prevailing extensively through our village. Our exchanges mention its prevalence in many places.

Daniel King was elected to Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts by a falling off of the Democratic vote. In No. 3. Whittier, the Liberty candidate, received 807 votes at the fourth trial. No choice.—The other two districts have done well.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Detroit, last week, to invite Mr. Tyler to visit that city, it was voted by a large majority that he be not invited.

A correspondent of the New Haven Register thus describes Mr. Botts:

"I need not tell you who Mr. Botts is; he is well known throughout this whole country; and whether his reputation is an enviable one, I will not pretend to say; but I had expected in the renowned and celebrated champion of Whiggery, the impeacher of the President, the leader of Capt. Tyler, a different man from the one before me. Could it be, that I saw in that man—blatant and slovenly in appearance—about forty years of age with a pitcher of brandy punch in one hand, and a glass in the other, the great Mr. Botts? I rubbed my eyes, and looked, and rubbed and looked again, and turned to this one, and that; I inquired whether they were sure that it was Mr. Botts. Yes, it is he; and oh, fancy what a cheat!"

Cars run through from Boston to Portland, 112 miles, in five hours. The fare is one dollar.

We are requested by Mr. Glover to state that the Literary Messenger has been suspended for the present, on account of the extreme pressure of the times, and will be resumed in the fall if circumstances will permit.

The papers contain an account of a second and more extensive insurrection of the slaves in Cuba, by which many planters and their overseers and families had lost their lives. But the latest papers are perfectly silent respecting it.

## General Intelligence

### LIFE AT THE SOUTH.

An Awful Tragedy.—The Washington (Arkansas) Telegraph of the 24th ult. brings us intelligence of a shocking murder committed in Moore's Ford, Ouachita County, Arkansas.

Mr. Ezra Hill, of the firm of Hill & Butler, was the owner of five negroes—a man and his wife and their three female children, the eldest about fourteen and the youngest about nine years old. Mr. Hill, on the 15th ult. gave the mother orders to do certain work, which she refused, and being threatened with punishment, she ran and made her escape to the woods. Her husband then seized a club and made an attack upon Mr. Hill, inflicting several severe blows, when his daughter, a girl of 15, interposed between them, and received a blow intended for her father, and fell to the earth mortally wounded. Mr. Hill finally overpowered the negro, and wrested the axe from him. His little son, a lad of 14, ran to the house for a gun loaded with buckshot, which he discharged into the shoulder of the negro. The fellow, however, did not fall, but took to his heels. He found his wife and children upon the banks of the river, and having explained to them the crimes which he had committed, he insisted that they should die with him, and after much constraint he succeeded in drowning himself and his three children. His wife escaped by clinging to a tree. A party in pursuit discovered her in this situation and subsequently recovered the four bodies of the drowned negroes, and buried them. Mr. Hill's daughter still survived at the last accounts.

The Richmond whig contains a letter from A. B. Timberlake, sheriff of Hanover county, Virginia, giving an account of his attempt to serve a writ upon Hector Davis, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney, for the county. He found that functionary in the field, with three or four negroes at work, and a yellow boy—said to be his son, sitting before him holding a gun. On seeing the sheriff, the lawyer took the gun from the boy and threatened to fire upon the writ-bearer, who thereupon gravely remonstrated with him on the folly of shooting a gentleman for the paltry sum of "twenty-eight dollars and fifty cents." A scuffle took place between the parties in which the sheriff succeeded in wresting the gun from the attorney, who finding himself in danger of being conquered, called for assistance upon his black man Robinson, and the yellow boy, to whom it seems he stood in the double relation of parent and master. The sheriff thus graphically describes the scene which followed:—

"A negro, whose name was Robertson, as I understood him, ran up with the yellow boy George, and the negro fellow seized the gun I was then holding, and the yellow boy seized me by the leg, Davis holding me by the breast of my coat. The negro holding the gun shoving me, and the yellow boy having hold of my leg, they shoved me backwards some ten or fifteen paces, when I came to the ground with Davis and his yellow son on me. As soon as I came to the ground, Davis caught up a handful of mud and threw it in my face; I then let the gun go and turned myself under them, and was getting up when he caught me by the head, he properly declares to me very disgraceful, and ordered his negro fellow to seize me some two or three times, which he did by the leg, and threw me on my back again, father in the mud, with Davis and the yellow boy both on me. Davis then threw several handfuls of mud in my face, striking me with his fist and gouging my eyes—the yellow boy scratching and choking me, at the same time insisting on killing me, saying that he had rather kill me than to kill a dog."

We know not which most to admire in this affair, the temerity of the sheriff Timberlake, in presuming to ask a slaveholder to pay his debts, or the filial heroism of the "yellow boy," whose laudable efforts at "scratching and choking" while his father was employed in the gentlemanly and delectable operation of "gouging," shows him to be a worthy scion of slaveholding chivalry.—Emancipator.

Attempt to Murder.—Celestion, a slave of Mr. Barkley, was yesterday brought before Recorder Baldwin on the charge of assaulting and wounding Henry Nichols with intent to kill. It appeared that Nichols recognized the slave as a runaway, at the new basin, on Sunday evening, and that when he attempted to arrest him, Celestion drew a razor and made a cut at his throat, which wounded him in the shoulder. He will be tried under the Black Code, and will doubtless be made to forfeit his life for the offence.—N. O. Courier.

Murder of a Family.—A Negro Burned.—We learn from the Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer of the 8th, that a family by the name of Cox, was recently murdered near the Choctaw line, on the Potomac river.

Mr. Cox, (the Intelligencer says) was a blacksmith, and had been working in the Indian country, either among the Creeks or Seminoles, under the employ of the United States, and had lately moved into the State and settled in Scott county, at the place where he and his family were murdered. An Indian and a negro, who were supposed to be the murderers, were pursued and arrested in the Indian country, and were brought back and delivered to the civil authorities of Scott county. They confessed that they committed the crime. It appears from their statement that the Indian shot Mr. Cox, and at the report of the gun Mrs. Cox ran to the door, and the negro knocked her down with an axe and killed her, and then killed a small child and cut its head off. They then robbed the house, and found something like a thousand dollars. They were placed in jail; but the populace became so much enraged that they went to the jail and took the negro out, tied him to a stake, and burned him to death.

A duel took place at Vicksburg, on the 16th ult., between William E. Lake, a member of the bar, and Thomas E. Robbins, formerly president of the Commercial Railroad and Banking Company. They fought with yagers—distance fifty paces. At the second fire, Lake was shot through the leg near the knee—Robbins escaped uninjured.

Important from Hayti.—We learn from Captain Smith, of the brig Fairfield, arrived last evening from Port au Prince, that there has been a reduction of duties in all the ports of the island one half on the following articles: beef, pork, flour, rice, cod-fish, lard, butter, mackerel, herrings, in the ports of Port au Prince, Gonaïves, Cape Hayti, Port au Plat, Aux Cayes, and the city of St. Domingo. The following articles are free: boards, plank, scantling, shingles, nails, tiles, flagging stone, points and all other articles used in building houses. Vessels are permitted to go to only one port on the island to discharge their cargoes, but can go to other ports to take in their outward cargo. This took effect on the 10th May.—N. Y. Express.

## BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION!

The Boston Times represents that arrangements are making for a most imposing celebration on the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, the 17th of June. The President of the U. S., Hon. A. T. Uphur, Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Chas. A. Wickliffe, P. M. General, and Hon. J. M. Porter, have accepted the invitation to be present. The Governors of all the States have been invited. Mr. Webster will deliver the oration. Gen. Chandler, of Lexington, the Chief Marshal, has been indefatigable in his exertions to make the most suitable preparations for the event. Several military corps from Providence, a regiment from Nashua, N. H., several military Companies from Boston, amounting in all to no less than 3000 men will be present.

They Deceive No One.—The swaggere is invariably an impostor; the man who calls loudest for the waiter, who treats him worst, and who finds more fault than any one else in the room, when the company is mixed, will always turn out to be the man of all others the least entitled, either by rank or intelligence to give himself airs. People who are conscious of what is due to them never display irritability or impetuosity; their manners insure civility—their civility insures respect; but the blockhead or the coxcomb, fully aware that something more than ordinary is necessary to produce an effect, is sure, whether in clubs or coffee-rooms, to be the most fastidious or capricious of the community, the most restless and irritable amongst his equals, the most cringing and subservient before his superiors.

The Secretary of War.—It is stated by the Madisonian, that the present Secretary of war and his two brothers were the sons of a farmer in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who was a Revolutionary officer; that, like their neighbors, they were in the habit, some thirty-five years since, of carrying the produce of the farm to Philadelphia market; that one of the brothers is Governor of Pennsylvania, another was Governor of Michigan, and the third Secretary of War; and that all the parties owe their elevation to the fact that their parents carefully educated them.

A Strange Visitor.—There is now lying at the wharf of Messrs. Lawson, Howard & Co. the queerest looking steam water craft that ever condescended to pay us a visit. She came in from Buffalo on Wednesday evening at the rate of ten miles an hour. She is nothing more or less than an Erie Canal boat, propelled by a small but powerful engine, with a paddle wheel astern, and a smokepipe in the centre. She is commanded by Capt. P. Hotaling, who proceeds with her to Green Bay, and from thence up the Fox River, over the rapids, to Port Winnebago. She is intended to ply regularly between the latter place and the rapids of Fox River, (twenty miles above Green Bay) and will be adapted to carrying passengers and towing the Durham boats laden with lead, which is transported up the Wisconsin river to within one mile of Port Winnebago; and this one mile is all the portage required between Galena and New York, by way of the Lakes. The enterprise is a novel and a laudable one, and we have no doubt it will be crowned with entire success.—Det. Advertiser.

Neville B. Craig Esq.,—heretofore the Liberty candidate for Congress in the Pittsburgh District, has been nominated by the Antislaverys. He is said to be a gentleman of the highest worth. His competitors for the nomination were Hon. Harmer Denny, and Hon. Walter Forward, late Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Craig will probably be elected by the Liberty men and Antislaverys.—Patriot.

Cotton Manufactures in Mexico.—There are in the Republic of Mexico 53 cotton manufacturing, with an aggregate of 135,000 spindles. They work up daily on an average, 62,622 pounds of cotton, and produce 43,760 pounds of thread, which when woven into cloth, &c. is worth \$43,037.

A Constantinople letter of the 15th of March, says—"On the 15th a firman appeared, abolishing the feudal system in Bosnia, and placing the Christians of that province on the same line as Mussulmans. Up to this period the villages of Bosnia had belonged to Mussulman owners, who exercised over them all the rights of masters over serfs."

WELLAND CANAL is now open, and vessels are now passing through it.

Money Plenty.—We learn from the New York American, that at two of the largest Banks in New York, with a united capital of three millions, on the last discount day, the offerings were under seven thousand dollars.

A new steam carriage has been invented in Sweden that will travel on common roads with all ease imaginable. It travels about ten miles an hour.

The theatre at Louisville was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 20th ult.

Noah Webster, L. L. D. died the 28th ultimo, in the 85th year of his age.

Gratitude.—The Emperor of China, grateful for the hogging Queen Victoria gave him, has presented to her some gold bedsteads and diamond ear-drops, together with fourteen large cases of costly goods, too numerous to mention.

An official call appears in the Free Press for a Locofoco State convention at Jackson, on the 6th day of September next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.—Gov.

Rabbits.—Rabbits raising is said to be so very profitable that a farmer in England turned his attention to it, and sent seven thousand to market in one year.

The people of Wisconsin are looking forward to the period when they shall be visited by vessels directly from Liverpool. The completion of the Lachine Canal will enable vessels of 300-tons to pass from Quebec to Milwaukee, the transportation of lead from that point to China, in the same vessel, is an enterprise which a Yrnkee would not turn his back upon.

The Sandwich Islands have been ceded provisionally to the British Government, by the King, under the threat of an immediate attack upon Honolulu, by Her British Majesty's Frigate Carysfort, Lord Paulet, commander. The alleged pretext for this high-handed proceeding seems altogether too slight to furnish even the shadow of an excuse for annihilating the independence of a harmless and peaceable kingdom.—Emancipator.

England's Debt.—Lord Brougham said that England was under recognizances to keep the peace in the sum of eight hundred millions sterling, the amount of her national debt. Alison says that the immense debt under which England now staggers, is inconsistent with the maintenance of the national independence.

We have been much pleased with the suggestion that the slaves should not go to Canada, but stay in the free States. We hope they will come by thousands and stay here. Let the issue come. Let the slaves come to Maine, we have room enough, and hearts enough. Let them take up their abode among our valleys and hills, and let the pursuers come too if they please. We should be glad to see a posse of them, with bowie knives and pistols, march through the State. We hope the "underground railroad" will be extended to Maine. We will have a depot in Hallowell, and probably a branch to Franklin, another to Somerset, &c. would be agreeable.—Liberty Star.

Emigration to Texas.—Twenty-four princes in Germany, and other persons of high rank, among whom are the Duke of Nassau and the Prince of Linage, have united in the purchase of extensive tracts of land in Texas for German emigrants. Two agents have been sent out, who have completed a purchase and are on their way back.—Bangor Gazette.

Great Michigan Land Sale.—A Rare Chance for a Speculation.—The Commissioner of the Michigan Land Office has given notice through all the Locofoco papers of this State that a sale of 56 townships of land, situated in 14 different Counties in this State will take place at Marshall on the first day of July next. We announce the fact for the benefit of those who don't happen to see our Locofoco papers, believing that there may be some Whigs who are not unwilling to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase some of the most valuable lands in this State in exchange for warrants on the Internal Improvement Fund.—Ado.

Locofoco Orators.—A Locofoco orator, "out West," according to the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following reply to a question asked by a friend, how he could speak so often and so long to any purpose!

"Why, when I am at a loss for ideas, or arguments, or don't know what to say to the people, I get upon my liberty key. I strike that always with effect; Rome, Greece, Poland, our Revolutionaries, my boy, help out amazingly. If that fails I set up a regular built howl against the English—all hate them you know—and I walk into the Whigs, as British-bought and Bank-bought. If this don't answer, I get at their prejudices; the Rich against the Poor, that's my theme; and the way I talk about palaces, and nabobs, and all that sort of a thing, is a caution; but I can tell you I am sure to see the greasy countenances of the "Peeps" lighten up on some one of these points, and then, my boy, I know where I am!"

It's decided in both branches of the Presbyterian Church, that a man must not marry his deceased wife's sister.—Free Press.

Connecticut.—The assembly of the State have made a new movement in the banking line—having engrafted the principles of individual liability on a bank charter.

In Cornwall, Eng., there are 370,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of whom are miners, and 70,000 totaliters; and out of all this numerous body there were but five prisoners for trial at the last assizes! Tetotalism, therefore diminishes crime and abates misery; therefore abandon strong drink at once and forever.—English Paper.

This is the "age of iron"—iron steamboats iron coffins—iron tombstones; and now they are actually making iron cradles at Pittsburgh! The boys rocked in them will doubtless be men of "iron nerve."

The late census of Upper Canada gives the population as 506,055, of which number the total country of 40,634 is England; 78,255 is Ireland; 39,781 is Scotland; 247,684 is Canada, of British origin, 13,969 is Canada, of French origin; 6,661 is the Continent of Europe; 32,836 is the United States; 7,595 are Foreigners not naturalized.—Patriot.

The cause of liberty is advancing westward. A correspondent in the Western Citizen, under date of "Selam, Henry county, Iowa, 4th month, 27, 1843," gives notice that the Territorial Anti-slavery Convention is to be held at Round Prairie Meeting House, Des Moines county, on the last day of October next. The writer says:

"A slaveholder from Arkansas, has lately settled in our village, with five slaves—one woman, and her four children—whom he has liberated since he came here. He gives some shocking accounts of the cruelty practiced by some of the slaveholders of the South, corroborating the most shocking accounts that we have in print upon the subject, and are so often condemned as lies."

The British minister appointed to ratify the treaty with the Argentine Republic, arrived at Montevideo on the 4th of March.

The national debt of Great Britain amounts to about \$200 to each inhabitant, while that of Holland is \$217!

Central Railroad Receipts.—Receipts from the Central Railroad for the month of May, 1843:

Am't received from passengers, \$5,409 02  
" " for freight, 7,995 76  
" " on account of U. S. Mail, 767 25

\$14,172 03  
Receipts for the corresponding month 1842, \$13,339 25

It should be recollected, in connection with the above, that the lake opened last year on the 7th of March, but this year not till the 6th of May.

Statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, according to the minutes of 1842:  
Whole number of members in the United States, 1,008,901  
Number of Indian members, 3,379  
" of colored do, 115,039  
Increase during last year, 120,123  
Number of travelling preachers, 4,154  
Superannuated preachers, 801  
Number of Local do, 7,621

An Astonishing Idea.—Mr. O'Connell, in a great speech, before the Loyal National Repeal Association, on the 15th of May, made the following striking question:—"The history of Ireland can be traced through the statute book, like the track of a wounded man through a crowd, by the blood!"

Emigrants for Oregon.—The Liberty Banner, published in Clay Co. Missouri, says:—"We are informed that the expedition to Oregon now rendezvoused at Wespert, in Jackson county, will take up its line of march on the 20th of this month. The company consists of some four or five hundred emigrants, some with their families. They will probably have out one hundred and fifty wagons drawn by oxen, together with horses for nearly every individual, and some milch cows. They will we suppose, take as much provision with them as they can conveniently carry, together with a few of the necessary implements of husbandry. There are in the expedition a number of citizens of inestimable value to any vigorous and enterprising character, admirably calculated to lay the firm foundation of a future Empire."

Going it.—The Bunker Hill made the last trip from Chicago to Buffalo, a distance of one thousand miles, in four and a half days.

Algiers.—The French have achieved another victory in Algiers. After much marching and countermarching, and the loss of upwards of thirty men, they have succeeded in taking the city of Tenoz.

We learn from the Pawtucket Chronicle that a woman by the name of Taylor, residing at Valley Falls, was seized in that village one day last week and rode on a rail. The woman, after escaping from the authors of the outrage, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into a ditch, but was taken from the water before she had accomplished her purpose.

Fire in Bristol, R. I.—The Bristol Steam Mill was struck by lightning about 12 o'clock last Saturday night and with most of the machinery was entirely destroyed. All the cloth most of the yarn, and raw cotton were saved. The loss is estimated at \$120,000, of which, \$62,000 only, was insured in various offices in Providence and Hartford.

A company of 500 persons, including families, started from Jackson Co. Mo., for Oregon, on the 20th ult., with 150 wagons drawn by oxen, together with horses for nearly every individual, and some milch cows.

The amount of specie in the vaults of the New York banks is \$12,000,000—a greater amount than they have ever possessed before.

## Chancery Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

G. T. GRIDLEY, Master in Chancery.  
C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.  
Dated this 28th day of March, 1843.

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

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 Compl.  
June 28th, 1843.

The above sale is further postponed till the eleventh of July next at the same place and time of day. Dated June 22, 1843.

G. T. GRIDLEY, Master in Chancery.  
C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Compl.

## Attention, Mechanics!

NOTICE is hereby given to the different mechanics of Ann Arbor, &c. who are desirous to put in their proposals for the erection of the Catholic Church in the village of Ann Arbor, are requested to furnish the Rev. Mr. Cullen with their proposals by the first of July. 9th.

## CURIOSITY!

A Tailor who will not violate his Promise.

THE Subscriber would inform the Citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business, in the Lower Town, Shop over Harris, Partridge & Co's. store. From past experience he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. Try Him. J. SPRAGUE.  
N. B. Cutting done to order.  
Ann Arbor, June 1843. 9-2m.

S. PETTIBONE, SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.  
Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor.  
June 19, 1843. 8-1t.

## YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

### AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.  
MISS C. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT.  
THE twelfth term of this institution will commence on Monday, May 29, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

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

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

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

BOARD, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal.  
Rev. I. M. Wren, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school.  
Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843. 5-1v.

## BOOK BINDERY.

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

## BOOK BINDING

at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice. All kinds of RULING done to order.—Country produce taken in payment.  
April 19, 1843. 52-1t.

## CHEESE.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.  
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43. 2

3,000 FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND, 2  
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

For Sale. BY THE Subscriber, a good location for WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING, in the Township of Ajala, Simco Co., Home District, U. C.

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

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

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

All or either the said possessions may be had cheap for Cash, or for Land in this State. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Ann Arbor; Lower Town. P. COMER.  
June 8, 1843. 7-1t.

## Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your eyes a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual tractored murder. Cheapest Store in town—"New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap 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, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they put their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Beecher fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town. VIATOR.  
Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7-1t.

## TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS. JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as

Sheetings, Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons, Lintens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Gravats, Mous, de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Coffee.

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

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

N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality can be returned.  
Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7-1t



**1843.**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**  
**J. M. FAREY,**  
**BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,**  
**SMART'S BLOCK,**  
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, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Stationery of various kinds.  
**BLANK BOOKS,**  
Full and half bound, of every variety of ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.  
To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

**SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR**  
51-1f.

**Mortgage Sale.**  
DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured, to be paid by indenture of mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed by Miller Barker, of Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, to George Westfall, of Plymouth, in the County of Wayne, Michigan, and recorded in the Register's Office, of the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Liber No. 8, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, will be sold at public auction or vendue, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of July next, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the premises in said mortgage described, as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Washtenaw, in the State aforesaid, and known and described as being the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, in township No. four, south of range No. four east, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, be the same more or less; excepting and reserving all that certain part of said tract of land, above described, which was heretofore deeded by Groves Barker and Persis Barker to Isaac Carrier. Said mortgage having been given to secure the payment of the purchase money of said premises.

**GEORGE WESTFALL, Mort.**  
H. A. NOYES, Att'y.  
Dated, April 10th, 1843. 51-3m

**TO CLOTHIERS**  
**AND**  
**WOOL CARDERS.**

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

Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated:  
Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel Reels 4-5-6 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Sattinet Warp; Emery; Tender Hooks; Worsteds; Harness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Copper Kettles; Shearing Machines; Parson's, also, two or three.

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

**PIERRE TELLER.**  
Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.  
April 17, 1843. 51-1f.

**WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37 1/2 cents per yard for full cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.

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

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

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

**S. W. FOSTER, & CO.**  
Scioto, April 30, 1843. 1-1f

**GRAVE STONES**

**MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.**  
The subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, suitable for Grave Stones, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 99, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

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

**WM. E. PETERS.**  
Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29-1y

**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.**

SAGINAW CITY, MICHIGAN.  
J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saginaw) County is; he will make investments for others, 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 m. from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is a decided superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common wagon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much, with four horses attached to it as any other power with five horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

The subscribers deem it proper to state, that a number of horse powers were sold last year in the village of Ann Arbor which were sold to the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and the most of all of them were either sold, or so as to be materially different from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrimental to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfactory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them, and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be on hand examination at N. H. WINE'S, Letter Village, and one at MRS. WILLIAMS' storehouse in Detroit—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

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

**S. W. FOSTER & CO.**  
Scioto, April 20, 1842.

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

**S. H. CASE.**  
**S. G. IVES.**  
Scioto, January, 12, 1842.

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

**A. WEEKS.**  
Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number 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 easily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thrash 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 farmers for whom I have thrashed.

**E. S. SMITH.**  
Scioto, April 11, 1842.

**SMUT MACHINES.**

The subscribers make very good SMUT MACHINES which they will sell for \$30. This machine was invented by one of the subscribers, who has had many years' experience in the milling business. We invite those who wish to buy a good machine for a fair price to buy of us. It is worth as much as \$300.

**S. W. FOSTER & CO.**  
Scioto, April 18, 1843.

**DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.**

**Purely Vegetable.** A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dunn ague, chills, fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

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

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

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

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

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

**Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29, 1842.**  
**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 Place Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the *Sinica Falls* and *Grand River* Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority.

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

**PAINING.**

**T. LAMBERT.**

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the *Low Village*, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

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

**Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.**  
**45-1y.**

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

**Peters Pills.**  
"Tis fun they say to get well with them,  
All mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that every man comes to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters; Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivaled in their results. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and thus the voice of a grateful community proclaimed. Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing bilious fever, liver and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, gout, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, ineffectual diarrhoea, habitual constiveness, loss of appetite, bloated, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

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

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

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

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

**TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.**

Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work. To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe.

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

Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain but a tamed New Yorker, one PETERS by name.

The diseases my aide, in this war of mankind, are subdued by this Peters, what help can we find?

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there be would say.

But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.

While musing in cognate thought to pursue that Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while, At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills.

These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And loaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day.

So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all.

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

Look here! all mighty continue to buy them For sale as follows, by Messrs. Bench & Abel, Greenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones. Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Willard & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, L. H. J. C. Wm. Wm. Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Mass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriam, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherton & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, S. H. Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Mott, & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmon & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Joyce, Chicago; and almost every where else.

**Scioto, 1842. 27-1y**

**Cash and Barter Store.**

**C. J. GARLAND.**

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

**WANTED.**  
In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and

**300,000**  
**LOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING,**  
or which a fair price will be paid.  
**Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-1f.**

**HONEY TO BE MADE.**

THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an

**Oil Mill**

now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town, where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making OIL) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.

One DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good flax 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.

**JOEL R. HIDDEN.**  
[45-1f]  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1, 1843.

**E. DEAN'S**  
**CELEBRATED**  
**CHEMICAL PLASTER,**  
The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlatina, &c. &c.  
At Peter, Quincy, &c. &c.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflaming complaints, by its cooling, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties—an effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description, Canker and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HARRIS & CO., Astoria, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.

For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectability, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this paper.

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:  
H. W. Read, Niles.  
J. C. Larrimore, " "  
C. Sandham, Edwardsburgh.  
Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.  
Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine.  
David L. Kierherly, Schoolcraft.  
H. B. Huston, & P. March, Jr., P. M. Kalamazoo.  
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg.  
T. L. Beckson, P. M. Battle Creek.  
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.  
Paul Raymond, Drummond, Jackson.  
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.  
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.  
John C. Winans, Sylvan.  
J. Milford & Son, Dexter.  
Thomas P. May, Jr., Plymouth.  
Perin & Hall, Northville.  
Mead & McCarty, Farmington.  
Peter Van Every, Franklin.  
Julius Dean, Pontiac.  
Mack & Sprague, Rochester.  
James Stephens, Union.  
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens.  
G. & J. G. Hill, " "  
John Owen & Co., Detroit.  
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville.  
E. Samson, Ypsilanti.  
J. H. LUND.  
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Ann Arbor.  
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH. } 9-1y

**NO FICTION.**

**ONE PRICE STORE.**

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

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell all for the same price, and no amount of Ordinary can swerve him from that course. Person can make just as good bargains by sending in a cent, as to come themselves.

In connection with the store is a Chair and Flooring Mill, where he will constantly pay.

**Cash for Wheat**

at the highest market price.

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

**DWIGHT KELLOGG.**  
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Feb. 28, 1843. 45-1y

**To Physicians and Country Merchants.**

**PIERRE TELLER,** Wholesale and Retail Druggist (sign of the Golden Mortar,) 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, has on hand and offers to purchasers, a very low rate:

4 Cts. Epsom Salts; 2 cash  
Bour Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered  
Jalap; 1 Bbl. powdered Rhubarb  
2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil  
by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes) Camphor, Colomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimite; French and English Chloroform; Perfumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead and Oil; English Venetian Red; English Lampblack; St. Turpentine.

Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every other article connected with the Drug, Pain Oil, and Dye and Stain Business.

**April 17, 1843. 51-1f.**

**WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.**

**SOUTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.**

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public.

The house occupies an eligible position, at the corner of Woodward and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

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

**RAIL ROAD**

**18 43.**

**TEMPERANCE HOUSE.**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this laudable enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Bots and Cars.

**WM. CHAMP.**  
Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-1y

**Sheep Shears.**

**FOR Sale by**

**C. J. GARLAND.**  
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. 2-1y

**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

**Comstock & Co.**  
on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, the 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 **Comstock & Co.** on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

**RHEUMATISM, and LAMENESS**

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the **LYON VEGETABLE EXTRACT AND BONE LINIMENT**—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

**PILLS & C.**

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true **HAYS' LAXATIVE**, from **Comstock & Co.** and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

**Dalloy's Magical Pain Extractor Salve.**—The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new or old

**BURNS & SCALDS**

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

**LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.**

A better and more nice and useful article never was made. All should wear them regularly.

**LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:**  
on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

**LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,** superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health.

[See Dr. Lin's signature, Doctor O. Olin nature, thus:]

**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 FEVERS, or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface.

**COLIC & COLIC**

**DR.**