SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, Editors. G. Beckley.

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1815

J A Bayard Del W H Crawford Ga

J Brown La

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STATISTICS

OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OF-FICES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERN-MENT.

BY WM. BIRNEY, OF CINCINNATI.

SECTION 1.

The argument of this tract may be thus

I. The slaveholding States rule the Uni-

II. They should not, for, compared with the Free States,

1. They are less in population.

2. They contributed less, both in money and military force, to achieve the independence of the States.

3. The are less int I gent.

4. They are inferior in wealth, manufactur ing, commercial and agricultural.

It will be observed that the names of persons who declined appointments are omitted throughout. The tables cover the years between Murch, 1739, and January, 1843. TABLE 1 .- PRESIDENTS.

Slave States.

State. Date. Dura. office. G. Washington, Virginia, 1789 8 years, T Jefferson, J Madison, Virginia, 1801 8 do Virginia, 1809 8 do Virginia, 1817 8 do J Monroe, A Jackson Tennessee, 1829 8 do John Tyler, Virginie, 1841 25 mo. Free States.

J Adams, Mass 1797 4 vents. J Q Adams, Mass 1825 4 do M Van Buren, 1 New York, 1837 4 do W H Harrison, 2 Ohio 1841 1 mo. 1841 1 mo.

[Southern men have occupied the Presidential chair 41 years and nine months; north-

ern men 12 years and one month.] 1 The Northern man with Southern principles. In 1840, the Alabama Legislature

resolved, 'That the present administration of the General Government by promoting the interests of the South and guarding our institution, has won our admiration and secured our support.' Mr Van Buren voted for the post office gag law.

2 A Virginian; every act of his public life showed his attatchment to the Southern policy. In a letter dated June 1, 1840, to John Lyon of Va , he says, 'my friends truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern rights than any person North of Mason and Dixon's line.'

About the same time, the Charleston Mercury, a Democratic paper, said of him, 'He now stands rectus in curia with the South.' TABLE 2.—SEC RETARIES OF STATE.

One of the most important functions of the Executive Department, is the management of our relations with fereign countries. This is entrusted to the Secretary of State. He instructs all ambassadors, ministers, commissioners and consuls; treaties which are the supreme law of the land are formed under his not submitted to the senate, except for final ratification.

Slave States.

Names - States.	Dat
T Jefferson, Va	171
E Randolph, Va	178
J Marshall, Va	180
J Madison, Va	180
R Smith, Ma	180
J Monroe, (1) Va	18
H Clay, (2) Ky	18
E Livingston In	18
L McLane, Del	18
J Forsyth, (3) Ga	18
Free States.	(leas
	200
J Q Adams, Mass	18
M Van Buren N V	10

D Webster, Mass (1) During the last war, some of the slaves of our 'Southern brethren' escaped to British vessels on the coast and in the Southern rivers. A Southern administration instructed the commissioners, sent in 1814 to negotiate a treaty of peace, to conclude such treaty without securing the Northern interests, for the BF Butler, N protection of which the war had been ostensi- H D Gilpin, Pa bly commenced; but not to do so, unless Britain would consent to restore the slaves or

conditions on which you are to insist in the tion from Mr. Monroe, Jan. 28th, 1814 .-American State papers, Vol. 9, page 574.

Mr. Gallatin, our minister to England, to propose a restoration of slaves escaping from the would reciprocate the tavor by restoring slaves escaping from the United States to Canada. The proposal was promptly rejected.

In 1842, he boasted that his slaves were 'sleek and fat.' He prevented the abolition of slavery in Kentucky in 1841.

(3) This Southern Secretary considered the settlement of the North Eastern boundary as s matter of secondary importance, when compared with the claims of Southern masters of God. He says, in a letter of instruction in 1856, to our slaveholding embassador in Eng-

'The most immediately pressing of the matters with which the United States Legation at London is now charged, is the claim of certain American citizens against Great Britain for a number of slaves, the cargoes of three vessels wrecked on British Islands in the Atlantic.' Among his property, sold at Washa 'MAN of excellent character.' He brought

From the above notes it appears that the free Republic of the United States is a most convenient slave-catcher for the South

(4) This gentleman well earned his present office by his pledge to the South at Richmond, Va., in 1840. 'There is,' said Mr. Web ster, 'one perpetual outcry in all the administration papers from Baltimore, South, admonishing the people of the South, that their own State governments and the property they hold under them are not secure if they admit a Northern man to hold any considerable share in the administration of the government .-You all know that this is the general cry. In regard to slavery, I hold that Congress has no right to interfere in any manner whatever with the subject.' [Immense cheering.] He means in the States, and so say the anti-slavery men, but the peculiar circumstances in which Mr. W. stood, gave this language all the force of an explicit pledge to the Southern policy.

TABLE S .- JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT. A Judge of the Supreme Court is removable from office only on impeachment for, and conviction of, some malfeasance.

Slame States

	Stave Blutes.	
	J Marshall, Va	180
	J Rutledge, S C	178
-	J Blair, Va	178
-	J Iredeil, N C	179
	T Johnson, Md	179
	S Chase, Md	179
	B Washington, Va (1)	179
e	W Johnson, S C	180
f	T Todd, Va	180
	G Davall, Md	181
_	R Trimble, Ky	182
3	J M Wayne, Ga	185
	R B Taney, Md	185
	P P Barbour, Va	185
	J McKinley. Ala	188
ا	J Catron, Tenn	188
Ì	1 1 Daniel, va	184
	Free States.	
1	J Jav, N Y	178
		173
	J Wilson, Pa	178
f	W Patterson, N Y	179
	O Ellsworth, Conn	179

J McLean, On H Baldwin, Pa 1880 (1) Slaves sold at auction, after his death. He was President of the Colonization Soci-

B Livingston, N Y

S Thompson, N Y

J Story, Mass

The North has had no Chief Justice since

In the last nine years, six appointments have been made to the supreme bench-all from slave states. That these states have supervision, directed by the President, and are the control of the Judiciary is made still clear-

TABLE 4 .- ATTORNEYS GENERAL .

The Attorney General of the United States is the confidential adviser of the President as J Armstrong, N Y well as of the heads of the other Departments, on all legal constitutional questions. He appears for the United States in all cases in the Supreme Court to which they are a party.

Stave States. E Randolph, Va C Lee, Va R Smith, Md Breckenridge, Ky C A Rodney, Del WPinkney, Md W Wirt, Va J M Berrien, 1 Ga R B Taney, Md F Grundy, Tenn J J Crittenden, Ky H S Legare, 2 S C Free States.

L Lincoin, Mass

1807

1831

1801

1 I have been educated in sentiments of habitual reverence for the Constitution of the make compensation for them. The negroes United States: I have been taught to consider taken from Southern States should be re- the Union of these States as essential to their turned to their owners or paid for at their ful! safety. The feeling is no where so universal value.' This stipulation is included 'in the or more strong than among the people of the

south. But they have a stronger feeling-need proposed negotiations.'-Letter of instruc- I name it?' Speech in Congress on the Panama mission, 1826. He was ready to nullify the Constitution and dissolve the Union, if ei-(2) June 10th, 1826, Mr. Clay instructed ther came in conflict with the interests of the 'peculiar institution.'

2 The annual trade of the North with the West Indies to the United States, if England black Republic of Hayti, amounts to 1,252,324 dollars; but that Republic lays a heavy discriminating duty on our vessels and trade, because the United States have insultingly refused to recognize her national independence. Some Northern merchants engaged in this trade, and wishing to get rid of the heavy taxes upon officers from the south. it, petitioned congress in 1838, to recognize Hayti as a Government. In the debate on the petition, Mr. Legare said, 'It ought to be rejected with reprobation. As sure as you live, for shipwrecked slaves-thus freed by the act | sir, if this course is permitted to go on, the sun of this Union will go down-it will go down in BLOOD-and go down to rise no more. I pronounce the authors of such things traitors, traitors not to their country only, but to the whole human race.'

> TABLE 5,-SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The most important committees of the House have generally been under the control of slaveholders, placed on them by the Speakington city, after his death, in Feb., 1843, was er. This may account for the partiality shown er. This may account for the partiality shown to the slave States of the Union in every Fe- A Kendall, Ky deral Law, into which it could by any possi- C A Wickliffe, Ky bility be insinuated. Congress has forgotten the interests of free labor and legislated for S Osgood, Mass cotton. The North too, has been completely saturated with the peculiar constitutional G Granger, Conn views of Southern politicians in the shape of Congressional Reports.

Dittele Deutes,	
J Dayton, N J	1793-1801
N Macor, N C	1801-11
H Clay, Ky 1	1811-14
L Cheves, S C	1814
H Clay Ky	1815-2
P P Barbour, Va	182
H Clay, Ky	1823
A Stevenson, Va	1827-3
J Bell, Tenn	185
J C Polk, Tenn	1885-8
R M T Hunter, Va	185
J White, Ky	184
Free States.	STRINGS THE
F A Muhlenburg, Pa	178
J Trumbull, Conn	179
	179
F A Muhlenburg, Pa T Sedgwick, Mass	179
J B Varnum, Mass	1802-2
J W Taylor, N Y	1820-2
J W Taylor, IV I	The state of the s

1 While Speaker he secured the admission tion of the rules of order; sending the bill, as a motion to reconsider was pending! The President signed the bill before daylight; and the Legislative control of the Slave Power was secured. With the exception of Mr. R Smith, Mc Taylor who served three years, the North has not given a speaker to the House since 1809.

TABLE 6-SECRETARIES OF WAR. The Secretary of War has the control of the army of the United States under the direction of the President. The South at the conclusion of the last war, took?this department into favor and monopolized it 'for nearly thirteen years. When the slave power thought proper in 1857 to make the United States break their treaty of peace with the unoffending Florida Seminoles, because they would not give their negro wives, half-breed children and negro slaves to Georgia and Carolina Claimants, the justice of whose claims remains yet to be proved, it again filled this department: and 1311 that slave catching war, paid for by the North, at the rate of some eight millions annually, has been conducted under the auspices of slave-

> J McHenry, Md W H Crawford, Ga 1 J C Calhoun S C J Barbour, Va J H Eaton, Tenn JR Poinsett, S C

Slave States

1829

1841

1800

1809

1815

1828

1845

T Ewing Ohio

J Bell, Tenn H Knox, Muss T Pickering, Pa S Dexter, Mass H Dearbon, Muss W Eustis, Mass J C Spencer, N Y 4 J M Porter, Pa 1 The Federal Government has never been

led by its zeal for the advancement of Northern interests, to make a hostile descent on the territory of a nation at peace with us; for the interests of the 'peculiar property' of the South, however, it has dishopored itself by treading under foot a solemn treaty of peace with Spain, and invading the territory of that nation, to break up a settlement of Indians and 1838 on the Apalochicola, and had opened several plantations around it. The attack was made from a gunboat, and the result is thus stated in an official report: 'Three hundred negroes, venty were killed, and the greater part of the rest mortally wounded.' How long will it be ere the slave power dictates an attack on Canada for the same reason?

2 Only a few months in office, 2 Only a few months in office.

R M Johnson, Ky. 1837

3 Defended slavery, in the Chilicothe, O. John Tyler, Va. 1841

paper, in 1820. Recently conspicuous as the plotting defender of the slave trade and slave. ry, at the Court of France.

4 Recommended a large increase of the military force of the country, in 1841, to defend Southern slavery from black troops' from the West Indians. See his Report to Con-

There are fifty nine military posts and arsenals in the United States; of these, thirtyfour are in the South, twenty-five in the North. The soldiers are, an immense majority of them, from the free States; the highest

TABLE 7-POST MASTER GENERALS. The Post office and Treasury departments 1s require great business capacity, unwearied attention to minute details, readiness in the solution of difficult problems, and great forecast | 61 in arrangement. Southern politicians, conscious of their deficiency in these qualities of mind, and hating figures and drudgery, have generally left these offices to their clearerheaded brethren of the North. Since 1829, however, they have, for an abvious reason, kept the Post office department for the most

part in their own hands. Slave States. 1795 1829 1841 Free States. 1789 1794 T Pickering, Pa 1802 R J Meigs, Ohio J McLean, Ohio J M Niles, Conn 1814 1840 1840 1841 F Granger, N Y

1 'By no act or direction of mine, official or private, could I be induced to aid knowingly in giving circulation to papers of this descridtion, directly or indirectly .' See Kendall's letter on anti-slavery papers to the post master at Charleston, South Carolinaa, in 1835.

The excess of expense over revenue, from the postage, in the Southern States, is about \$500,000 a year. This is supplied by the surplus revenue of the Northern post offices. It makes it necessary to keep the rates of postage high. Every letter and newspoper pays, thus, a tax to support slavery.

TABLE 8-SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY. The Secretary of the Navy bears authority over eleven ships of the line, seventeen friof Missouri, as a slave State, by a gross viola- gates, eighteen sloops, four brigs, ten schooners and four steamers. There was not half if passed, to the Senate, at midnight, while the number in 1850:in 1811 there were but fifteen vessels in the Navy.

Slave States.

1798

B Stoddard, Md

To Similarity was	MANUFACTURE TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF
P Hamilton, S C	1809
J Branch, N C	1820
G E Badger, S C	1821
A P Upsher, Va I	1841
Free Stotes.	
J Crowinshield, Mass	Isol
W Jones, Penn	1814
B W Crowninshield, Mass	1218
S Thompson, N Y	1815
S L Southard, N J	1858
L Woodbury, N H	1834
AC TO 1 AT T	Tone

J K Paulding, M Y 2 (1.) A disunionist. His recommendation of an increase in the Navy is opposed by Mr. Adams, on the ground of an intention on the part of the South to use an enlarged Navy for the protection of the coasting trade in

(2.) Wrote a book in defence of slavery. Since the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, the Navy department has been filled with Southern men.

1815 TABLE 9 .- SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY. More than three fifths of the commissioned officers in the Navy are Southerners.

> G W Campbell Tenn W H Crawford Ga 1819 L McLane Del 1855 R B Taney Md Free States. A Hamilton N Y O Wolcott Conn S Dexter Mass 1810 1802 A Gallatin Pa 1814 J A Dallas Pa R Rush Pa 1829 1885 L Woodbury N H 1854

> > TABLE 10. - VICE PRESIDENTS.

1841

The Vice President has three times been deprived of his power to appoint the standing and special committees, by political opponents. negroes, supposed to harbor runaway negroes In other cases his control over legislation. from Georgia. These persons occupied a fort both by committees and his casting vote, is even greater than the Speaker of the House exerts. His political influence is necessarily great, without reference to his possible accession to the Presidency. Hence, since the men women and children, and about twenty In- Missouri compromise, no Northern man, save dians, were in the fort; two hundred and se- him "with Southern principles," has been allowed to fill it.

Slave States.

T Jefferson, Va. 1797 J C Calhoun, S C 1825

John Adams, Mass 1729 Aaron Birr, NY. 1801 G Clinton, NY. 1805 E Gerry, Mass. 1813 D D Tompkins, NY 1817 1813 M Van Buren, NY. 1883 TABLE 11. F or the perfect accuracy of this table, I

cannot vouch, but believe it generally correct. The names have never been collated. They were taken by a friend for my use from the records of the Senate.

PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

S	lave State	3.	-150
ong Ses. Name:	. Stat	es.	
t 1st RH	Lee V	a.	105 Car
1st H Ta	zewell V	a.	
2d "		11	1559
h 2d J Ree	d S	C	SONE
	oward, M		Sant H
		a.	0100
h 1st John I		у.	make the
h 2d J Fran			ATOM TO
	lerson, Ten		TE NO
h 1st Sam S	mith M	d.	mark !
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF		u.	-
			0557
	Milledge, G	lo.	and the
11h 2d Jno G	aillard, S	C.	mark.
	"	"	
	THE RESERVE		-
CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE P		y.	10000
	Crawford (ua.	
2th 2d			Security :
	Gaillard, S	" Total	Bud
4th 1st			E STATE
41h 2d	"	"	
15th 1st	"	d and and the	
15th 2d		CO. Co	
	arbour,	Va.	
tota tot			
	Gaillard, S	C.	
17th 1st	THE COURSE OF THE PARTY OF THE	and in the	4()
17th 2d	4	"	705
18th 1st			-
18th 2d	0	**	
	'l Macon, I	VC.	000 a
19th 2d	"	"	
	1 Smith,	Md.	
20th 2d	4	CI .	
21st 1st	"	H .	
21st 2d L W	Tazewell,	Va.	
21ts 3d Sam	uel Smith,	Md.	
22d 1st	45	**	
22d 2d H L	White,	Cenn.	THE RE
29d 1st	**		
28d 1st G P	oindexter, I	Miss.	
23d 2d John	Tyler,	Va.	12000
24th 1st Win	R King,	Ala.	
24th 2d	"	"	
25th 1st	woll told	Sent Comme	
STATE OF THE PARTY	Per la visit in	CHO Services	
	"	#	
26th 1st		AND DESCRIPTIONS	
26th 2d	thus ages.	Talle of the T	DUT
	Mangum,		
Artin Ad III I			
CORUS AIR ASS	Free Sto	iles.	
	imes.		State
	Snyder,	ned in the land	NH
4th 2d Wm	Brigham,		P
5th 2d Th	Sedgwick,		Mas
6th 1st Urnal	Tracy,		Cont
6th 2d S Li	vermore,		NE
	llhouse,		Cont
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Bradley,		V
****	Control of the Contro		1000

11th 1st Andrew Gregg 18th 2d J B Varnum M

28th Sd S S Southard Fifty from the Slave States, eleven from the free States. In the event of the decense of Preside

Tyler, Mr. Mangam, of N. C., will becor the Chief Magistrate of the U. States. SECTION II.

The tables in this section embrace all t European Courts to which the United State have ever sent a minister. Special ager are omitted throughout. Special agents ha never been sent to take care of any intere of the Free States, but always with reference to cotton, rice, tobacco, and other products slave labor. The names of Charge d'Affair are in italics.

TABLE 1 .- GREAT BRITAIN.

9	Slave States.	N. S.
	G Morris 1 N J	1789
	T Pinckney S C	1799
S.	J Monroe Va	130
	W Pinckney, Md	180
	J Barbour Va	182
è	L McLane Del	182
	A Vail DC	183
i	A Stevenson 2 Va	183
	Free States.	
	Rufus King S N Y	179
	J Q Adams Mass	181
ļ	R Rush Pann	181
	A Gallatin Penn	182
ä	M Van Buren N Y	183
į	E Everett 4 Mass	184
ì	1. Slavery was not abolished in N	Jerse
	until 1804.	750
į	2. Attended a meeting of the Englis	h Ar
ı		
6	istocracy in Devonshire, and made a sp	ech 11

1841 opposition to the repeal of the corn laws that David Porter Md 1852 shut American produce out of England, and D Porter Md 1858 starve her operatives. S. Reappointed in 1825, but prevented by

sickness from entering on the discharge of the official duties.

4. Southern senators opposed violently the confirmation of his nomination. He was confirmed on assurances being given that he was no abolitionist. His zeal for slavery since, has proved that he was not.

> TABLE 2.- FRANCE. Slave States.

> > 1792

1794

G Morris N J J Monroe Va C C Pinckney S C J Marshall Va P Henry Va W V Murray Md W R Davie N C

W Short Va

	Brown La C Rives Va	1823 1829
E	Livingston La Free States.	1833
	Gerry Mass	1797
	Ellsworth Conn R Livingston N Y	1799 1801
J	Armstrong N Y	1804
	Barlow, Conn Gallatin Penn	1811
	Cass O	1856
粒	TABLE S SPAIN. Slave States.	AD
W	Carmichael Md	1790
W	Short Va	1792
c	Pinckney S C Pinckney S C	1794
3	Monroe Va Forsyth Ga	1804
H	Nelson Va	1819
	Middleton S C T Barry Ky	1855
J	H Eaton Tenn	1856
A	Vail D C Free States.	1840
	Humphreys Ct	1796
	Bowdoin Mass W Erving Mass	1804
A	H Everett Mass	1025
	P Van Ness Vt V Irving N Y	1829
	TABLE 4Russia.	1 1. 1.
1.	The cold climate of this country,	and the
1	imited commercial intercouse of the with her, have not prevented southern	South
1	men from treating the embassy to the	Court
1	of St. Petersburg as part of the proper	spoils
1	belonging to the victor.	CP ST
	J A Bayard Del	1815
	W Pinckney Md	1010
1	G W Campbel Tenn H Middleton S C	
	J Randolph Va	1820
	C S Todd Ky Free States.	1841
	J Q Adams Mass	1808
	J Buchanan Penn M Dickerson N J	1831
	W Wilkins Penn	DELICTOR
	G M Dullas Penn	1837
	C C Cambreling N Y	1840
	TABLE 5 — PORTUGAL. Slave States.	Thinks.
	W Smith S C	1797
	T Sumpter S C J Graham Va	180 181
	T I. L Brent Va	182
	W Barrow Miss Free States.	184
	D Humphreys Ct	179
	J Q Adams Mass H Dearbon Mass	189
es.	E Kavanagh Me	185
H.	TABLE 6.—SWEDEN.	one in
es.	C Hughes Md	181
ın.	W D Somerville Md	182
H.	C Hughes Md Free States.	185
Tt.	J Russell R I	181
Pa	J Appleton Mass G W Lay N Y	182 184
188		at about
J	U Clan V. Slave States.	and oth
m	H Clay Ky Free States.	-
nt	J Q Adams Mass	179
ne	H Wheaton 1 R I 1. The chief business of this gentle	185 eman ha
-	been to enlarge the market for rice a	
he	co. Ha men Dearn sales secretary	100
es	TABLE 8.—AUSTRIA. Slave States.	THE REAL PROPERTY.
its	Dan Jennifer Md	184
ve	Fees Males	and the same

110	Dan Jenniter Md	184
ve	Free States.	53
est	H Muhlenburg Penn	185
ce	TABLE 9.—NETHERLANDS.	-
of	Slave States	75
es		179
-		179
1	The state of the s	182
	O SAN PARTY OF THE	185
-	C Hughes Md	184
89	Free States.	
192		179
305	a co require rance	181
308	A D Facestt Maca	181
328	W D Peckle Ma	182
829	U Dissolver N V	185
332	the section days among many and have pre-	RAT
356	OF GHENT.	da:
Ha,	The second of th	1
796		-
815	0 11 Day-114 DO:	181
317	11 Old Ity	181
826	Tree Digits.	
841	J Q Adams Mass	
TOTAL .	A Gallatin Penn	131
sey	J reason as an in the same and	181
1	TABLE 11.—TURKEY.	
Ar-	Slave States.	100
in	Ministers.	-
hat		105

	BLE 12.	-	
Charge d'Affaires	appointed.	by	President
Tyler.	To openate	1 5	rentituda.
Sla	ve States.	W	There sent.
H W Hillyard Ala	1842	000	Belgium
H W Hillyard Ala W Boulware Va	1842	T	wo Sigilies
A Barber Ga	1842	mail	Sardinia
o blad show SEC	TION III.	25	nds to

The Tables in this section embrace Mexico, Texas, and those South American Courts to which the United States have ever sent a. Minister. The rule excludes those to which Charge d'Affaires only have been sent.

TABLE 1.- MEXICO. Slave States.

1797 A Jackson Tenn 1799 J R Poinset S C A Butler S C 1709 P Ellis Miss

1825

W Thompson S C	1841
Free States.	
N Edwards 1 Ill 1. A Kentuckian. Southern intere	1824 s
cured him the gubernatorial chair of t	e Ter-
ritory of Illinois.	

For a full account of the efforts of southe administrations to involve the U. S. in w with Mexico, in order to effect the annexation of Texas, see the speech of J. Q. Adams in 1897, on Texas. Our Ministers in Mexico tionary War. have not been backward in their endeavors to accomplish this object-so desirable to the slave interest of the United States.

Dinte micross or the common services	
TABLE 2 REPUBLIC OF COLOMB	IA.
Slave States.	HO A
R C Anderson Va	182
BT Wells SC	182
T P Moore Kv	182
R B McAfee Ky	183
Free States.	- A
W H Harrison O	182
TABLE S.—BURNOS ATRES.	
Slave States.	
C A Rodney Del	182
J M Forbes Florida	182
Free States.	
F Baylies Mass	
TABLE 4.—CHILL.	
Slave States.	and it
R Pollard Va	185
J S Pendleton Va	184

TABLE 5 .- BRAZIL. W Hunter R I 184 Charge d'Affaires in America under Pres

H Allen Vt

Free States.

Tyler. W M Blackford Va 1842 New Grenad A A Hall Tenn 1842 J C Picket* Va 1853 Venezuel J Eve Ky 1841 Texa

*Instigated the attack of Capt. Jones or Monterey, in order to involve us in war with Mexico, to facilitate the scheme of annexing slaves in the South are also rulers of freemen Texas to this country, in order to perpetuate in the North. If we submit longer we shall

slavery. TABLE 7 .- CONGRESS OF PANAMA. Slave States. R C Anderson Va JR Poinsett S C Free States.

J Sergeant Pa It may not be generally known that the at home. Treaties do far more good or evil United States, the fundamental principle of whose constitution is liberty, interfered successfully to prevent the emancipation of the laboring population of Coba, and in this man- to giving a market to the products of slave ner. The Spanish South American colonies which have revolted from the mother country, the products of the Free States. Cotton and tradicting it, is to confirm it as strongly in the and were still warring for independence, converied the Congress of Panama, chiefly to project the invasion of Cuba, which still adhered to Spain, and afforded an excellent rendezvous for her troops, and depot for her naval force destired to harrass the colonies. The immediate effect of the invasion of that island would have been the enfranchisement of the slaves. & free Republic. In a deb te in Congress'on this subject, Mr. Johnson, of La. said: "We know that Colombia and Mexico have long contemplated the independence of that island, (Caba.) The final decision is now to be made, and the combination of forces and plan of attack to be formed. What then at such a crisis becomes the duty of the Government?-Send your Ministers instantly to this diplomatit assembly, where the measure is maturing. Advise with them-remonstrate-menuce is necessary, against a step so dangerous to us, and fatul perhaps to them."

The gentlemen above named were appointed Ministers, and took with them instructions in which we find the following passage:-"The duty" of the U. Sintes, "to defend them selves against the contagion of such near and dangerous examples, would constrain them. even at the hazard of losing the friendship of Colombia and Mexico to employ all the means necessary to their security." The interposition of the United States was effectual. Cuban slavery was preserved.

FREE TERRITORIES. The gubernatorial chairs of the free territo related. ries of the north, as well as of the slave terrial existence of Indiana and Illinois, they were governed by men from slave states. Mr. Dodge, of Missouri, Governor of Wisconsin; often with his own hand he applied the cow-Iowa; and Mr. Mason, from Kentucky, was the last acting Governor of the erri ory of Michigan. The Chief Justice and Secretary ed until Monday morning. In towns and cities

SECTION IV.

The reflection will naturally occur to any one who may have looked over the previous part of this article, that if the south does reap such a rich harvest of benefit from the Union, it surely contributed more than the north to untrue. Neither in money, the sinews of war, nor in men, did the south contribute its queta. Of \$11,403,802, the amount at the end of the revolution of the Loan-office debt of the Confederation, the south held only \$99,563, or about one dollar in every eleven and a half. The heavy remainder was held by the north. Of men, the north furnished about seven to its two; and this with a population not much larger.

Population of the States in 1790. Fre: Etites. Slave States. NH 59,094 519,728

Mass

847,610 593,051

24	1,852,000 Slaves, 641,481	Pa Pa	434,
0+	F pop 1,210,524	Slaves	1,871,
rn		Free pop.	1,851,
ar	Troops Continent	al and Militin.	furnis

82,548

by the respective States during the Revolu-

NY

	Silve Suites.	CHIEFE	414 6 160 0+	
>	Delaware	2317	376	2.693
3	Maryland	18.912	4.127	13.059
	Virginia	26.768	5,620	32.338
8	North Carolina	7,263	none	7.285
	South Carolina	6,428	none	6.426
	Georgia	2,669	none	2 629
i	WE STATE OF	7101	Y Frankson	69,238
	States now free.	Cont.	Militia.	Titil.
ı	N Hampshire	-12,496	1,953	14,486
	Massachusetts	68,007	1,155	83,162
	Rhode Island	5.903	4.234	10,192
	Connecticut	32,030	7,792	89.981
	New York	18,581	3,304	21,635
	New Jersey	10,725	6,055	16,781
3	Pennsylvania	25,608	7,857	52,965
,	BEARST BITT	A Maria	CASS STREET	NOT WILL

	Sum total, £1	9,05	ā
	SECTION V.		
	TABLE OF RESULTS.	-	
	N'th. Sweden	3 :	S
ı	Presidents, South-6 4 Prussia	1 5	9
1	Secretaries of State 10 4 Austrin	13	Į
ı	Judges of S. Court 17 10 Netherlands	5	5
	Attorneys General 112 5 Ghent to nego	ti-	
3	Speaker H. Rep's 29 9 ate a treaty	2 :	3
,	Secretaries of War 7 9 Turkey	2 (0
	P M General 4 7 Belg.2 Sicilies	k Sa	1
	Secretaries of Novy 6 8 dinia y Tyler	3	F
ı	" Treasury 4 11 Mexico	5	i
	Vice Presidents 4 6 Columbia	4	1
	Presidents Senate 50 11 Buenos Ayres	2 2	I
	Ministers & Charge Chili		
	d'Affaires Brazil	0	1
d	Great Britain 8 6 Tyler's Charge		
1	France -13 7 d'Affaires	4	n
1	Spain 11 6 Panama	2	1
S	Russia 6 7 11 2 2 2 2		-
1	Portugal 5 4 219	13	5

I have thus demonstrated that the rulers of do so amid the contempt of the world. SECTION VI.

Our treaties with other nations regulate our commerce: and, as a small surplus, or de- COMMUNICATIONS ficit of any article, affects its market price to a two-fold degree, the foreign market controls domestic prices and the value of labor than tariffs. Yet, as any one might infer from these statistics, all our intercourse with other nations is regulated with sole regard rice are admitted into Great Britain, while Northern produce is mostly excluded from vast consumption, to pay for all her imports or depreciation of character. I therefore do in Southern produce.

This Table shows the immense superiority of the free to the slave states, in point of pop half of the world in relation to myself or othulation, revolutionary exertions, intelligence This, the South was determined to prevent and wealth. The items referring to the two the Triennial Assembly were not actuated thro the instrumentality of our iberty-loving last named subjects, have been kindly fur- with the adispositions attributed to them by nished me by my friend, G. Briley.

	Sont 1.	- North
Free population, 184	0 4.682,788	9,859,980
Free population, 1790	1,210.520	1,927.804
Troops in Revolute	n, 69,388	219,055
Newspapers and per		62 di01 d
odicals in 1840,	470	A 2 311
Printing offices,	401	1 82 41,151
Buderies,	bisdico278	B 58 4 374
Agricultural pro-	miles Sing	Title for
ducts, 8	522,891,844	562:591.157
Manufacturing, "	88 985,742	334 630,690
Mines,	11.510,933	44.244 863

1.519.193 - 10.070.725 Fisheries 1.519.193 10.070,725 Products of the forest,4.849,163 12.777,005 Domestic commerce capi-

Another in portant discovery of his was thus

which did him little more credit than this:by southern men. During the whole territo- Almighty on the Sabbath day, if the master administering needful chastisement.-This discovery was made in this wise. He was a slaveholder and a severe one, too; und house committed, on Sabrath morning, an ofing heard so far as they would be in other sitnations. This is not the case on the plantations. The dwellers in town are not willing took his woman into the cellar, and as is usu al in such cases, stripped her from her waist up, and applied the lash. The woman writh-"Oh Lord! OH LORD!! OH LORD!!!" The Dr. stopped, and his hands fell to his side as though struck with palsy, gazed on the woman with astonishment, and thus addressed her. (the congregation must pardon me for repeating his words) whish, you b-h, will you take the name of the Lord in vain on the Sabbath day?' And when he had stopped the woman from the gross profanity of crying to God in her distresses on the Sabbath day, finished whipping her, and went and essayed to preach that Go pel to his congregation, which proclaims liberty to the captive, and the open ing of the prison doors to them who are bound This was the man who made the important discovery that slavery was not sinful; and sure 85,539 ly he was just the man for such a work .-

878,787 But he is now where the servant is free from 68,825 his master,—he has gone to his reward."

FREE LABOR VS. SLAVE LABOR. A fine looking and intelligent colored man, about forty years of age-3 waiter at Gadsby's, was asked by us it he was a slave. He replied with glistening eyes-'No, but I once

We then told him, if it was not against the rules of the house, we should like to know something of his history. His story in a few words was this:

I was born here a family slave. Until I saw a chance to be free, my study was to do as little work as I could without being flog-

But why so? we asked.

Because, when a man works for nothing. he don't work very heartily. I knew if I labored all day long I was no better off than if I didn't work any. I had no inducement, and no hope. But by and by mistress said if I could earn three hundred and eighty dollars, to buy my freedom with, she would give me my papers I astonished everybody who knew me. Every day I did the work of three slaves. People said, 'What's got into lazy Jim?' Ah. Sir, they didn't know I was digging, and ploughing, and sweating for liberty. The black man likes freedom as well as the white man. Well, it was nt long before I called upon mistress with the money and received my papers. I felt like a king, Sir, as I marched out of her parlor, a free man. I ran about the streets, and shook hands with all my colored friends, and shouted I'm Free! I'm Free!' I looked at mys if in the glass a dozen times tat day to see how a freeman appeared; and vill you believe me, Sir, I hardly knew my-I feared I was growing proud; my ves shone so, and I stood so straight. That rook in my bick, and that sneaking look in in my face were nil gone. Well, Sir, since then I have got a wife and five children. I have some money at interest, and 1 paid nine hundred dollars down for the house my family

This was the substance of his story, which was told eloquently, and with pathos. Here we drop the subject .- Portland American.

For the Signal. LETTER FROM REV. MR. WEST. MONROE, JUNE 28, 1843. MESSES: EDITORS: GENTLEMEN-One writer observes, "To ac-

niesce under a report in silence is to acknowledge it openly-at least in the opinion of labor; and often, for that purpose, excluding half the world, and to make a bustle in conopinion of the other half." Almost every public man can bear testimony to the truth of both: thus compelling the North, with her this remark so far as it refers to the repu ation not trouble you with this letter for the purpose of pleasing either the one or the other ers, but only to show you that the majority of a writer in your paper of the 19th inst., and to ende vor to place the action of the Assembly on the subject of Slavery in its true light before the ministers and churches composing the Synod of Michigan, and before all others who feel an interest in the same, wherever your paper may be read. After a large share of bitter denunctation against the majority of the assembly, and after quoting Mr. a Jubilee every year the General A-sembly ted as they believed, and I find no fault with What should we think of a set of men claimmeets," then your paper, under the head or them. Each party spoke and voted as they "Remarks," has this sentence-"the disposi-142,784,512 246,987,910 ten which led the Assembly to take this IMPORTANT DISCOVERY. course, in other circum tances would cause them to enslave the son of God! On the course, in other circum tances would cause Rev. E. Smith of Patsburgh, at a late supposition as your paper states it, that Jesus convention stated that he had lived 82 years Christ was a slave of Br. Ely's, and had come in a Slave States, and he had always heard before the Assembly and stated his case as slavery spoken of at the South as a sin and a laid down for him by the writer, then the quescurse, by all sorts of people until 1834, when tion is put, "what would Christ's doctors say a certain D. D. disco ered Slavery was a to this?" To give an answer to the question, Bible institution. The news spread like wild-words are put into the mouths of "Rev. Mr. fire through the South and the North also .- Rowland, Rev. Mr. Taylor, Dr. Hill, Dr. Wisner, Dr Beecher, Dr. Duffield, and Mr. West." caricaturing the part they would take "This Rev. Dr. made another discovery to enslave Jesus Christ, or if He was enslaved, ritories of the south, have generally been filled That it was a sin for a Slave to pray to the to keep him so rather than offend Dr. Ely, or endanger the Union of the Presbyteriun Church," For mysalf, your paper in an artiele from a writer in Detroit, makes me almost guilty of "Blasphemy, ' In the same article, Gen. Chambers, of Kentucky, Governor of hide to the naked backs of his slaves. On Dr. Duffield of Detroit, is published as having lows; and Mr. Mason, from Kentucky, was one occasion, a woman that served in the given "a proslavery vote," a though he made given "a proslavery vote," a though he made 'a capital Anti-Slavery Speech." Even the gether,' agitated with fear and hypoc isy, and meck and excellent Rev. C. P. Wing is made as concocting a scheme to prevent a necessary of Wiskonsan were, in 1841, also from slave in the South, slaves are whipped for the most guilty of "Doughfaceism." Dr. Cox, Dr. part in cellars, to prevent their cries from be. Dickenson, and in short the entire majority of the assembly have all received "the lash well and members as both of you are in respectable laid on' for not doing what their Junees hun- churches, at d as freemen in a free country, to let the neighborhood in which they live dreds of miles distant from the scene of deknow how often they whip the slaves. The bate thought they ought to have done. How Dr. lived in a town, and on this occasion Dr. Biddle, of Pittsburgh, escaped by name, after the luminous speach he made, I cannot tell. Now dear sirs, I wish to put this subject susfam us, then let us retrace our path, or achieve our national independence. But the up, and applied the lash. The woman writh-obstinate language of figures shows this to be ed and winced under each stroke, and cried, before you just as the facts in the case will sink. warrant as far as I know, and as far as the "I guess" I could tell the gentleman's name limits of this sheet will allow. I cannot be in Detroit who wrote that article for your palieve that either of you, Messrs. Editors, per. But no matter, he felt disappoirted.dear would willingly either misrepresent the As-

> his or in any other affair. I will say then, who was or is a proslavery man. Nor had cleared himself in this respect.

tain slavery even for an hour.

S. Dr. Duffield did not give a proslavery yote. He voted with the majority believing it blessings to be your portion, I subscribe myself what he got. What is the nature of this West pursues a course calculated to perpend

on the whole to be the best way. His speech yours most respectfully, et semper idem. and his vote might appear to some as reconcilable; but every wise man in final decisions will take the way which appears to him best, all things considered, whatever way he

4. Dr. Wisner in his masterly manner, showed how the apostles treated the subject of slavery as existing in those days; not for the purpose of sustaining slavery; an institution at which his soul revolts, but for the sole purpose, as he stated over and over again, of inducing the assemlly to follow a similar course.

5. Dr. Hill did use words very similar to those ascribed to him on the subject of Lynching as stated in your paper, but afterwards recalled them. It were well indeed if all who long for the emancipation of the poor slave, as much as that good and venerable Father in the church has done.

6 It is not true that "Mr. West" argued ont and out" for non-interference with the question of slavery either on the part of the Assembly or the church. I did give it as my opinion that the General Assembly, circumstan res as matters were, ought not to interfere .--I spoke as I meant to vote, and voted as I had spoken. I never believed that the General Assembly must of necessity be agitated on that subject or on any other subject about which a great diversity of opinion existed, and which subject might be surrounded with legal difficulties. Besides, the church Sessions, Prosbyteries, and Synods, the real courts of discipline with us, have the whole subject in their hands, and can act as their judgment may

7. The General Assembly did not find fault with Presbyteries for opposing Slave-holders in preaching in their pulpits or communing with them. But the Assembly found fault with such Presbytenes as took the kind of nction they did against slaveholders; while as yet no application was made by any slaveholder for liberty either to preach or to com mune with them. A Brother coming from any section of the church with clean credentials, or certificates must first be received according to our constitution, and when received under proper jurisdiction, then if found to be living in sin of any kind, must be disciplined according to his offence. This was the position the Assembly assumed, and it was a true position. No man acting under civil or ecdesinstical law ought to have his conduct cast out as evil, or be abused or traduced without proof of his criminality being first had by fair and constitutional trial. The contrary of this deetrine, if maintained, and extended would. commensurate with the extent, set all men erywhore in confucion.

Now, gentlemen, supposing the General Assembly had pronounced slavery a sin, what good would have come forth as the result?-The majority believing such a decision would have divided our church without gaining any ground for the anti-slavery cause at all. You and others might believe the contrary; but men must not as they believe. Commissioners are sent to the Assembly to "sit, consult, vote, and determine, on all things that may come before that body, according to the principles and constitution of this church, and the word of God." Iso acted as I believed and understood the principles and constitution of this church and the word of God; my worthy brethshall answer to a tribunal infinitely wiser tha that of man's, and without abusing either party, that final and solema decision should now be awaited. I see no good that can accrue to the anti-slavery or to any other cause by holding up to bitter scorn, and contempt before the public and their congregations, a body of ministers and elders who labor for the salvation of souls, and the liberty of the nation, incessantly; because these who aspire to political ascendency can not get the decision they wish for from such a body. I will freely concede that the decision sought might, if obtained, do good in that direction; but I cannot see how it would do good many other. We may differ in judgment, but must I hold you up to scorn, gentlemen, through the public press because you differ from me in your judgmen:? Must I hold you up as a subject for the very devils in Hell to rejoice at? .. Most I represent you as enslavers of the son of God? As "laving your learned heads toaction of mercy and justice to minkind? How would you as professor of the religion of Jesus, take this? If we are wrong, calmly and respectfully, and with good humor reason with us. And if we cannot show ground before an erlightened and christian public sufficient to

man. I was at our Presbytery assembled in sembly or sub-titute truth with falsehood in Adrian when your paper arrived, or I should have written sooner. And I assure you, gen-1. That we had not a man in that Assembly tlemen, that body, although all anti-slavery men, did not pass the least censure on mewe one who was either a sentimental o vol. or find the least fault with me, or appear the intary slavehol'er. Every one who spoke least "ashamed of me" for any thing I did while attending the assembly. They just ac 2. Not a man argued for an instant to sus- ted in a clear contrary way. And now, gentlemen, asking your pardon for taxing your patience so much, and praying for the best

NATHANIEL WEST.

REMARKS.

what we consider the wickedness or erroneous since he was old enough to own a slave!! principles of others, we have ever discussed our differences with candor and good feeling. But wherein do we and Mr. West differ?

1. He tarts with these positions. was or is a pro-slavery man. Nor had we one who was either a sentimental or voluntary shaveholder. Every one who spoke cleared

If this sentence means any thing, it amounts holding slaves and advocating slavery was holding. Would be recommend to them to blameless.

We suppose the impression was intended to be made upon the reader, that every man slaveholding cannot be sinful, and as D. Ely and Dr. Hill are of the involuntary class, it have adopted the following rule: must follow from Mr. West's positions, that it is not wrong to hold slaves in the circumstances in which they hold them. It it be ight for them, it must be right for us, for Mr. West, for Jesus Christ, for all others in like circumstances. Thus Mr. West presents himself as a champion of slaveholding! Who would have dreamed it? But what are the circumstances that free

these Reverend Doctors from blame? Dr. Hill had part of his slaves willed to him from his father and part from his wife's father. He The laws do not admit of emancipation in Virginia. He has offered them liberty on condition of banishment to the charnel house of Liberia. They refused it. He did not think it wise (we quote from memory) to take them to a free State for emancipation, and turn them loose just for the name of liberty. As for Dr. Ely he owns some eight or ten, part of whom he voluntarily purchased, and the remainder were born slaves to him. And he had the impudince to tell the Assembly, hat he like Abrepoor white people. He had offered them their liberty (on what condition he did not wrong. state) and they would not accept it. If the laws forbid emancipation in Missouri, could not Dr. Ely take them across the Mississippi, and set them free? Besides, the laws can no his will than they can compel him to be an adulterer, or a horse stealer, or a house breaket. Any person can utterly refuse to assume ren in Christ who took a different course, ne- the relation of owner to a human being :ing to be involuntary horse stealers, or invointary gamblers, or adulterers?

We wish Mr. West to say, distinctly, what constitutes an involuntary slaveholder. If Dr. Hill belongs to that order merely because estimation both of the righteons and the the law of his State forbid emancipation, it wicked—that the churches are the great bul-Michigan to be a slave State, with laws like them, we submit their propriety to our readently with his principles, own a dozen or two of his own bretheren of the Monroe Church, on. and after robbing them 'involuntarily' all his lays, hand them down to his children to be finished up. We do not say he would do such an act: for believe better things of him: but his involuntary system would permit him o do it as a righteous act. Well may we isk 'What has the North to do with slavery,' when our most eloquent antislavery speakers appear as defenders of inveterate slave-breed-

2. Mr. West:says, 'Not a man argued for an nstant to sustain slavery even for an hour.'-How can Mr. W. say this in the face of the following declaration of Dr. Elv:

If the sacred writers did not mean to imply slavery in all the length and breadth of its meaning when they speak of the slave as doulos, then no language they could have used was most expressive of a firm and adissolu-ble bondage that could be found. The same erm Paul used to express his allegiance to Christ-thus making the relation of master and servant equal in authority, entireness and PERPETUITY, with that which bound him to General Assembly. the service of his Lord.'

sustain slavery as a Gospel institution, not ers as brethren in the Lord. only for an hour,' but as long as the Gospel

3 As to Lynching, Dr. Hill did rotract .-But he still insisted that the Methodist minister who received thirty-nine lashes for excit- by Drs. Hill and Ely. ing the slaves to insubordination, 'DESERVED

offence? Does not every Abolitionist who feeds a hungry fugitive and helps him to escape to Canada, excite him to insubordination? Are we all wor hy of thirty nine stripes each As we consider Mr. West and the majority for every slave we entertain? Were Dr. Hill may speak. Dr. Beecher Jr. took the same of the Assembly wrong in their positions, we our judge, it seems the backs of some of us shall take Mr W's. advice, and 'calm.y and would soon be covered with scars! And Mr. respectfully and in good humor reason with West comes to us with a eulogy on Dr. Hill them.' This has been our uniforn course .- as 'a good and venerable father in the church, Our readers will bear us witness, that from the telling us how much he has done for emanciommencement of the Signal, while we have pation, when the veteran slave-breeder has used great plainness of speech in exposing practically sustained the hell-begotten system

4 Mr. West substantially admits that he opposed all action in the Assembly against slavery, because there was 'a great diversity of opinion,' because the subject was 'surround. 'We had not a man in the Assembly who ed by legal difficulties,' because it would have divided our church, and have done no good. Said we not rightly that the mejority of the himself in this respect. Not a man argued for Assembly would by their action continue their could show and prove their efforts for that end an ins ant to sustain slavery even for an MASTER a slave, rather than endanger their union?

5 Mr. West says Synods, Presbyteries, to this proposition: that so far as the guilt of and Church Sessions can act against shaveconcerned, every member of the Assembly was not? No answer! They have the example of the Assembly and of Mr. West in favor of not

6. Our next charge is a serious one. Mr. 'cleared himself' of all culpability in the mat- West is for introducing known and avoiced ter. We are utterly astonished Mr. West men-stealers into every Northern Church should take this ground. Mr. W. will not where they may present themselves with a deny that Dr. Hill of Virginia, and Dr. Ely of certificate of membership from a slaveholding Missouri, were properly and legally, slave- church! He would repeal the rules of hunholders. They fully admitted it. But Mr. dreds, and pert aps thousands of churches, for West says they were not vo'unt try slavehold- the sake of admitting slaveholders into them. ers; consequently they held slaves involunta- and if it appear afterwards that the slaveholdrily. Now an involuntary slaveholder cannot ers are 'voluntary' or 'sentimental' ones, the be gui'ty of sin; because the terms imply an sessions 'can' turn them out, if there be not absurdity. Who ever knew an involuntary danger of dividing one church!' Look at a sinner? It is sheer nonsense. Involuntary particular instance. The Session of the Presbyterian Church of Webster, in this County,

Reselved, That this Session will not receive into the Church any person who is a slave older, and no slaveholder shall be admitted to the communion of this Church.'

Suppose a slaveholder comes to the Session and savs:

Brethren, I want admission to your church . Here is my certificate. But you must not think I am an Abolitionist. I have traded in slaves all my life. I now own about a dozen, a part of whom are members of the same Church with myself. I treat them as other good christians do: I rob them of their wages every day, enslave their children from birth, has treated them and their children as slaves, whip them when they deserve it, and sell them when I can make good bir, a ns!"

What shall the Session do? Upon Mr. West's plan they must admit the notorious manstealer, directly in the face of his confession, and thus render religion a hissing and a byword throughout all the region; for there is not an infidel in Michigan who does not know it is wrong to enslave human beings. Thus we see that Mr. West would have slavebreeders and traders received into every pulpit and every church in the Union to contaminate and ham, had slaves born in his own house, and poison our whole population, and pervert the hat his slaves were better, off than certain benign doctrines of the Gospel into the support of an infernal system of outrage and

7. Mr. West objects to our 'bitter denunciations,' sholding up to scorn a body of ministers and elders,' &c. Well, what are the specifications? Have we used any unkind more compel a near to be a slaveholder against language, or reviling epi hets? Have we ussailed their motives, or called in question their sincerity? We intended to do exact justice to every one. We said that the progress of the Pre-hyterian Church on this subject for half a century had been retrogradefear of destroying their organization-that their present course was sirking them in the s obvious that every other slaveholder in the wark of slavery-and that there was a striking State will be in the same predicament until resemblance between the conduct of the anthe laws shall be altered. If Mr. West ex- cieut Phorisees, and a portion of the General ses one from blame on that account, he ex Assembly. We stated these things, in the cases them all. Really, we did not know that mildest language, us facts, supposing them Mr. West was among "he patriarchs' before, to be so. Will Mr. West deny 'heir correcteven 'sentimentally.' But further; suppose ness? As to the inferences we drew from those of Missouri, Mr. West could, consis- ers. They may agree with us, or they may not. Every one is entitled to his own opini-

We are told these ministers and elders Inbor for the salvation of souls and the liberty of the nation.' Shall such men as Dr. Ely, who preaches eternal slavery from the Bible, and Mr. West, who defends him in holding human beings as brutes, claim exception from just an madversion in the churches because they both 'labor for the salvation of souls?'

a. Mr. West seems to think it presumptuous in us to set up ourselves as 'judges' of the propriety of the doings of the Assembly, when we were flundreds of miles distant from the scene of debate.' What of that? Surely all the common sense of the churches was not impersonated in the delegates. We think that neither the members to the Assembly nor to Congress are above or beyond the judgement would imply it. They used the term which of those they represent. We do not consider

Let us recapitulate. We understand Mr. West's position to be this:

1. He opposes all anti-slavery action in the

2. He would have all the Northern church-I we understand language, this goes to es open for the cordial reception of slavehold

3. He holds that certain kinds of slaveholding are not 'voluntary,' and consequently

they cannot be sinful. 4. He approves of slaveholding as practiced

In each of these particules, we think Mr.

ate slavery, encourage its abettors, dishearten | ballot for a candidate for Senator, to be supits enemies, soothe the slaveholder's conscience, and bring genuine religion into contempt, and the fact that he is a good man, and is conscientious in pursuing this course, does not in the least above the necessity of exposing what we conceive to be the abominable nature of his principles, and thereby conteracting their baleful efforts upon all classes of socie-

For the Signal of Liberty.

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT! Last Feb. many, at the annual Anti-Slave ry Convention at Ann Arbor, the Rev. Mr. West was so anxious the Convention should know the hatred he exercised toward Slavery, he solici ed the priviledge of relieving himself that he might go away with a light heart; but this Spring when he gets to the Assembly of D. D's. in Philadelphia, Oh dear, what shall I do! must this vile thing be taken out of the church! must I lend my influence against this som of all evils! how can I do die. it! Hear him: "Sir, I support the resolution; for if I shou d have to go home and tell my people that I had lent my hand to divide the church, I should die with grief." Who had the least expectations last winter of finding such a "he le in HIS cont!" He told us that he did not fear the face of man-that he never knew what it was to be afraid of man! What can he be afraid of now? Last winter our English language was too barren to furnish a name for slavery sufficiently detestable, and in more than one instance did he resort to a foreign language to express his abhorrence; now he is in danger of dying with grief if it must be removed from the church!!! O astonishing! these double Ds. are nothing but fallible men after all. NOV!.

For the Signal of Liberty. Mesers. Entrons:-I send you for publication in your paper, the result of the celebration of the Fourth of July in Jackson, by the friends of National Liberty, and of Sabbath Schools. The day was exceedingly fine and passed off much to For Representatives to Congress. the honor of all concerned, and to the advancement of the great principles of National Liberty, and the influence of Sabbath Schools, in maintaining and advancing that Liberty. About 250 children, besides teachers, superin-

tendents and parents, were collected in a pleas ant grove in the west part of the village, and listened with attention to the interesting addresses of Rev. Messrs Buck ey, Esler and Harrison. upon National Liberty and Sabbath Schools .--Our numbers, though less than in some former years, were certainly respectable, considering the fact that the friends in the east part of the County have celebrated the day in a similar manner; And secondly, that there has been a strong Proslavery influence against us through the County. to nominate six candidates to represent the Or, if the term, Pro-slevery influence, he too unsavory for our opponents. I would say, in other words, that a majority of the citizens of Jackson, being opposed to our manner of celebration, celebrated the day in a grove in another part of the village in a manner more congenial, to say the leat, to a pro-slavery spirit. On the whole, we think that we have not only no reason to be discouraged, but every reason to be encouraged. And while the proceedings of vesterday are hesh in our mind, we would take thic early opportunity to say to our friends through the County, who were not with us in yesterday's convocation, and we s y it to in the nurse of suffering hu nanity, remember the next year's hely convocation It was resolved at the close of the day to celebrate our next National Anniversary in a similar manner. What say you, friends, will you be

beat off f.om the truck? J. S. E. Jackson, July 5, 1842.

LIBERTY PARTY COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates from the se- will well repay a cereful perusil. They of veral towns, held pursuant to notice, at the ford the most satisfactory proof of the reign fluttered at linday such a was called to order by appointing John P. son of James G. Birney. Also Mr. West ferred from the advocate, to his cause. E.

On motion Resolved, that N. M. Thomas, Assembly right before the public. In doing Moses Kungsley, John P. Marsh and A. II. this, it will be seen he completely identifies Moses Kingsley, John P. Marsh and A. II. this, it will be seen he completely identifies made careful inquiries that the dispositions an including the state of the disposition and in suits of those of whom he was about to sput, Convention

The Convention adjourned until two o'clock P. M. June 23d, convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion the convention proceeded to ballot for Representatives to be supported in November next to the state Legisla ture. On counting the votes Roswell Ransom and Delamore Duncau were unanimously nominated.

On motion, N. Thompson, A. H. Edwards, and Dwight May were appointed a corresponding committee.

On motion the convention resolved, that the of Irish Repeal assembled at the Court House, corresponding committee, take steps to raise funds to procure a suitable Lecturer to lecture on the subject of political anti-slavery ac-

Resolved, that the proceedings of the contary and published in the Kalamazoo Gazette, much interested, and the Signal of Liberty.

On motion the Convention adjourned. sine

J. P. MARSH, Chairman. A. H. EDWARDS, Sec'y.

LIBERTY PARTY SENATO-

RIAL CONVENTION.

At a Convention of Delegates from the several counties in the 31 Scnatorial district, held pusuant to previous notice, at the Court House, in the vi lage of Kalamazoo, the meeting was called to order by appointing L. F. Stevens, Chairman, and A. H. Edwards Se-

After a few preliminary remarks by Mr. Gurney, of St. Joseph county, the Convention was addressed by Mr. Ripley, of New

On motion, the convention proceeded ta s thing!

poertd in November next. Whereupon, John P. Marsh, was unanimously nominated by the convention. The meeting then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

for such a statement.

farther decline.

Flour is on the decline in this city. It re-

the Liberty candidate received twelve votes.

OF Hon. A. P. Upsner, Secretary of

Navy, has been appointed Secretary of State

for the present, in the place of Mr. Legare,

FOREIGN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER.

l'imes, emborrass and perplex the Govern-

ment. He threatens to repel force by force,

if any unconstitutional interference is made

Troops have been poured into the country

in great numbers. At the close of last week

the forces in Ireland amounted to six divisi-

ons of artillery; six regiments and a squadron

of cavalry, twelve battalions and twenty-two

A report reached Dublin on Saturday, the

4th, that the e was 'an insurrection' in Wa-

terford, and the Rhadamanthus was hastily

despatched with troops; but on arriving found

A Custom-house officer, in a state of ine-

briation, addressed a letter to the Home Se-

cretary, in which he offered to assassinate

O Connell. He was arrested, and after ex-

planation, the author of the joke was liberat-

A sale of 400 bales of American manufac

tured cotton goods were advertised to take

place in London. This was rather a novel

it was all a hoax, and returned immediately

with his peaceful agitation.

depots of Infantry.

ed on bail.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. On motion of C. Gurney, A. H. Edwards, N. M. Thomas, and H. Montague. were appointed a committee of correspondence for the ensuing year. Mr. Gurney being called upon for some remarks, responded in a ve_ ry aloquent address in favor of political Anti-Slavery action.

The convention adjourned until June 25d, at 8 o'clock A. M.

June 251, convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion resolved, that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the Chairman, and Secretary, and published in the 'Signal of deceased. Liberty,' Ann Arbor, and the 'Kalamazoo Gazetic.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine

L. F. STEVENS, Chairman. A. II. HOWARD, Sec'y.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 1C, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY.

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

For Governor. JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW. For Lieutenant Governor,

LUTHER F. STEVENS, OF KALAMAZOO.

FIRST DISTRICT. A. L. PORTER, OF WAYNE R. B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN. THIRD DISTRICT

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

OF MACOMB.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The Liberry Party of Oakland county, and

also the northern counties comprising the sen-

atorial District will meet at Pontiac, on We-

dnesday the 19th of July at 1 o'clock P. M.

county of Oakland in the State Legislature,

and one condidate to represent the District in

theState Senate. A general attendance is ex-

pected, the election is one of much importance

to our righ eous cause, and to select good and

able men requires the aid and deliberation of

JOSEPH MORRISON,

WM. G. STONE,

URI ADAMS,

JOHN PRATT,

J. C. GALLUP,

Several communications shall appear

Our usual variety of matter is some-

The Glorious Fourth' was observed

in Ann Arbor in a manner generally gratify-

ing to our citizens. A numerous company of

Sabbath School scholars and teachers, and

citizens, assembled in the grove, and were

addressed by several clergymen, citizens, and

scholars. The singing was not the least in-

teresting part of the services. Refreshments

were then distributed, and the company sepa-

ted well pleased. In the evening the friends

and were ably addressed by Mr. Sawyer on

the prominent points of Irish history, the na-

ture of the Union with England, the Repeal

which Irishmen sought, and the propriety of

Ordination .- Mr. Geo. Barnum was or-

dained to the Gospel Ministry, June 7th, by

and opening prayer by the Rev. Mr. Barrows,

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Ordaining

prayer by the Rev. Marcvs Harrison, charge

by the Rev. Mr. Barrows, right hand of fel-

lowship by the Rev. Josephus Morton, con-

To be sure he was acquitted; for Gardner

was a Yankee, and Mr. Cook Jr. a Virginian.

Hang a high-souled chivalrous Virginian for

cluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Denison.

Det. Advertiser.

what abridged this week by the length of the

mighty fellen!

E. S. FISH,

NATHAN POWER,

the friends of the just enterprise.

announcement, and created considerable at-Cotton was very dull, and prices rather de pressing owing to the favorable report of A-

merican crops. Corn markets throughout the country were

depressed. In the London Money market was nothing of special interest. The intelligence received

from the united States, of the improved condition of the monetary matters on the other side of the Atlantic, coupled with the arrival of Mr. Jaudon, in London, has caused some attention to be directed to American State securities, but as yet there exis s a great want of confidence in every description of American bonds. Some surprise has been expressed of Mr. Jaudon's arrival in London, and it has induced many people to entertain the opinion is to be attempted by his employers.

In a paper entitled Forensic Eloquence, in the 1 is number of the Knickerbocker, there are some STATE OF MICHIGAN, ass. good things: Corresponding Committee.

No les of obtaining the good will of Juries .-"The con rivances of counsel to obtain the good will of the jury are some times very ingentious and amusing. It was said by an eminent lawyer and amusing. It was said by an eminent lawyer in one of the Eastern Sintes when scanking of a I arned brother, the take latter had the advantage of him in one respect. He was in the habit of using tob eco, and when engaged in his argustatistical tables on the first page. But they ment, would turn to some permanent juryman who was a lover of the weed and in an off hand Court House in the village of Kalamazoe, on of the Slave Power. They were prepared inhins howeven himself and the dignified counsel. Court House in the village of Kalamazoo, on of the Slave Power. They were prepared with the wild be low the example, and the good impression of the Slave Power. They were prepared with the wild be low the example, and the good impression in a made on his mind was not undergoundly trans-Marsh, Chairman, and A. H. Edwards Se- claims a hearing from us that he may set the embent an orater as Parates Hasay, did not true position of the majority of the General valgar modes of oronanciation, to gain the favorable ear of the ill terate; and Miss Martineau relates that WERSTER, at the trial of the Knapps.

> The Locusts.-The Georgetown Advocate says the Locusts, no withstanding the good character they have lately received from the earned in locustology, are after all a set of nischievous individuals. They are now demonstrating their close relationship to the "Pharsohs" of Egypt. Peach, plum apple, and fruit trees generally in this neighborhood are severely suffering from their attacks, in which neither fruit, leaves, or bark are spared. It is upon the sound limbs particularly that they commit their depredations.

Dickens, in his notes of the United States. says of the country through which the Rail road from Fredericksburgh to Richmond, in Va., passes-"There is an air of rom and de cay around. The barns and outhouses are mouldering away-the sleds are patched and roofless-the log cabins (built in Virginia with discussing it in America. We heard only a external chimneys made of clay or wood) are vention be signed by the chairman and secre- por ion of his discourse, and in that we were squalled in the last degree. There is no look of decent comfort any where. The miserable stations by the railway side-the great wild wood-vards, whence the engine was supplied with fuel-the negro children rolling on the ground before the cabin doors, with dogs and pigs—the biped beast of burden sneaking past the Jackson Association. Reading scriptures gloom and dejection are upon all.

The Richmond Whig speaks of the annexation of Texas thus:

We lay down this position in the utmost confidence that it is con'o ming to human nature, and that the event will verity it:-If slavery is perpetuated in Texas, the North will dissolve the Union, before it will consent Mr. Cook, jr. has been tried at Norfolk Vir. to the annexation: I stavery is abolished there ginia, for the murder of Melzer Gardner, the as we fel confilent it will be, then the South Editor of the Old Dominion, and acquitted .will dissolve the Union rather than submit to such an overwhelming acquisition of strength to the non-slaveholding interest in the Federal

Another Editor Shot .- Dr. Hagan, editor of shooting a Yankee! Whoever heard of such the Vicksburgh Sentine!, was killed in a street printed and for sale at the a thing!

OF An article is going the rounds of the article in the Sentinel which reflected on the Whig papers stating that Mr. Binner has character of Judge Adams, the father of young Adams. Adams was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$6,000. declined the nomination for the Presidency. Such is not the fact. We know of no reason

Wool .- For all the tariff, Wool coming into the market, this summer, commands ices than last season. The choicest lots sell at Roches-\$5,75 per barrel. The Detroit Advertiser of ter, Buffalo and Pittsburg, for 23 to 30 cts.-

To make cistern cement take two parts reded yesterday to \$4 50 with a prospect of a takes, three parts clay, one part sand, mixed with oil; it will make a cement as hard as marble, and i penetratable by water for ev-(F At the election of Speaker of the er.

House of Representatives of New Hampshire, Martin Van Boren, John C. Colhoun, Rich ard M. Johnson, Lewis Cass, and Daniel Web-ster, was all born in the same year-1782

> Mad Dogs .- About eight mad dogs have hot weather set in.
>
> NOTE LEE

NOTICE.

Every person having any claims against the rillage of Ann Arbor, whether auditetor not, i equested to present the same to Geo. Sedgwick. or .. H. Lund, by the 14th inst. so that the IRELAND .- O'Connell still continues to agi. Town Council may take measures to liquidate ate. His movements, says the European such claims.

> By order of the Council. E. W. MORGAN, Recorder. Dated July 7, 1843.

TQUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS. The Liberty Friends in other States have tele-the necessity of extending a knowledge of Liberthe 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 Twilvi Weeks, to new subscribers, for the low price of Twenty Five Cents; not for the sake of any other library and the sake of any other library. profits than can be realized at that price, but because we wish a knowledge of our p inciples t se excensively circulated among those who are not subscribers, and no better and cheaper medi-um than the Press can be devised. The pape in the State, excepting those published in Detroit We shall insert large unuslavery selections, sun ed to the i aportant election now pending, and also the usual variety of intelligence. The subscription price is small, and we ought to receiv several thousand subscribers in a few weeks.

If We hope this proposition will be introduced into each county convention, and subscription

aken up at the time of the meeting.

If In conclusion, we have one word to say to he genuine working liberty man. You sometimes the genuine working the right and 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 on can do. You have at least one neighbor of Linerty papers, and pay 25 cents for them. It 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 it 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 be community, and that change can only be in-

duced by The Tauth presented to single minds.

Quarterly subscriptions will be received immediately to compute on the 15th of July. At the very low price we offer them, no papers will be

nt without pay.

N. B. Postmasters will forward payments if

CHARLES H. STEWART, that another attempt at fraud (as it is termed) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Weshtenaw County, Ss.

IN the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw. In the matter of the petition of Lucia de Sischo for a divorce from her husband, Nelson

On reading and filing the petition of Lucinda Sischo, praying for a divorce from her husband Nelson Sischo, for the cause of utter descriton and neglect to provide a su'table maintainance for her; and it appearing to the court that the said Nelson Sischo cannot be found so as to be per-sonally served with notice: On motion of Kings ley & Morgan, Attorneys for petitioner. It is or be perdered by the court, that, the said Nelson Sisch do appear and answer unto the said perition on o do appear and arswer into the said jermon on of before the next term of this court; and that a copy of this order be published in the Signal of Liberty, (a public Newspaper published in Ann Arbor.) for six weeks successively, the last publication to be at least forty days before the first day of the next term of this court. Dated June 17th, 1843.

E.P GARDINER. A true conv:

CURIOSITYS

A Tailor will not vist the his Promise.

THE Subscriber would inform the Civizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has com-

Tailoring Business, in the Lower Town, Shop over Harris, Part idges & Co's, store. From past experience he eels confident that he can give satisfaction. Tr. Him. J. SPRAGUE.

N. B. Cutting done to order.

Ann Arbor, June 1843.

9-2m.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

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

Livens, Umbrellas, Rubbons, Cravats, Mous, de Lains, Silks,

Shawls, Bonnets, Hate,
Sugar, Tea and Cofiee, Crockerv.
Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold cheap as the cheap-

est.
Goods purchase's will keep in mind the Farmers and Mechanics Store.
C. J. GARLAND. N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giv-ing satisfaction in price and quality can be re-Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 76

S. PETTIBONE.

SURVEYOR, MAP MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office in Court House Square, Ann Arban. June 19, 1843.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just BY SIGNAL OFFICE. FR

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE tollowing is one from among the nu-merous testimonials from persons of the

nighest respectability, which the proprietors have From the Hon. Seabury Ford, Member of the

Senate of Ohio.

Messrs. Harris & Co.-Having used two boxes of "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster" in my amily. I find it a most excellent and invaluable

nended, and in my opinion excels any with which I am acquainted. I have no hesitation in recommending said Plaster to the favorable notice of the public.

SEABURY FORD.

Burton, Geauga Co., O. Nov. 25, '41. 9

For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another co unit of E. Denn's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann

Attention Invalids!

HO has tried the PEASIAN PILLS and Jew VV David's or Hennew Plaster, and is not eady to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before he public so he four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these meditell you of the excellent qualities of these medi-cines. Readen! Have you ever used them? It you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are the Cherp at as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread. So of 10 plasters-price 50 cears. The large Boxes of Fills con tain 73 pills for 63 cents: the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are surtotil they have tried them, and then we are sure ney will not. These a edicines are for sale by ne or more agents in all villages and cities in the fuited States. Call on the agent, and he will

Juited States. Call on the agent, and he will ive any information wanted.
For sale by J. H. Lund, S. P. & J. C. Jew-tt, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Milind: M. C. Bakin, Novi; D. H. Rowland, forthville; J. Seattergood, Plymouth; P. Vanvery, Franklin; J. Dean, Pouriac; J. Millerd, & San, Dexter: Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10 - 6m.

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more of fectually for any disease for which any other

nill is recommended, and superse le them also gether in medical excellence and virtue. If you fould this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satis and. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a ut lear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious dis eases, such as dum ague, lever and ague, inter-mittant and remittant levers, the Brisk Pills pos sess peculiar properties for their speedy removal.
From ten years experience as a practising physieian, I am convinced that none can equal them.—
Read what other pills are goed for, and what they
will cure, and if the B isk are not superior to
them all, then discard their use. Do not believe
all that is said about an infallible pill—that nev
er fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk I i!!s. —the cheapest pills in use—23 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to jidge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleauser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and e sy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs; throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and cle n This is all that any one me licine can do not w h standing the great show of words and fe itious ce ti cat s We are determined to let h se pills stand upon their own reputation, win or loose, we ask is, for a fair and impartial tra. can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many d senses which no other medecine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despoir of a cure until you have tried the Brisk lil's, for they do pos-

ss peculiar properties and virtues. For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth; J. Denn, Pontisc; J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens; Maidand & Co. Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., De-

10-6in

DENTISTRY.

DR. JEWETT - Performs in the most skill fall manner and with very little pain, all operations on the TEETH, necessary to preserve nserted in the crost beautiful manner on pivots of ine gold plate. Destal Indignation is children remedied, and Tooth Ache effectually cared without the dread and pain of extraction. His charges will be as law as those of any who

to their work equally as well.

Ladies will be attended at their dwellings if so lesired. Satisfactory References given. Advice

Ann Arbor, June 14, 1843.

Murder & Suicide: DASSING your s r ets a few days since, I was

almost horror struck in noticing a continual atmost norror struck in noticing a continual prograticed murder. Cheapest Store in town—
'New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap cash Store' "Buffido Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled. where I saw the "Kings English" he thanged, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great fisplay 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 interior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they a their own throats in buying their goods at aucion. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found II. BECKER fairly settled with a

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every hing called for in the country, at low prices, for ash, produce, or good credit. And here I found hat the pure English was spoken, as I am assure t is at his Store in the Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1813.

5 5 Rare Chance for Industrious Females. THE Subscribe

THE Subscribers would respectfully anno-to the "LABORING FEMALES" washienaw and vicinity, that they will forms! WOOL, of a superior quality, to be manufactural into cloth. The wool to be made into Rolls, of into croim.

of ore given out.

TERMS.

The Rolls to be taken at the factory and made no flamed, one half of which is to be returned to the proprietors.

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

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

Cometa fertes on the wrappers, as all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you have them note urge him to procure them next time he visits New York, or to write for them.

No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS

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

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children

in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once-Find the name of Comstocheleo on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

RHEUMATISM, and AMENESS

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

PILES &

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. AL SORES and every thing relieved by it that admirs of an out

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

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

BURNS & SCALDS and sores, and sore It has delighted

thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the

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

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

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, ind the general bealth. Octor O CSino nature, thus:

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 state or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to

the surface. COLDS COUCHS

pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY are quickly cured by it. Know this by trying.

CORNS.- The French Plaster is a sure cure

hair any shade you wish, but will not celor the skin

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

> EDUCO E HIMOS CELESTIAL BALM

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

Dr. Bartholemew's

will prevent or cure all incipient co

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

ber the name, and get Comstock's.

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

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

TOOTH DROPS. KLINE'S-cure effectually.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1842, by Comstock & Co., in the Clork's office of the Southern District of New York. By applying to our agents in each town and village, papers may be had free, showing the most recetable names in the country for these facts, so

tha, no one can fail to believe them. 13- . e sure you call for our articles, and not be put . If with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE, should be your motto-and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

Comstochto Wholesale Druggists,

221. Courtland Street, nerr Brondway Wm S. & J. W Maynard, Agents, Ann Arbor,

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

Wortgage 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 ainth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, executed the Mills Barker of Chiarty Legislates. 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 Wash-tenaw, in said State, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1839. at log o'clock, A. M. in liber, No. 8, page 118, upon which there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hun dred and twelve dollars and sixty one cents.

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

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

TO CLOTHIERS

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

Among a variety of articles belonging to the trade may be enumerated: Cards of every description; Shuttles, Steel

Reeds 4-4 5-4 wide; Clothiers Jacks; Satunett Warg; Emery; Tenter Hooks; Worsted Har-ness; Card Cleaners and plates; Screws; Cop-per Kettles; Shearing Machines, Parson's, also,

Carding Machines.

The subscriber feels himself warranted in assuring the trade that his supply of Clothiers Tools, together with some 12 or 15 ton of assorted DYE WOODS and DYE STUFFS, form one of the largest and most complete sto 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, 129 Jefferson Avenue,

Detroit, April 17, 1843.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their iost sanguine expectations. With the machin 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 37½ cents per yard for fulled cloth finished or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above

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

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 Seio, 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 invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,900 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufac-The establishment is 21 milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO.

GRAVE STONES

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

cannot fail to please.

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

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

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

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, two and a half mil es from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the pubic, as will appear by the statements of these who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with case 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 thrush as much with four horses attached to it as any other power with first horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and addi-tional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's ise 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 believed by the appearance. believed by the purchasers to be those invented by S. W. Foster, and that most or all of them were either made materially different. or altered before sold, so as to be materially dif-ferent from those made and sold by the subscribers. Such alterations being decidedly detrementa to the utility of the machine. They have good reason to believe that every one of those returned by the purchasers as unsatisfac tory were of this class. They are not aware that any Power that went from their shop, and was put in use, as they made it, has been condemned or laid aside as a bad machine.

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. Wing's, Dexter village; and one at Martin Willison's storehouse in Detroit-both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS.

This is to certify that we have used one of 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 will with any other power with which we are ac

H. CASE. S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1342.

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

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 numer of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is asily moved from one place to another. I believe 4 horses will thresh as much with this power as 5 will with any other power.— The plan and the working of this power have been universally approved of by fermers for whom I have thrashed.

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

SMUT MACHINES.

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

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FF.
VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely Vegetable, A safe, speede, and sure remedy for
fever and ague, dum agus, shill for bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which at-tend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

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

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

The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2. and accom-

panied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them,

in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

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

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29 1842. 9 L. BECKLEY

GROUND PLASTER. PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON

THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of GROUND PLASTER, in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way be-

ween Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their

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

PAINTING. T. LAMBERT.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the they will be sold much cheaper than have ever above business in all its branches, (some been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and

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

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

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c.

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A mense circulation that ever try them continue to buy them. Teters trills are purely veg-etable; they work no miracles, nor do they pro-fess to care 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 somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Giv. Peters; Peters' Vegetable l'ills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results. used, and have no rival in caring billious fever, feyer and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, group, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, culargement of the spleen, piles, colic, fesafety. male obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau-sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi ent diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual constiveness loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither neusea, griping nor debility; and we re-The most triumphent success has ever atten-

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

Centificates.—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 uni

versal 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 improve heavy

rected by the laws of nature, they impart a buoy-aucy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in del-icate situations always admit their power and in-nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the haz-ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples: a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal.

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

scythe:

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

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

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

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

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

At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter. And leaves the blood as pure as water. Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all; For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all mho try continue to buy them For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard. & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co-, and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Li-ma; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merri-man, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plym & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movins & Co., Ypsilanti: Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godirey 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 coun-

try produce, and TLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

52-1f.

MONEY TO BE MADE.

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

Oil Mill now in operation in Ann Arbor, Lower Town where he intends at all times to buy FLAX SEED, (and other Seeds used in making Oil,) and pay the highest price, and the best of pay.—
ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid for good clean seed, or, one gallon of Oil given for the FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their

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

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

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

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

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

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

Let Ferer, Quinsey,

\$\frac{\psi_c}{\psi_c}\$. \$\frac{\psi_c}{\psi_c}\$.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its cospreparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—

The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike. rease. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—

Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases it timely used and have portived in ordinary 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

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

TA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, " C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. Win. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isane Benham, Jr., Constantine.

Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine.
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kwiamazoo.
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh.
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.
Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson.
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.
Lebe C. Winger, Salven.

John C. Winans, Sylvan, J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy. Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester,

James & Splague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup. Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornvine,
E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

Ann A.bor.

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE.

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

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell the the same value and no amount of Ora-

to all for the same price, and no amount of Ora-tory can swerve him from that course. Persons can make just as good bargains by sending an agent, as to come themselves. In connexion with the store is a Grist and Flouring Mill, where he will constantly pay

Cash for Wheat

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

manner of doing business.

DWIGHT KELLOGG.

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

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, at very low rates:

4 Casks Epsom Salts; 2 casks flour Sulphur; 2 Bbls. Powdered Jalap; 1 Bbl. powdered Rheubarb 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oi 2 Bbls. Cream Tartar; Castor Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted

sizes:) Camphor, Calonel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicais; Per-fumery of all kinds; Linseed Oil; White Lead, dry and in Oil; English Venitian Red; English Lampblack: Sp. Turpentine. Michigan Glass of all sizes together with every

other article connected with the Drug, Paint Oil, and Dye Stuff Business, April 17, 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

SORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. having been thoroughly overhauled, and re-fitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph

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 satisfac-

streets, in a business part of the city.

S. D. WCODWORTH.

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing. ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, hav-ing undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception 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 con-

vey passengers to and from Boats and Cars. WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.

Sheep Shears. FOR Sale by

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

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, Harriet Welch, and Augusta Welch, are defendants, the said George, Henry, Harriet, and Augusta being Minors, under the

whereas, by a decretal order in the above cause, made by his Honor Elon Farnsworth, then Chancellor of the State of Michigan, bearing date the fourteenth day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty one, it was ordered and decreed, that the above named defendants should redeem certain mortgaged premises in the Com-plainant's bill contained, by the payment of the sum of four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and the interest to accrue thereon, from the fourteenth day of July, eightcen 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 appurte-nances, 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 S. the Masters of the said Court, the said Master first giving aix weeks previous notice of the time and place of sale in some newspaper published in said County, as by the said decree, reference be-ing thereunto had, may more fally appear, And whereas, the said premises are yet unre-

deemed, and the above stated sum with interest,

and costs, is yet due and unpaid, Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the directions of the said decree, and by virtue of its nuthority, 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 t) 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 Michian, known as the East half of the South East quarter of Section number thirty-two, in Town-ship number four, South of Range number seven East, containing eighty acres.

The sale will be absolute-without redemption

and for cash. G. T. GRIDLEY, Master in Chancery

C. H. STEWART, Sol. for Complt.
Dated this 28th day of March, 1843. The above sale is adjourned to the 8th day of June next, at the time and place above mention-

ed G. T. GRIDLEY, Master.

Ann Arbor, May 16, 1843.

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

G. T. GRIDLEY. Master.

G. T. GRIDLEY. Master.
C. H. Stewart, Sol. for Compliance Sth. 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,

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

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, TEACHERS' SEMINARY

II. II. GRIFFEN. PRINCIPAL. MISS C. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT. THE twelfth term of this institution will com-mence 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.

TUITION 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 Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3,00 anch for 12 lessons, truth by Mrs. Grif. \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

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

BOARD. Including room and washing, from S1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars nquire of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Weau, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and F. M. Skinner, Esgrs. have kind-

y consented to form a visiting committee, to be oresent 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

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.

-ALSO100 Acres of choice Land in Granby Town,
Missisco County, Montreal District, L. C. -ALSO-

200 Acres, being part of the Estate known by the name of the Douglass Esta'e, in Shefford Township, Missisco County, Montreal Dis-trict, 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-tf.

CHEESE.

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

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



OF CAN'T BE BEAT! ED THE subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of

PLOUGHS.

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

PARTRIDGES, KENT & CO. Ann Arbor, April 20, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorised to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee a their cash value, and take in payment State Seria and Warrants at pur, or their equivalent in cush; or he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by appraisers chosen by the purchaser and subscriber.

The Washtenaw lands consist of 118 acres in

the town of Webster, slightly improved, of early and choice selection, and 214 acres 3 miles below Ypsilanti, on the River Huron, having rich bottom and upper lands, good timber, running water, corn and wheat soil, excellent sites for building, surrounded by settlements, good toads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultiva-

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

Millinery & Dress Making. MRS. C. BUFFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inshe has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843. 50 1v

FOUNDRY.

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

March 28, 1843. "FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG,

AVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of C.IBINET WARE,

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fash-ionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying.

Any article of Furniture made to order, and

Warranted to please.

UPHOLSTERING done in all its various

branches, and at the shortest notice.

CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND
WILLOW WARE: also, Mahogany Boards and Veneurs-as cheep as the cheapest.

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

WANTED,

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

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

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

i 30 bbls ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic 120 do Logwood, Logwood, Redwoods, Alum,

6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood,

600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo.)

250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,

do Aqua Fortis. do Spirits Sea Salts, do Nitrie Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin,

250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the ninor articles in the trade, to wit: P.ess Papers, Tenzles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling

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

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

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

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

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

51tf

Estate of Ira Durrin.

THE Undesigned, Commissioners for receiv-I ing and allowing claims against the estate, will meet at the office of E. I 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednes lay, the 21st day of June next, to receive and examine claims against said estate.

J. WELLS, T. FOSTER. Ann Arbor, June 7, 1843.

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

JOB PRINTING, OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signa. Office, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

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

Orders by mail promptly filled.