

REV. MR. WEST'S POSITIONS.

The main points in the Rev. Nathaniel West's communication in the Signal of the 10th inst. are so fully answered in your editorial of the same date, that I hesitate to add another word, and more especially since the Rev. gentleman has not condescended to meet in the remotest degree my argument; which was to show, or endeavor to show, that the General Assembly, of which he was a member, had acted on the slavery question in gross dereliction of "their acknowledged powers and almost invariable practice in similar cases," as for instance in the matter of Dancing, at the present session. I endeavored further to show that Mr. West's argument in Assembly for non-interference with slavery, was just as applicable to dancing as to Slavery, and led to the most absurd conclusion.—To this the gentlemen makes no reply, but goes off upon two or three incidental remarks.

In reference to Mr. Duffield, I said that "he made a capital anti-slavery speech and followed it up with a pro-slavery vote." To show the inconsistency of this gentleman's course, compare the resolutions of Mr. Kellogg, to which he spoke and which he ably supported (in argument) with the preamble and resolution of Dr. Dickinson for which he actually voted. A more flat contradiction in terms and spirit can scarcely be conceived. Now what is Mr. West's defence of his friend, (no less a friend to the writer than to him).—"Dr. Duffield did not give a pro-slavery vote," (a mere matter of opinion.) "He voted with the majority believing that on the whole to be the best way. His speech and his vote might appear to some as irreconcilable; but every wise man, in final decisions, will take the way which appears to him best, all things considered, whatever way he may speak." The italics are our own. Here we have something more than a tacit admission of the very thing charged—and in conclusion we are told that "Dr. Beecher took the same course." The argument then is: that all wise men speak one way and vote another without deigning to give a reason (to captious scribblers we suppose) for their inconsistency; and the clincher is that Dr. Beecher does the same. Verily we ought to have known before that what Doctors say is not to be disputed,—unless peradventure when they happen to disagree, which by the by was not the case in this instance, being all to a man on the pro (begging Mr. West's pardon)—slavery side.

Mr. West says, "it is not true that Mr. West argued out 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 circumstanced as matters were ought not to interfere." My remark was "but the northern man, we regret to say who most signally himself by an out and out advocacy of non-interference with slavery in the churches in any form was our Mr. West of Monroe. He went the length of opposing an ecclesiastical action whatsoever, either in General Assembly or in the churches at home." I quoted Mr. West's own words as reported in the New York Evangelist, and Mr. W. does not say incorrectly, they were, "I do not believe we must act through ecclesiastical organizations to get at slavery." "The best way for the church is not to interfere." If this is not out and out advocacy of non-interference with slavery in the churches, I humbly ask Mr. W. what is it?

Mr. W. would have us to understand that the Monroe Presbytery approves his course in General Assembly. If all courtesy I must say, I cannot believe it. However, when that respectable body shall publicly endorse the Rev. gentleman's course and arguments it will be time enough to notice it. In conclusion, Mr. W. informs us he can guess the gentlemen's name in Detroit, who wrote the article in your paper in question, and expresses a mock sympathy with him for some supposed disappointment. I can assure him that the only reason for withholding it from the public is its utter insignificance. Had it a D. D. at the tail of it, there can be no doubt it would have been wise to have given it, as then it must have commanded instead of sympathy, the Rev. gentleman's unqualified admiration. P.

Detroit, July 12, 1843.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Liability of Steamboats and Railroads for Lost Baggage.—In the case of Tobey vs. Vanderbilt, the Court of Errors of the State of New York have affirmed the decisions of the lower Courts, establishing the doctrine of the common law:

- 1. That all common carriers are responsible for goods put on board of vessels or conveyances, without reference or respect to any notice that they may give that they will not be held thus responsible.
2. That a notice on the part of the owners of any Steamboat or conveyance that they will not be accountable unless a receipt is taken, does not exonerate them from responsibility.
3. The same decisions have been given in many cases in several of the States as well as New York before the present, but the question having been carried to the highest tribunal of the State, it is definitely settled so far as New York is concerned.—Adv.
Mr. O'Connell's anti-slavery speech, we fear, has given a fatal blow to the repeal cause in the southern States. The repeal association at Charleston, S. C., was dissolved on the 29th ult., and the funds on hand were given to two benevolent societies.—Boston Post.
Father Mathew has announced that he cannot visit this country till next year.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

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

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

For Representatives to Congress, FIRST DISTRICT, A. L. PORTER, OF WAYNE. SECOND DISTRICT, R. B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN. THIRD DISTRICT, WILLIAM CANFIELD, OF MACOMB.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THIRD DISTRICT, For Senator, J. P. MARSH. KALAMAZOO COUNTY, For Representatives, ROSWELL RANSOM, DELAMORE DUNCAN.

STATE POLITICS.

The Detroit Advertiser has a summary of the state of parties in Michigan, by which it appears that in 1836, the Van Buren electoral ticket received a majority of over 3000 votes. In 1837, Gov. Mason's majority was only 600. In 1839, Woodbridge was elected by 1200 majority. In 1840, Gen. Harrison's majority was 1200. In 1841, Gov. Barry was elected by 6000 majority. In 1842, the Whigs lost nearly all the legislative and county offices, and suffered the election to go by default. But in 1843, we are told the Whigs look forward to victory with sanguine expectations. The Advertiser assures us that there is a clear Whig majority in the State of 2000 and the watch-fires of 1840 will be rekindled, and a glorious victory will once more crown the efforts of the Whigs.

These are pleasing anticipations to indulge, and it looks ungracious to say ought to mar the happiness of any who may be enjoying the prospective felicity: but we apprehend our Whig friends will find themselves after the next election along side of their much despised and diminutive neighbors, the abolitionists—in a considerable minority. It may be well enough to talk of what they could do, if general Apathy could be removed; but there are reasons for believing their old commander will not readily be displaced. Just look at a few of them.

1. The Whigs are more difficult to govern as a body than the Democrats. They are composed of more discordant materials. They are less under the control of a few leading men. They are not as well disciplined, and what is worse, a portion of them are utterly undisciplinable. They possess a spirit of obstinate independence, which can neither be coaxed nor driven. Yet the aid of these is necessary to success. The only way that the whole party can be made to act together triumphantly, is by exciting a general enthusiasm for a particular object. Discordant masses of men will not act together efficiently in any other way. Upon this principle, the allied Sovereigns of Europe overthrew Buonaparte. They hated him more than they did each other. The Whigs cannot succeed, as a national party, unless they go with a rush, as in 1840; and they cannot be induced to make such a rush at present, because there is no reasonable prospect of success.

2. The Democratic majority in 1836 was over 3,000; in 1841, 6,000; in 1842, they filled nearly every office in the State. The Whig majority for Woodbridge and Howard, the highest ever given for any State office, was only 1200, and that was three years ago.—The election of a Whig Governor at present, under such circumstances, would be remarkable.

3. We have not the vote of the several Congressional Districts at hand, but the average Democratic majority last year in each was about 2,000. Before Whig members can be elected, this majority must be overcome in each District. The result of the late Congressional elections in other States would seem to admonish the Whigs of Michigan of the necessity of a desperate defence, rather than incite them to an offensive campaign.

4. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic; and their majorities in many counties are so large as to allow the Whigs no hopes of succeeding but by the division of their enemies. The whigs cannot attain a majority of both Houses of the Legislature this year.

5. The patronage of the State Government operates against them, through the public press, and by affecting the interests of individuals.

6. The influence of the National Government, through its postmasters, collectors, marshals, attorneys, clerks, agents, contractors, &c. operates against the Clay Whigs by reversing the votes of some, and paralyzing the influence of others. This influence may appear small in detail, but it is considerable in the aggregate, and it is the more effectual because widely diffused.

7. The existence of the Liberty party diminishes the number of Whig votes. This

they themselves allege. But in our opinion, its moral influence is still more potent. The Whigs of Michigan have identified themselves with the support of Mr. Clay—a man of bad moral character—a man who would now be in our State Prison had he committed in our State the crimes he has perpetrated elsewhere. Many Whigs are reluctant to support him. Anti-Slavery sentiments are extending in their ranks. The astonishing usurpations of the Slave Power are partially seen by thousands of Whigs, and are indirectly acknowledged in some Whig papers. Also the former issues of the party have been already successful, or it is seen they cannot be brought to a favorable consummation. The consequence is, that these persons will not vote for this inveterate Slavebreeder at all, or if they do, it will be with reluctance, and "just for this once," and they cannot be induced to enter on an electioneering campaign in his behalf with that wholeheartedness and enthusiasm, without which the Whigs, as a national party, are powerless. In moving great masses of men, the feeling which can be made to animate them makes all the difference in the world. The more observing Whigs are aware of this deadening influence of Liberty principles, and wish to fight our State campaign without any reference to Mr. Clay. Hence the Detroit Advertiser leaves out his "PAROXYSMS" and his name from its editorial columns.

3. The Whigs, as now organized, cannot succeed in Michigan until the Liberty party shall be destroyed. Our votes and our moral influence are in the way of their success; and hence they will leave no stone unturned for our destruction. All experience teaches that three great political parties cannot exist for any length of time. Hence their position of active hostility to us, while their more servile opponents, the Democrats, are comparatively quiescent. Hence we are brought into continued discussions and collisions with them. This, however, makes no particular difference to us. While both parties are corrupt, and both must be overcome, we care not which comes into the conflict first.

We have thus noted down some of the "signs of the times" in this State, because the Whig papers are endeavoring to make their readers believe they are about to carry the entire State, when there are no rational grounds for such an opinion. In this way they hope to beguile the uninformed and unsuspecting, as well as to get up a general excitement. We wish Abolitionists of all kinds to look at these things as they really are.—The true position of the Clay Whigs of Michigan is that of a minority—a settled, uniform, and in our opinion, a hopeless minority; and such they are like to remain. As such, their votes, according to their own definition, will be "thrown away" at the next election. Let all the genuine, servile, go-slavery-to-the-death Clay Whigs follow such a course, if they must; but let not a single genuine patriot or friend of humanity imitate their folly. Rather let him support righteous principles by sustaining BIRNEY and STEVENS, men whose knowledge, ability, experience, patriotism, and moral probity would be an honor to the highest offices of the State.

OHIO.

The Eighth Anniversary of the State Society was held June 21st, at Bloomingburg.—It was the largest ever held in the State.—Five hundred delegates were enrolled, but many more were present. The meetings were held part of them in a grove on account of the impossibility of being seated in the Church. The Society has paid \$1600 of its old debt last year; and contributions and pledges were taken up to cancel the remainder. Cash, breast-pins, rings, guard-chains, &c., were proffered with the greatest enthusiasm. The proceedings were of a spirited order and marked a considerable advance in the tone of antislavery feeling. We intend to publish a part of the Annual Report. The relation of the religious organizations to slavery were fully discussed, and their delinquencies exposed.

A State Liberty Convention was agreed upon to meet at Massillon in November. The Ohio Ladies' Education Society held their Anniversary at the same time. Some 23 teachers of colored youth had been employed the past year, supported in part by the colored people, while the balance was defrayed by the Society.

A call for a General Convention of Anti-Slavery Presbyterians of the Old and New Schools was designated to be held at Ripley. The Philanthropist supports itself, and its subscription is increasing. Facts for the People, a monthly publication has nearly 3,600 subscribers, most of whom are not subscribers to the weekly. The number of readers of both publications is from 20 to 25,000. The cause of Liberty steadily advances in Ohio.

NEGRO HATRED.

Read the communication from Detroit on this subject. It is from a gentleman whose statements may be relied upon. The exhibition of this kind of feeling is hateful to any one, and especially hideous when exhibited by a Christian. But these Negro-haters, it seems are all Methodists!—Their conduct was despicable as well as hateful, and would receive the sharpest rebuke from Wesley, as well as Christ. "The glorious Gospel of the blessed God is designed for every kindred, and nation, and tribe, and tongue: and shall Christians receive honor one of another on account of their color? Will negro-hatred prevail in Heaven?"

In the New School General Assembly, every Doctor of Divinity voted for the do-nothing resolutions.

INDIANA.

The election in this State takes place the first Monday in August. The Liberty candidate for Governor is ELIZUR DEXING, of Tippecanoe County; for Lieut. Governor, STEPHEN S. HARDING, of Ripley County.—A considerable portion of the population is from slave States, and the principles of Liberty, make slow progress against Ignorance, Prejudice, and Interest united. However, the good work progresses against all opposition. The Free Labor Advocate has commenced its third volume on a larger sheet, and we hope its circulation will be widely extended.

Our esteemed friend H. J. CUSHMAN, formerly of this State, sends us nine new subscribers, and writes from Lima, La Grange County, July 2: "I have not forgotten you, nor the good cause in which you are engaged. I have circulated your excellent paper here as soon as I could give it a hasty perusal, and I may say that it has done much good. A Liberty Convention was recently held for La Grange and Steuben Counties. They nominated State, County, and Town officers. It was the first convention ever held in this part of the State. We shall probably poll from 200 to 400 votes. There is a general waking up to the interests of the cause, and a good degree of feeling."

"WILL NOT HAVE LIBERTY!"

Rev. Dr. Ely told the General Assembly that his slaves would not accept their Liberty if offered to them. The Reverend Mantrader was doubtless mistaken on this subject, and we surmise would be very unwilling to be practically addeceived. H. H. Kellogg says that Rev. Mr. Smith, another clerical slaveholder from Alabama, when on his way to the General Assembly, (old school) made the same remark concerning a female slave he had with him. Said he, "You cannot persuade her to leave me; she is free to go if she pleases."

"Does she understand her rights and privileges?" asked Mr. Blanchard, of Cincinnati.—"Does she know what her situation would be; that she is in fact, free, having with the consent of her master stopped at a free port?" "I presume she does not," was the reply.

"Then suppose you and I converse with her, and apprise her of her prospects?" said Mr. Blanchard.

"We will omit that for the present," said the Reverend slaveholder.

The propriety of this course was insisted on in further conversation, and he finally replied, "If you are willing to bear all the consequences, you can do it; but I suffer no one to converse with my servants with impunity!"

She was conversed with, however, and was found to be very anxious for freedom; and the apprehension of her master lest she should escape was so great that he stopped with her in Wheeling, Virginia, although he had paid his fare to Wellsville, Ohio, the residence of his father. This hypocrite called himself the owner of fifteen slaves, and when he arrived at Philadelphia was perhaps as much opposed to slavery as any body! But we will not be too hard on this gentleman, for peradventure he may belong to Mr. West's class of "involuntary" slaveholders, upon whose defence he entered last week. By the way, we would suggest to Mr. West that they be designated hereafter by the name of Evangelical slaveholders. The epithet is appropriate, and will add respectability to the business. It looks well in print, thus:

EVANGELICAL SLAVEHOLDERS.

Sound the words, and they are euphonious; weigh them and they are substantial and forcible. The word evangelical will thus distinctly mark the difference in the same business as carried on by God's chosen ones, or the wicked world's people.

NOMINATIONS.

We trust that County and Senatorial nominations will be made by the Liberty men in advance of the other parties. We should be first in the field, and thus keep clear of all temptations to amalgamation. If our friends will permit, we will make a few suggestions which we conceive to be important.

1. Let the best men be nominated—men of established character, that will wear well.—Do not change them from year to year, but stand by them till they are elected, be it sooner or later. Nothing is gained by a change of candidates unless the change be for the better.

2. Let us have no alliance, treaty, or understanding with any other party. If they will support our men from any motive whatever, we need not quarrel with them for that. We have no objections. But we cannot consistently support theirs, and we shall gain nothing in the end by any compromise or agreement, however favorable it may appear at first sight.

3. Let nominations be made in every county where there are Abolitionists. However few they may be, their influence will be felt, when rightly bestowed.

4. Let every Convention take up a contribution on the spot to provide an ample supply of tickets, and do whatever else may be determined on. Each Convention should ask itself, "What shall we do at this election to forward our enterprise? Whatever it be, let it be done effectually and systematically."

6. All the nominations should be made at least six or eight weeks previous to the time of election. A careful attention to these points, we think, will bring us safely through the next important election, with a vote largely increased, with prospects brightening, with our influence extended, and the way better prepared for that final triumph of our principles which we know will surely take place.

O'CONNELL AND REPEAL.

The speech of Mr. O'Connell, which we publish on the first page, is producing great excitement amongst the Irish Repealers in all parts of the Union. Very full meetings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places to consider of it.—Many of the Southern papers are publishing it with indignant comments. The meetings in several Northern cities have taken the ground that Mr. O'Connell is but an individual, and that the question of Repeal must be pursued without being identified with the peculiar views of any individual repealer. This position, however plausible, will fail to satisfy the slaveholders, especially as Mr. O'Connell claimed to speak the sentiments of the whole body, and was greeted with tremendous applause. The authenticity of the speech has not been called in question any where. It is from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of May 11. It speaks the feelings of one of nature noblemen, and its frank, generous, expanded spirit contrasts gloriously with the selfish, contracted and parizan policy which some of the political leaders of this country would seek to stamp upon our whole Irish population.—Let the subscribers of the Signal loan this speech to their Irish neighbors, that they may once more hear the voice of their noble-hearted Liberator pleading for the rights of man, irrespective of country or color.

The time of traveling from Detroit to Chicago across the Peninsula, by the rail road and stages, is just 39 hours. This route is stated to be cheaper, quicker, and pleasanter than that by steamboats around the lakes.

The Repealers of Baltimore have lately held a very large and animated meeting at which Mr. O'Connell was rebuked thus: Resolved, That the idea which Mr. O'Connell would promulgate as a fact in relation to the slaves of the South, that they are treated not as human beings, but as the brute beast that expires and then ceases to have any other existence, is insulting to the character of the American people, a base calumny against the humanity and the pure sense of human obligation that are the characteristics of the southern people.

Resolved, That this Association has yet to learn that the proprietor of slaves who feeds, and clothes, and protects them, and when disease has struck them down, calls in the physician and clergyman to attend them, deserves no higher grade in society than the pickpocket or the petty larceny sounder.

Resolved, That believing the doctrine of abolition to be inimical to the welfare and perpetuity of our republican institutions, calculated to rupture, if pushed to the extreme, our happy Union, and dismember the confederacy this Association, laughing to scorn Mr. O'Connell's cry of shame and disgrace, will maintain his proud attitude as the uncompromising friend of that Union, and hurl back with indignation contempt the degrading epithet of "faithless miscreants," as unmerited and rash, insulting and undeserved.

The slaveholders of Washington complain of the bad effects of the elevation of the colored people of that city. "The Capitol," a penny paper, thus speaks of a concert of white youth which some colored people attended: "We were among the audience on Wednesday night, and to our surprise and disgust found the whole of the back part of the room occupied by negroes. They did not seat themselves in a respectful manner, but mounted the cushioned seats, wore their hats on their heads, squirted their tobacco juice about, and applauded as heartily as the rest of the audience. A number of persons left the room, expressing their opposition to this leveling system, and we were only surprised that the whole audience did not rise en masse, and leave the young vocalists to charm an Ethiopian auditory. Our laws, our customs, and our nature have drawn a distinction between the two races God has made the white in every respect the superior, and if, in our public assemblies, we are compelled to sit 'cheek by jowl' with the swarthy children of Africa, there is no knowing how long we shall be able to maintain the respect of our own slaves."

Dr. Beecher, it will be recollected, voted against all action of the General Assembly against slavery. The Evangelist says: "Dr. Beecher said he should vote for Dr. Dickinson's substitute, though a different result was desirable, and, as he felt, due to the cause of TRUTH and JUSTICE, and the character of the Presbyterian Church!" "And so," says the Christian Reformer, "TRUTH, JUSTICE, and CHARACTER," were deliberately and avowedly sacrificed for the sake of going with the majority, for the sake of maintaining harmony in an ecclesiastical body! The atheistic tendency of such unscriptural clerical combinations is strikingly developed in all this! But will the man that could unblushingly avow such recreancy to his own conscientious convictions, ever stand up in a Christian pulpit again, and profess to believe in a God, and a day of Judgment?"

If an ecclesiastical body will confessedly sacrifice Truth, Justice, and Character for any ecclesiastical object, what can be imagined which they would not sacrifice?

Quarterly Subscribers.—We received about forty last week, and a friend promises us fifty more this week from one post office. It does appear to us that if Liberty men realized that something needs to be done for our cause—that scarcely any thing is doing, or will be done except through the press—and that the regular circulation of the Signal is confined chiefly to confirmed abolitionists—they would make some exertions to circulate the Signal among the uninformed on the very cheap terms on which we offer it. But we submit the whole matter to them, merely observing that no cause, however excellent, ever yet became triumphant without the use of appropriate means. We shall find it so in ours.

Flour in Buffalo, July 11, sold for \$4.50. Ohio Wheat brought \$1 per bushel.

Wool.—The price of Wool seems to be steadily downward in all parts of the country, in spite of the Tariff. It brings cash in our village at from eighteen to twenty-five cents per pound. This we believe is not much below the eastern prices. The other day we heard a Vermontier relating an anecdote of a neighbor of his, a considerable sheep raiser, which strikingly marked the decline of this article. Four years since, he was offered for his clipping 52 cents, but declined selling, as he had received 60 cents or more for the previous year's growth. The next year he did not offer his wool for sale, but could have taken 48 cents for the lot. The year following it fell to 32 cents, and he was now offered 25 cents for his four years' growth, and was rather inclined to accept of it, having become hopeless of an advance in prices.

MANSELLING IN ILLINOIS.

The following advertisement appears in the Kaskaskia Republican:

Executor's Sale. I WILL sell on the 3rd day of June next, at the house of the late Marie L. Blais, near Prairie de Rocher, in Randolph county, Ill., one mulatto woman, 26 years old; one mulatto man, 21 years old; one mulatto girl, 10 years old; one mulatto girl, 8 years old, and one mulatto boy 5 years old.

Also—hogs, horses, cattle and sheep, household furniture and farming tools. TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of five dollars and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given—all sums under five dollars, cash. ANTOINE BARBEAU, Executor of M. L. Blais, dec'd. May 2, 1843.

How is this? It is generally thought that Illinois is a free State. And yet they sell "boys" and "girls" along with "hogs, horses, cattle and sheep!" Will the Western Citizen explain? Have not the people of your State sense of shame or decency enough to put brutes and human beings into separate advertisements?

WORLD'S CONVENTION.

About 500 delegates were present at its opening, June 13, from England, Holland, France, U. States, Canada, and other countries. Seventeen delegates were present from the United States and Canada. J. Leavitt, and J. B. Blanchard, of Ohio, were among the Vice Presidents. The venerable Thomas Clarkson was to have presided, but was prevented by indisposition. We must defer an account of their doings till next week.

Some weeks since we mentioned a case of seduction, in which Alonzo Plumstead, of Northville, was said to be implicated. It resulted in abortion and death. At a meeting of the citizens of Northville and vicinity, July 3, it was

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the dignity of moral feeling of this community, that such a man should not be sustained in any public business, by its inhabitants, without decided evidence of reformation in sentiments and conduct.

The CABINET.—The New York Tribune says that President Tyler's Cabinet now stands thus:

- A. P. Upsher, Acting Secretary of State. J. C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury. D. Henshaw, Secretary of the Navy. J. M. Porter, Acting Secretary of War. C. A. Wickliffe, Post Master General. John Nelson, Attorney General. Mr. Nelson is a Marylander, and is said to be one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Rev. Mr. Miller is recovering his health, and has lately written a letter to Mr. Himes, in which he suggests that the end of the world will not come till the autumnal equinox, because the ark rested at that time of the year, (on the seventh month, tenth day,) the sanctuary was cleansed then, a great feast was held then, the jubilee occurred then, the atonement was then offered, it was harvest time, &c. &c.

The British mail Steamer Columbia was wrecked on the first instant upon Black Lodge, near Seal Island, Nova Scotia, on her passage to Halifax. The passengers and crew, 163 in number were all saved, as were the mails and baggage. They were landed on a small island, having but two houses upon it.

The British Government have officially disavowed the detronement of the king of the Sandwich Islands, but insist that ample justice shall be done to certain British subjects who have claims on the authorities of the Sandwich Islands. These claims it will enforce at all hazards.

The Jackson Gazette says the following sentiment was announced on the Fourth, "cheered by the firing of cannon, the shrill sound of the fife, the rolling of the drum, and the shouts of an animated and patriotic audience."

Political Equality.—The basis of American Institutions, and the only sure foundation for human governments.—May kings learn to do it reverence.

Are our "Peculiar Institutions" based on "Political Equality?" In how many of the Twenty-six States does "political equality" prevail? In three, or four, or five?

Right.—The Union Congregational Conference of Maine have resolved, "That we cannot recognize as christians in good standing, or admit to our communion and fellowship, those professed ministers and church members, who persist in the sin of holding their fellow men and christians as slaves, or maintain that slavery is an institution of God, and has the sanction of the Bible."

The second number of Vol. 2 of "The Magnet" has arrived, containing the usual amount of curious and scientific matters.

The Correspondent of the Albany Patriot writes from New York, June 30:

"The business of the city is gradually improving—every thing seems to be settling down on a firmer basis than heretofore. Money was never so plenty, and any amount can be obtained upon good security. Six million of dollars of the U. S. loan has just been taken by John Ward & Co. of this city, at 10 1/2 per cent., and sold by them again within two days at 10 1/4; thus realizing in the speculation over \$200,000. Proper and legitimate business, and a system of permanency, are only wanted now, to make money plenty, and to spread abroad thrift and prosperity. The former, the sagacity and industry of the country at the north will soon find out, while the latter can never be realized while slavery lasts and controls the national legislation, as it now does."

A correspondent of the Tribune gives the following account of the slave whom Mr. Tyler took with him to Boston:

"It is known that Mr. Tyler has with him a slave, not his own, but hired of another man, to wait upon him during his absence from Washington. I am told a colored man of this city has held a conversation with this slave, with a view to induce him to remain here, and thus secure his liberty. He declined to do this, on the ground that his master has already promised to emancipate him and establish him in business when he becomes of age, and that he had a mother at the South whom he did not wish to leave. He stated that his master was also his father, and that he had confidence in him that he would fulfil the promise to make him free, otherwise he would certainly never go back to slavery."

Some of the Whig papers are taking President Tyler to task for visiting the theatres in New York and Boston, and visiting Mount Auburn on a Sabbath afternoon. How much better example would Mr. Clay set? 'The chivalry' are not very particular about such Puritanical notions.

Receipts from the Central Railroad for the month of June 1843:

From passengers,	\$5,999 44
For freight,	8,647 82
Amount received, corresponding month, 1842	10,964 33

Owing to the sickness of our contributors, our usual amount of reading matter has fallen short a little for two weeks. We hope to bring it up again next week.

FOREIGN NEWS

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!

Sixteen days later from Europe.

The news by this arrival is of considerable importance. The troubles in Ireland continue, and seem to be rapidly approaching a crisis. Commotions have also been experienced in Spain, which threaten another civil war in that kingdom. There is no material alteration in the commercial markets. Cotton was dull, and had rather declined in price. The manufacturing districts remain about the same. The weather, which for some preceding weeks had been cold and stormy, had become warm and reasonable, and the prospects of an abundant harvest were very promising.

Parliamentary Proceedings. An important debate took place in the House of Commons on the 13th inst., when Lord John Russell moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the Corn Laws, with a view to a fixed duty in preference to the sliding scale. The motion was defeated, as every one anticipated; but Lord John made an able and effective speech, in which he dwelt emphatically upon Mr. Webster's speech to the citizens of Baltimore, in which he expressed himself favorable to the reciprocity treaty with England—admitting American agricultural produce into this country as a *quid pro quo* for the admission of British goods at a low fixed duty into the American market. This point, with some general and undeniable statements of the advantage of a fixed over a fluctuating duty, coupled with the certainty of a revision of the American tariff in the next session of Congress, on terms more favorable to England, provided we adopted his views, formed the staple of his speech.

The motion of Lord John Russell was defeated by a vote of 244 to 145.

The Irish Army Bill is still before Parliament, it was debated on the evening of the 17th with much animation; the policy of the present as compared with the late Government was viewed by the friends and opponents of each with more or less success, and a good deal of acrimony.

Parliament was about closing its session.—Wilmer's Times express an opinion that the new Parliament will certainly abolish the corn laws.

Ireland. In this country the agitation for the repeal of the Union, continues with unabated violence. The movements of O'Connell, who recommends peace and 'moral suasion,' at the same time that he is exciting the passions of his countrymen to the highest pitch, are calculated to perplex and embarrass the government.

The agitator has recently again left his headquarters at Dublin, to make a tour into the south and west, where he daily meets hundreds of thousands, who would face death at his nod. The sinews of war—the rent, come pouring in by thousands weekly; the best portion of the people being in earnest. He continues to be powerfully assisted by the priesthood. Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 20th says:

"Matters have come to a crisis no less rapid than critical; but hitherto, beyond sending large bodies of troops to subdue any outbreak that may occur, the government has done no-

thing to arrest it. But it is clear, from the Ministers' tone, that their patience is exhausted. A few days will probably witness the development of their policy. The subject is surrounded with difficulty, and requires to be handled with no ordinary tact. A false or an unfortunate move would end in upsetting the ministry, and perhaps, convulsing the country. Great men rise with great occasions. It will be seen ere long whether England's ministry is equal to the emergency, not merely of making Ireland pacific, but, what is of far more consequence as regards the welfare of her empire at large, rendering her contented. Various are the panaceas propounded for that purpose; Peel's choice will make or mar him as a statesman."

Troops have been poured into Ireland in great numbers. On the 12th the force in Ireland amounted to six divisions of artillery, six regiments and a squadron of cavalry, and twelve battalions and twenty-two depots of Infantry. An immense quantity of ammunition and military stores has been sent over, and a number of vessels of war are at the different seaports.

The Liverpool Times of the 20th instant, says:

"We have just learned, beyond all doubt, that Sir Robert Peel has carried his point against the Duke of Wellington, and the more extreme members of the Cabinet, and that, therefore, there will be no Irish Coercion Bill, and no arming of the Orange Yeomanry, although it is not improbable that both Houses of Parliament may be called upon again to express their determination to preserve inviolate the Act of Union, and the integrity of the empire."

Commercial Treaty. The London Herald makes the following curious statement relating to a demi-official interview between Sir Robert Peel and Duff Green:

Mr. Duff Green being lately about to proceed to Europe, was put by Mr. Tyler, into complete possession of his views, and strongly recommended by the President to the American resident at this Court. Mr. Everett was indeed directed by Mr. Tyler to present Mr. Green to Sir Robert Peel in reference to this subject. Mr. Green had not, however, any official character or powers, and his mission was simply to impress on our Government President Tyler's opinion, and to express his willingness to open negotiations at Washington. Mr. Green has, we hear, been placed in communication with Sir Robert Peel; but it has, we are informed been intimated to him that as he is not possessed of any diplomatic powers or character, no expression of his opinion or reply to his statements can be given by the responsible servants of the British Crown. The statements have been heard with attention and courtesy, and there the matter ends.

The Derry Standard of the 14th says:—"We have heard, on authority on which we feel disposed to place reliance, that the government intended to apprehend O'Connell, and have him tried for high treason, and that their object in filling the country with troops, is to preserve the peace when such an occurrence takes place." We have been in possession of this fact for some time passed.

The Austrian Government has concluded a loan with M. M. de Rutschik of \$50,000,000 to be applied to the construction of railroads.

The Queen. The London Court Journal says: "Her Majesty the Queen—whose health, by the blessing of Providence, was never better—has had the good sense to break through the cold forms of court precedent, and set an example to mothers, by nursing the royal infant, whose safe and happy birth has caused such general joy. This is only another proof of amiableness and sympathy which pervades the royal bosom."

From the East. The rumors by the last packet of another sanguinary engagement in Scinde, between the English and Sir Charles Napier, and the Amers, is confirmed. It will lead still more to aggrandize the British dominion there.

Accounts from China to the 12th of March, state that in consequence of the sudden death of Elephon, the Imperial commissioner, after a feast at Canton, there were apprehensions entertained of the settlement of the treaty and commercial tariff being considerably delayed.

There was some expectation of renewed disturbances at Canton—principally, it would seem, because the Emperor's censure of the previous riot, had been so very mild.

The state of Spain has seriously affected the French funds, and to some extent the English.

The Augsburg Gazette quotes a letter from Rome, stating that swarms of grasshoppers had suddenly made their appearance in the country adjoining Palo, and on the western coast, and laid the fields completely waste.—Thence they extend their ravages to the plains of Campania. The means adopted for their destruction having proved unavailable, the pope ordered processions and prayers in all the churches to implore Divine protection against the scourge.

Egypt. A private letter from Alexandria of the 27th ult., announcing the intention of the Pacha of Egypt to proceed with the execution of the long proposed work of joining the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, by means of a canal to be cut from Suez to Pelusium.

The epidemic amongst oxen still continues in Egypt; more than 5,000 lately purchased from Ibrahim Pacha, had died of this distemper.

New Hampshire has again refused her public land money. In the House of Representatives, on Friday, the vote on the reception was 101 to 121.

Sow the seeds of virtue early. Lacon.

General Intelligence

Buffalo Post-office.—We learn that the revenue of the Post-office in this city for the current quarter, has fallen off full \$10,000, from the corresponding quarter of last year.—*Buffalo Gazette, June 20.*

If the above statement made in the Gazette is correct, as it undoubtedly is, being made "by authority," it shows conclusively that the citizens of Buffalo are saving to themselves the snug little sum of \$40,000 per annum in postage by having some other regular way of transmitting their correspondence, than through the mails. A proportionate falling off at the intermediate offices from here to New York, say at Batavia, \$2,000, Rochester \$14,000, Canandaigua \$2,000, Geneva \$1,000, Auburn \$2,000, Utica \$5,000, Troy \$10,000, and Albany \$13,000, per year. Now, this large amount could not be diverted from the Post-office if the people on the route were not better served from some other source, and so long as this is the case no penal enactments can force the correspondence on the great thorough fare into the Post-office pouches.

The rates of postage as now charged are exorbitantly high, as the following facts will show: a letter supposed to weigh one-fourth of an ounce is charged 13¢ from Troy to New York while the same steamer which conveys the letter carries a barrel of flour weighing 216 pounds to the same place for ten cents; this at the same rate charged on the letter, would be only \$2,581 \$2.100—again, we are charged from here to N. York, 25 cents or the same letters, because they are carried 482 miles; a barrel of flour is carried to the same place 519 miles for 65 cents—at the same rate as the letter, this would cost \$3,456.

If the Post-master General, will use his influence to have the rates of Postage reduced, as they should be, and cause all letters to be pre-paid, (by which latter means alone one third at least of the clerk force now, necessary might be dispensed with) he would find that the increase of revenue and decrease of expense, would enable him to serve the business community, so as to put a stop to their complaints of the Post-office, and his of the Express. Until this is done our business men stand by the Expresses manager the groans of Postmasters and Special Agents.—*Buff. Adv.*

A Political Sign.—On board the packet boat Hudson, on her down trip from Utica on the 8th ult., a vote was taken to test the political feelings of the passengers on the subject of the next Presidency. A regular organization was made by appointing a Chairman and Secretary. Two able and eloquent speeches were made by a brace of abolitionists; when an informal vote was taken, which resulted as follows: For Van Buren, 20; Birney, (abolition) 3; Cass, 2; Clay, 16; Webster, 1; Cornell, 1; Blank, 2; Captain 2.

The three highest candidates were then voted for, and the vote stood—for Van Buren, 32; Birney, 14; Clay, 15; Van Buren's majority over all, 5! A resolution was then passed directing the results of the balloting to be published in the Albany Argus, Evening Journal and Daily Patriot.

Bunker Hill Celebration.—We could not help reflecting, while reading the glowing, patriotic-inspired descriptions given in our Eastern exchanges, that, at the moment when freemen were rejoicing at Bunker Hill, admiring the proud monument reared to commemorate the events of the Revolutionary struggle, listening to the eloquent Webster, and reading the air with their shouts, three millions of men, immortal men, were groaning under the most abject oppression, amid the sugar and cotton fields of the Southern portion of this Union. Yes, and oppressed, too, by some of the very men who then joined in swelling the shout for freedom, and forgotten by two-thirds of the rest. Oh! when shall this foul blot on our Nation's escutcheon be erased; this curse to her republican institutions be removed, and Columbia be a nation of freemen? Then, and not till then, can we celebrate our national birth day, and the other important epochs in our country's history, without the groans of the bondman, and the clanking of his chains mingling their notes of discord with our patriotic songs of joy and praise.—*Mich. Chris. Herald.*

Water Proofing.—An obliging correspondent sends us the following recipe for water proofing.

Take 1 pound of allum price 4 cents, and 1 pound of sugar of lead price 20 cents, pulverize them and dissolve in 1 gallon of boiling water, when cool pour off the water and saturate whatever is to be proofed in it, and let it dry gradually. Cloth, linen, silk, or any texture or quality of goods, may by the above simple process, be made impervious to water hot or cold; yet the article will allow the free escape of steam, and consequently to perspiration. The above are only the proportions used, when large quantities of goods are to be water proofed twice or thrice the quantity of each article may be used.

There was a most extraordinary and exciting Repeal meeting at the Philadelphia, Museum, on Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting appeared to be the expression of an opinion relative to O'Connell's antislavery speech, by report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting. Upon the reading of the report, a tumult ensued which beggars all description. Hisses, groans and yells were heard from all quarters, when finally at half past eleven o'clock, the meeting refused to continue or cast the least reflection upon the motives of Mr. O'Connell.—*Boston Mail.*

Bribery at Elections.—Mr. Attwood, a successful candidate in Harwick, lately expended for his election about £30,000; a large portion of which was expended in direct bribery. The money expended by the unsuccessful candidate was about £12,000. At Nottingham, the sum expended, mostly in bribery and treachery, by the successful candidate, was \$38,500 dollars, by his opposer, \$54,375.

Hatching.—They have a machine for hatching eggs now actually in use in London, bringing out the little chickens in broods of fifty and hundreds with all the punctuality of an old hen.

The Bay State Democrat says that Thomas W. Dorr is about to return to Providence and resume the practice of Law. It adds that he has no intention of disturbing the existing authorities of the State.

Capital Punishment.—But two executions have ever occurred in the state of Maine.

New Hampshire has again refused her public land money. In the House of Representatives, on Friday, the vote on the reception was 101 to 121.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

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

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

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

N. B. Postmasters will forward payments if requested.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCERIES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best qualities. As they are determined not to be undersold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing to purchase.

Among other things too numerous to mention, they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS, DRILLINGS, CALICOES, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shuvels, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the richest patterns.

Parasols of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted. Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw.

The above assortment of GOODS will be sold as cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Detroit.

Wool, Potash, Flour, &c. and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in payment.

ABBOTT & BEECHER, 144, Jefferson Avenue, July, 12, 1843. (12-1/2) Detroit.

CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 49-1/2.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,

Washenaw County, ss. In the Circuit Court for the county of Washenaw. In the matter of the petition of Lucinda Sischo for a divorce from her husband, Nelson Sischo.

On reading and filing the petition of Lucinda Sischo, praying for a divorce from her husband Nelson Sischo, for the cause of utter desertion and neglect to provide a suitable maintenance for her; and it appearing to the court that the said Nelson Sischo cannot be found so as to be personally served with notice: On motion of Kingsley & Morgan, Attorneys for petitioner, it is ordered by the court, that the said Nelson Sischo do appear and answer unto the said petition, on or 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.

A true copy: E. P. GARDINER, Clerk. 10-6w

CURIOSITY!

A Tailor who will not violate his Promise.

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

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

N. B. Cutting done to order. 9-2m. Ann Arbor, June 1843.

GRAVE STONES

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

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that cannot fail to please. WM. E. PETERS. 29-1y Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842.

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. 49-2m.

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor. June 19, 1843. 8-1/2.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the

SIGNAL OFFICE.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS.

JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons, Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Gravats, Mous, de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest.

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

N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality can be returned. Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7-1/2

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. McFARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

SMARTS BLOCK,

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

BLANK BOOKS.

Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR 51-1/2.

Attention Invalids!

WHO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew David's or HERBREW PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before the public some 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 medicines. READERS! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are the Cheapest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—price 50 cents. The large boxes of PILLS contain 75 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 sure they will not. These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he will give you any information wanted.

For sale by J. H. Lund, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Milford; M. C. Bakin, Novi; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. Scattergood, Plymouth; P. Vanavery, Franklin; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. Miller, & Son, Dexter; Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10-6m.

E. DEAN'S

CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

From 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 family, I find it a most excellent and invaluable remedy for the purposes for which it is recommended, 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.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of this paper.

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

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

DR. HALSTED'S

BRISK PILLS.

28 PILLS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them; it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, intermittent and remittent fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practicing physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.

Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—23 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps surpass every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs; throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean.

This is all that any one medicine can do, notwithstanding the great show of words and flattery certificates. We are determined to let these pills stand by their own reputation, win or lose. All upon their own reputation, and impartial trial. They are 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 diseases which no other medicine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do possess 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. Dean, Pontiac; J. B. Dickson, M. Clemens; Maitland & Co.; J. B. Dickson, M. Clemens; Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., Detroit. 10-6m.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

AT LAW.

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN. J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Lower Town 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.

RAIL ROAD

18  43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

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

Murder & Suicide!

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

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was good, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town. VIATOR. 7-1/2 Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

TEACHERS' SEMINARY

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

MISS C. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT.

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

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

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

