SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE FAREWELL

Of a Virginia Slave Mother to her daughters, sold into Southern Bondage.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
Where the slave-whip ceaseless swings,
Where the noisome insect stings,
Where the Fever Demon strews
Poison with the falling dews,
Where the sickly sunbeams glare
Through the hot and misty air,—
Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From Virginia's hills and waters—
Woe is me, my stolen daughters!

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
There no mother's eye is near them,
There no mother's ear can hear them;
Never, where the torturing lash
Seams their back with many a gash,
Shall a mother's kindness bless them,
Or a mother's arms caress them.
Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From Virginia's hills and waters,—
Woe is me, my stolen daughters!

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
Oh, when weary, sad, and slow,
From the fields at night they go,
Faint with toil, and rack'd with pain,
To their cheerless homes again—
There no brother's voice shall greet them—
There no father's welcome meet them.
Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From Virginia's hills and waters,—
Woe is me, my stolen daughters!

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From the tree whose shadow lay
On their childhood's place of play—
From the cool spring where they drank—
Rock, and hill, and rivulet bank—
From the solemn house of Prayer,
And the holy counsels there—
Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From Virginia's hills and waters,—
Woe is me, my stolen daughters!

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone—
Toiling through the weary day,
And at night the Spoiler's prey.
Oh, that they had earlier died,
Sleeping calmly, side by side,
Where the tyrant's power is o'er,
And the fetter galls no more!
Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From Virginia's hills and waters,—
Woe is me, my stolen daughters!

Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone.
By the holy love He beareth—
By the bruised reed He spareth—
Oh, may He, to whom alone
All their cruel wrongs are known,
Still their hope and refuge prove,
With a more than mother's love.
Gone, gone—sold and gone,
To the rice-swamp dank and lone,
From Virginia's hills and waters,—
Woe is me, my stolen daughters!

MISCELLANY.

THE BEGGAR.

FROM THE FRENCH.

Many years since, when I was a young man about twenty years of age, I used very frequently to spend Sunday with my mother, who resided at Versailles, this being the only day of the week on which I could leave Paris. I generally walked as far as the Barrier, and thence took a seat in one of the carriages to my mother's house. When I happened to be too early for the diligence, I used to stop and converse with a beggar whose name was Anthony, and who regularly took his station at the Barrier de Passy where in a loud voice, he solicited alms from every one who passed, with a degree of perseverance that was really astonishing. I generally gave him a trifle, without inquiring whether he deserved it or not, partly because I had got into a habit of doing so, and partly to get rid of his importunities. One day in summer, as I waited for the diligence, I found Anthony at his usual post, exercising his accustomed form of petition. 'For the love of heaven, bestow your alms on a poor man—Messieurs, Mesdames, the smallest trifle will be gratefully received.'

While Anthony was in this manner pouring his exclamation into the ears of every one who came within the reach of his voice, a middle aged man, of respectable appearance, joined us. He had a pleasant expression of countenance, was very well dressed, and it might be seen at a glance that he was a man in good circumstances. Here was a fit subject for a beggar, who quickly made his advances, proclaiming in a loud voice his poverty, and soliciting relief.

'You need not be a beggar unless you please,' replied the gentleman, 'when you have an income of ten thousand crowns.'

'You are pleased to jest, sir,' said Anthony.

'By no means,' said the gentleman, 'I was never more serious in my life. Listen to me my friend. You perceive that I am well dressed—and I will tell you, that I have every thing that a reasonable man need desire.'

'Ah, sir, you are a fortunate man.'

'Well, my friend, I would not have been so if I had sat and begged as you are doing.'

'I have no other means of obtaining my living.

'Are you lame?'

'No sir.'

'You are not blind, nor deaf, and you certainly are not dumb, as ever passer can testify. Listen! I shall tell you my history in a few words. Some fifteen or twenty years ago I was a beggar like yourself: at length I began to see that it was very disgraceful to live on the bounty of others, and I resolved to abandon this shameful way of life as soon as I possibly could I quitted Paris, went into the provinces and begged for old rags. The people were very kind to me, and in a short time I returned to Paris with a tolerable large bundle of rags of every description. I carried them to a paper maker, who bought them at a fair price. I went on collecting, until to my great joy my finances enabled me to purchase rags, so that I was no longer forced to beg for them. At length, by diligence and industry, I became rich enough to buy an ass with two panniers, and they saved me both time and labor. My business increased; and paper makers found that I dealt honestly by them; I never palmed off bad rags for good ones; I prospered, and see the result. In place of being a poor despised beggar, I have ten thousand crowns a year and two houses in one of the best streets of Paris. If, then, my friend, you can do no better, begin as a rag merchant. And here,' he continued, 'is a crown to set you up in your new trade; it is more than I had; and in addition, please take notice, that if I find you here another Sunday, I shall report you to the police.'

On saying this, the old gentleman walked off, leaving Anthony and myself in a state of great surprise. Indeed, the beggar had been so much interested in the history he had heard, that he stood with open mouth and eyes, in mute astonishment, nor had he even power to solicit alms of two well dressed ladies who passed at that moment.

I could not help being struck with the story, but I had no time to comment upon it, as the diligence had arrived, in which I seated myself, and pursued my way. From that period I lost sight of the beggar; whether the fear of the police, or the hopes of gaining ten thousand crowns a year, had wrought the change, I was not aware; it is sufficient to say, that from that day forward he was never seen at the Barrier.

Many years afterwards, it happened that business called me to Tours. In strolling through the city, I stepped into a bookseller's shop to purchase a new work which had made some noise. I found there four young men, all busily employed, while a stout, good looking man was giving them orders, as he walked up and down with an air of importance. I thought I had seen the face of the bookseller before, but where, I could not for a moment tell, until he spoke, and then I discovered him to be my old friend Anthony. The recognition was mutual; he grasped my hand, and led me through his shop, into a well furnished parlor; he lavished every kindness on me; and finally, gave me his story from the time we parted at the Barrier. With the crown of the stranger he began, as he had advised him, to collect rags. He made money; became the partner of a paper manufacturer; married his daughter; in short his hopes were fulfilled; his ambition gratified, and he could now count his income at ten thousand crowns. He prayed every day for blessings on his benefactor, who had been the means of raising him from the degraded condition of a common beggar. Anthony is so convinced of the evil and sin of idleness, and of subsisting on the charity of others, that, while liberal and kind to those who are willing to work, no entreaties, no supplication ever prevailed on him to bestow a single sous on those whose who would not help themselves.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Description of the arrival, at Dresden, of a remnant of Napoleon's army of Russia.

—I was lately an eye-witness of a terrible scene. The regiment of body guard that acquitted itself so manfully at Minsk, has, in the retreat from Moscow, been altogether cut up, mostly by the frost. Single bodies arrived by degrees, but, in the main, in a most piteous plight. When they reached the Saxon border, they are assisted by their compassionate countrymen, who enable them to make the rest of the road in some carriage or wagon.

On Sunday forenoon, I went to the *Linxe' seen Bad*, and found a crowd collected round a car, in which some soldiers had retured from Russia. No grenade or grape could have disfigured them as I beheld them, the victims of cold. One of them had lost the upper joints of his ten fingers, and he showed us the black stumps. Another looked as if he had been in the hands of the Turks, for he wanted both ears and nose. Most horrible was the look of a third, whose eyes were frozen; the eyelids hung down, rotting, and the globes of the eyes were burst, and protruded out of the sockets. It was awfully hideous, and yet a more hideous object was to present itself. Out of the straw, in the bottom of the car, I now beheld a figure creep painfully out, which one could scarcely believe to be a human being, so wild and distorted were his features. The lips were rotted away, and the teeth exposed. He pulled the cloak away, from before his mouth, and grinned on us like a death-head. Then he burst into a wild laughter; began to give the command in broken French with a voice more like the bark of a dog than anything human; and we saw that the poor wretch was mad from a frozen brain. Suddenly a cry was heard, "Henry! my Henry!" and a young girl rushed up to the car.—The poor lunatic rubbed his brow, as if trying to recollect where he was; he then stretched out his arms towards the distracted girl, and lifted himselt up with his whole strength. A shuddering fever-fit came over him. He fell collapsed, and lay breathless on the straw.—The girl was removed forcibly from the corpse. It was her bridegroom. Her agony found vent in the most horrible imprecations against the French and the Emperor, and her rage communicated itself to the crowd around her—especially the women, who were assembled in considerable numbers; they expressed their opinion in language the most fearfully frantic. I should advise no Frenchman to enter into such a mob; the name of the king himself would help him little there. Such are the dragon-teeth of wo, which a Corsican Cadmus has sown. The crop rises superbly: and already I see, in spirit, the fields bristling with lances, and the meadows with swords. You and I, doubtless, will find our place with the reapers —*Reminiscences of 1813, in Geamany.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. WEST. NO. 3.

MONROE, Mich. 24th July, 1843.

To the editors Sig. of Liberty.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Gentlemen,—In my last I observed upon *four* errors which I found in your recent numbers, relative to the General Assembly's decision on the subject of slavery. I will pursue this topic a little farther.

5th ERROR.—In paper 10th July, p. 2. Col. 5.—In this part of your paper I find a quotation from Dr. Ely's remarks. Of this quotation you say,—"If we understand language, this goes to sustain slavery, as a Gospel institution, not only for an hour, but as long as the Gospel shall endure."

I reply, gentlemen, that what Dr. Ely remarked, when understood properly, does not sustain slavery as a gospel institution for an hour, or a moment. What called forth the Doctor's remarks? It was affirmed on the opposite side in the debate, that the word *doulos* did not mean compulsory and perpetual slavery; the Doctor affirmed in his reply that *doulos* did mean just such a kind of slavery, and partly illustrated his assertion by the remarks you quote, which only from a small part of what he said. The word *doulos* does mean what the Doctor said it meant. Must the Dr. then, be represented as defending a system of compulsory and perpetual slavery—a servitude in which the servant has neither consent nor contract in the compact, as a 'gospel institution,' perpetually binding on helpless, unoffending men, women and children, because he maintained in debate the legitimate signification of the original Greek word referred to for decision? If a brother in debate with you should assert that the Greek word *diabolos* did not mean a *slanderer*, and you should insist that it did, must it be concluded, therefore, that you advocate *slander*, as a perpetually binding gospel institution, because the word is found to signify *slander* in all its length and breadth: yea, just such *slander* as the devil himself is perpetually guilty of, and from which he has the name *devil!*

I shall prove now, that the word *doulos* means a slave under the worst imaginable forms of slavery. I will refer to the Roman customs and laws in the quotations I shall make. Among the Romans, and without reference to either complexion, mental endowments, or national character, some of the most judicious and faithful, and learned writers say—"The common lot of *slaves in general* was, with the ancients, in many circumstances, very deplorable. Of their situation take the following instances—they were held *pro nullis, pro mortuis, pro quadrupedibus*—for no men, for dead men, for beasts; nay, were in a much worse state than any cat le whatsoever. They had no head in the state—no tribe—no register. The were not capable of being injured; nor could they take by purchase, or by descent: had no heirs, and therefore could make no will. Exclusive of what was called their *peculium*, what ever they acquired was their master's. They could not plead nor be pleaded, but were excluded from all civil concerns whatever—were not entitled to the rights and considerations of *matrimony*, and therefore had no relief in case of adultery. Nor were they the proper objects of cognation or affinity; they could be sold, transferred, or pawned as goods, or personal estate, for goods they were, and as such were they esteemed:—might be tortured for evidence; punished at the discretion of their Lord, and even put to death by his authority. *

A slave in the above described situation is in the New Testament, called *doulos*; and this word signifies the most 'indissoluble bondage,' as Dr. Ely termed it, 'that could be formed.' The same word is found in 1st Cor. 7. 22—chap. 12, 13—Eph. 6. 5.—Col. 4, 1. Philem, v. 16; and many other places: The above described slavery was that which existed in the days of the Apostles in all the Roman Provinces. This shows why Dr. Hill and Dr. Wisner spoke as they did. But did they, or Dr. Ely, or any other minister, speak to *sustain* such a system? No, they did not. They spoke of how we should imitate the Apostles in their mode of treating this subject. However others might differ from them, this was their aim, and this the burden of their remarks. But, for speaking as he did, and acting as he does, Dr. Hill is set forth by your paper, as a 'Veteran slave-breeder' who has 'practically,' as you say, 'sustained the hell-begotten system, since he was old enough to hold a slave.' And I am set down as one of his defenders in sustaining the same system. This is a *great Error*, and if you wilfully committed it, amounts to slander in the worst form. But I hope better things of you, than that you would voluntarily, or as matter of choice, thus misrepresent the fact. I will dismiss the subject relative to the assembly, at present, and will now pass to some of the errors contained in your recent Signal of Liberty relative to myself.

1st. ERROR. In paper 31st July, p. 1. Col. 6, is found a part of my speech at the Assmbly, in which there are three mistakes. I do not, of course, blame you, or charge you, as being the proper author of these, as you transcribed what your paper contains on this point, from the Pennsylvania Freeman, and on comparison of the Freeman with your paper, I find you have quoted correctly, in this instance, at any rate. The mistakes are:—

First, That Mr. West stated, that a certain class of persons where he lived were goading the church to action on this subject, &c. Mr. West did not use the words, 'where he lived.' And Mr. West now believes that a certain class, wherever they may live, or may have lived, were determined to drive *that* subject through the Assembly if they could, irrespective of consequences to the church. And he thinks the course you have pursued in your papers since the Assembly, amply proves the same; nor is he the only one who thinks so.

Second.—It is stated that Mr. West said that there is not a man in America, nor in the three kingdoms, but what knew him to be an anti-slavery man. What Mr. West *did* say, was this—"There is not a man in Scotland, England, Ireland, or these United States, who knows Nathaniel West, would believe him to be a pro-slavery man." This is quite a different statement from the former.

Third.—It is stated that Mr. West said, 'that neither the Presbyterian church of Scotland, nor any of the Ecclesiastical bodies of the three kingdoms, have ever *discussed*, or ever thought of such a thing as introducing the subject of slavery into, or connecting that subject with, matters of church government.' What Mr. West did say on this point, was. that 'He could not recollect that any of the christian denominations of the three kingdoms ever had the question of slavery forced upon them, in such a manner as it was forced upon us in this country. Each Pastor took his own course, without the ruin of his influence being sought by those who might differ with his mode of action.'

2nd. ERROR.—In paper 10th July, p. 2 Col. 5.—Because I stated that there was not a sentimental, or voluntary slaveholder in our last Assembly, you charge me with 'sheer nonsense.' The word *sentimental* means holding to the sense, considered distinctly from the language, or things: The word *voluntary* signifies acting by choice: willing, acting with willingness. Involuntary means not done willingly, not acting with choice. 'Will Mr. West say, distinctly, what constitutes an involuntary slaveholder?' He will—An involuntary slaveholder is one who may be opposed to slavery in his heart, who may nevertheless under certain circumstances, hold men as slaves legally, but not on his own part act by choice, or sentimentally believe in the propriety of such a relation. Perhaps you do not believe in the possibility of any such circumstances existing as would throw a man into the situation of a legal slaveholder against his choice; nor in the possibility of circumstances combining to continue a man in such a relation for any given time, against his will. But I do believe in such a possibility; and so every abolitionist on the floor of the Assembly, who referred to to the subject, professed to believe. In this connexion you ask the question; 'Who ever knew an involuntary sinner?—and then add—'It is sheer nonsense.' An involuntary sinner is one who may sin, but not from choice. Every action is sinful if it wants any conformity to, or includes any transgression of, the divine law. A man might kill another according to Joshua 20, 3; yet not do so voluntarily. Still he that did so, sinned, and must suffer if he fled not to this city of refuge. Paul, before his conversion, sinned against Christ, but not willingly—1. Tim. 1. 13. Babes, dying, required regenerating grace to fit them for Heaven; but this does not prove them to be voluntary sinners, yet sinners they are-Psalm. 51. 5, and 58. 3. And we read of sinning *wilfully*; and of *willingly*, and by *constraint*, standing opposed to each other—Heb. 10. 26; and 1. Pet. 5. 2. So there is such a thing as *involuntary* sin, and such persons as *involuntary* sinners, after all, whether it be *sheer nonsense* or not. 'Who can understand his errors? Cleanse thou me from secret faults. Psim. 19. 12. The heart is deceitful above all things, &c.; Jer. 17. 9.

I have been longer on the two foregoing *Errors* in relation to myself, than I wished to have been, for the sake of convincing some of your readers, that all you say in your papers on the subject under consideration, must not be taken without examination, as infallible. Nor do I write one line under the motive of either "propitiating the pro-slavery party," or of upholding slavery 'for an hour,' as I doubt not you fully believe.

Your humble servant,
NATHANIEL WEST.

* Dr. John Taylor's elements of civil law, pp. 428, 429. Potter's Antiq. of Greece, book 2, chap. 13, p. 56, 1st edi. Le Clerk's notes on Exod. 21, 20. Leland's Advantages, &c. vol. 21 part 2d. chap. 3, 4, pp. 44, 60, 8vo. Parkhurst on the word, doulos; and Horn's introd. vol. 2d, p. 163.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LIBERTY CELEBRATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A Liberty celebration was held at Schoolcraft on the 4th of July.—The officers of the day, were, President, Rev. Wm. Taylor: Vice Presidents, Rev. George Stanley, Rev. Amos B. Cobb, Judge L. F. Stevens, and C. Gurney Esq. Marshal, Asa Proctor: Assistants, Asa B. Brown, Jonas Allen, E. A. Simmons and F. W. Hatch.—The procession was formed at the Baptist meeting house, and marched to the Island or Grove adjoining the village, where a stand and seats had been previously prepared for the occasion. The exercises were opening prayer by Rev. George Stanley, reading Declaration of Independence by Rev. Mr. Eaton, Address by S. J. M. Hammond Esq., Address by Dr. R. B. Bement, and closing prayer by Rev. Amos B. Cobb. The performance was also interspersed with the appropriate music. At the close of the exercises, those in attendance were formed into procession in the same order in which they came, and marched to a table at which they were seated, and partook of a dinner prepared for the occasion.

It is generally admitted that the celebration was well conducted. It passed off without the least disturbance, though an attempt was made to that effect by a person who was said to be armed with pistols, exhibiting a flag by the side of the procession as it marched, with a negroe's head and shoulders painted upon it; but it proved a perfect abortion, as a feeling prevaded the great mass of those assembled to treat it with that silent contempt which it deserved: no one objected to that portion of the professed democracy who were at the expense of preparing and exhibiting the flag having the full credit for that part of the performance. Those who sent it were undoubtedly nearly as well represented as though their friend Richard M. Johnson, lady and daughters had been exhibited upon it. The bearer of the flag, being forsaken by his friends, a respectable colored man, recently from the South took compassion on him, and cheered him up by riding at his side. The celebration upon the whole went off better than was anticipated by its friends. The exertion made in getting up the free dinner, and making other preparations required for the occasion, connected with the course pursued by the opposition, all tended to produce the desired result.

The table was furnished so as to accommodate 500 persons at once, there were as many partook of the dinner as could be seated twice at the table, which could not have been more than two-thirds of those in attendance, so that the whole number could have varied but little from 1500. The audience was addressed in a forcible manner by the speakers, and the impression produced must unquestionably give an onward impulse to the Liberty cause. Numbers have already admitted their views changed upon the subject by what they saw and heard that day. S.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE BIBLE ARGUMENT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I perceive by the discussions in the Presbyterian General Assembly, and in other places, that the lovers of slavery have not yet ceased to try to get Bible argument for their wickedness. It seems to me that the Bible argument has never yet been presented in its true and clearest aspect: at least I have never seen it so presented.

What is the question? It is not the innocence or guilt of the slave, in being or not being a slave. He is not the person on trial, but the master is the individual whose rights and wrongs are to be determined by the Sacred Scriptures. Then to what law of God should we look for direction? Surely not to the instruction to slaves, (servants,) but to the instruction to masters. Suppose a question should arise in a civil court about the rights, privileges or jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace. The question is to be settled by law, but to what law will you refer? To the law defining the duties of jurors, or sheriffs, or militia captains! Certainly not, but the law defining the duties of Justices. In the same manner, the law of God, defining the duties of masters and not of servants is the law to settle this question. Now whatever the law of God may be in regard to servants, or any other class of persons who are suffering wrongfully, I am prepared to answer the oft repeated question, "where does the New Testament forbid slavery?" It does absolutely and expressly forbid slavery! Let us see, Eph. 6: 9: "And ye masters, do the same things unto them (servants or slaves) forbearing threatening." THE SAME THINGS—what things? The previous verses show what things: "not with eye service, but as unto Christ, doing the will of God from the heart with good will." This is the rule of the master's treatment to his servant. This law of God not only forbids punishment, but forbids threatening. Now I ask, would a slave still be a slave if the master were prohibited even to threaten him? It is plain he would only then yield a voluntary, and not an involuntary servitude. Again, Col. 4: 1: "masters, give unto your servants that which is just and equal." Now what is just and equal? "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Just and equal, then, would be to give him just what he earns: give him himself, his wife, and his children, not a mite less than this would either be just or equal. Equal implies a comparison. What is the comparison? Certainly the wages paid to the servant, and the service rendered are the things compared, and are by the divine law directed to be equal. This is a clear prohibition of involuntary and unrewarded servitude.

To make it more clear, if necessary, let us suppose the Legislature of Virginia to enact a law to enforce this divine law and use the very words of the Bible in their statute. How would it read?

Be it enacted, &c. That every master owner, or employer, of laborers, servants or slaves shall, and he is hereby required, to give to every servant, slave, or laborer, in his ownership or employ, that which is just and equal for such service, and be it further enacted, that no such master, owner, or employer may in any case, threaten any of his servants, laborers, or slaves, but shall treat them kindly in good will, as unto the Lord: and as a penalty for the breach of this law, let them use the words of James, Chapter 5: "If any man shall keep back by fraud, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing article, the hire of any laborer who has labored for him, misery shall be inflicted upon him till he shall "weep and howl." His riches shall be reduced to corruption, and his garments shall be given to the moths, and all the gold and silver found in his possession shall be reduced to a canker, and the canker shall be bound to his naked flesh until it shall eat it up."

Now let such a law go into operation, and see if it does not abolish slavery—what! a slave and yet he must be payed just what he eans! a slave, and he must not even be threatened! no! it is plain that under the law of God, as given by the inspired Apostles. every owner of slaves was required to put them at once in the condition of voluntary laborers, and to treat them as he would the Lord, but to forbear threatening. If the slaveholders will do that, I will not complain about slavery any more, but as I leave this subject, I cannot refrain from referring your readers to the further word of God, that the cry of the injured has entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth, (Lord of Battles, original,) and that the day of Sabbaoth, (battles,) draweth nigh. "Neither be thus partaker of other men's sins."

A FRIEND OF GOD'S LAW.

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE COLORED SABBATH SCHOOLS.

We have a short answer to Mr. William Phelps communication in the last Signal.—We did not say that "a delegation of the *two schools*," but only that "a delegation of *colored men*, waited on the committee of arrangements, &c. We did not say this delegation was from both, or from either colored school, but that application was made for both schools. Mr. Phelps denies that any delegation of colored men waited on the committee, &c., but admits that *a* colored man called on a member of the committee, &c. The exact truth we have ascertained to be, that several members of the colored Baptist church had a consultation among themselves, and deputed two of their number to call on the committee of arrangements, and make application for the two colored schools. In pursuance of this object, one of them (Mr. Lightfoot,) called on Mr. Hallock, and the other (Mr. Donilson) on Mr. Owen, and thus the matter was brought fairly before the committee. How pitiful then their quibbling about the precise manner of the application, when the substance of our charge is fully admitted by Mr. P. himself; how broad the foundation for the charge of *falsehood!*—Admit that the colored Methodist school had no desire to attend the celebration, but the Baptist school had and were refused; how does this vary the real character of the transaction. Why were *they* refused? we believe no candid person can read Mr. Phelp's letter, and not be convinced of the substantial truth of every statement we made in relation to this matter.

With regard to the defence set up by Mr. P. for the majority of the committee of arrangements, in excluding the colored schools, viz. that there was not time to make the arrangements, if it be not a fiction of the gentleman's own brain, we are fully assured that no embarrassment of this nature was felt by the minority. As to the plea that there was no time to consult the schools in regard to the application, it is in our view childish in the extreme. If four adult men who were deemed of sufficient intelligence to instruct children in the Christian religion and direct the affairs of Sunday Schools, could not of themselves solve the mighty problem, whether it were right to exclude little children from a Sabbath School celebration, on account of their color, we humbly think they would do well not to occupy so perilous a post in future.

We alluded to a reported argument of Mr. Owen's in favor of excluding the colored children, and at the same time expressed our unwillingness to believe it. Mr. P. denies having heard it and says that "others in the minority as well as the majority" [of the committee] "state that he made no such allusions." On more careful enquiry we are assured that Mr. Owen not only *did* use the argument attributed to him, but in much stronger language than we expressed it. If that gentleman shall deem the matter of sufficient importance to publish a denial, we shall feel called upon, in self defense, to produce the proof.

WILBERFORCE & Co.

Detroit, Aug. 9. 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty.

OAKLAND COUNTY CONVENTION.

On the 19th of July, 1843, pursuant to public notice, a meeting of delegates from the various towns of Oakland County was held at Pontiac for the purpose of nominating six men suitable to represent the rights of the Black man, as well as the interests of community in general.

Whereupon, Joseph Morrison was called to the chair, and Erastus Ingersoll was appointed Secretary. After a few desultory remarks made by various members of the meeting,

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to an informal balloting for six nominees for the next Assembly of Michigan, and on canvassing the votes it was found that Erastus Ingersoll, of Novi, Wm. G. Stone, of Troy, Jesse Tenney, of Highland, George Sugden, of Commerce, Joseph Morrison, of Pontiac, and John Thomas, of Oxford, had a large majority of the votes given, and accordingly by acclamation it was

Resolved, That the above named gentlemen be recommended to the electors of Oakland County as suitable men for their suffrages at the next November election.

Resolved, That E. H. Fairchild, J. Morrison, and J. Adams, be a comittee to prepare a circular address to the electors of the County.

Resolved, That E. Fish, and J. A. Peck, be a committee to obtain and circulate tickets.

Resolved, That J. Morrison, Wm. G. Page, and J. A. Peck, be a County Corresponding committee.

Resolved, That we all join in prayer to God, that He would crown our efforts with success, whilst the Rev. E. H. Fairchild led in prayer.

Adjourned, sine die.

JOSEPH MORRISON, Pres't.

ERASTUS INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

The assets of the Northampton (Penn.) Bank, an insolvent swindling shop, amounts to just two dollars and nineteen cents cash!—only sixty nine cents of which are in specie.—The probable deficit is only about half a million dollars, which its creditors, of course, can very well afford to lose, for the beautiful exhibition of morality which it furnishes them. The State suffers to the amount of about $10,000—but the State is rich in relief notes.

Usury Laws.—The Philadelphia Ledger refers to the present low interests of money, which is below the legal standard of every State in the Union in our commercial cities, as an argument against usury laws.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 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 Senators,

J. P. MARSH.

SIXTH DISTRICT,

JOHN C. GALLUP,
URI ADAMS.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY,

For Representatives,

ROSWELL RANSOM.
DELAMORE DUNCAN.

NATIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION,

AT BUFFALO—WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, 30th and 31st of August, 1843.

The Convention will organize at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th, in the Park, in front of the Court House, in a Great Tent which has been engaged for the sittings of the Convention, and which will accommodate five thousand persons. Seats will be reserved for two thousand ladies.

All delegates to the Convention are requested immediately on their arrival in the city, to call at the Court room in the Court House, and register their names in a book prepared for the purpose.

At 9 o'clock, A. M. of the 30th, a consultation meeting of delegates will be held in the Court House.

Arrangements will be made for the gratuitous entertainment of as many of the delegates as possible, which arrangements will be made known at the Registry Room, or at the close of the first session of the Convention.

For the information of such delegates as may not wish gratuitous entertainment, or as may be unprovided for, the Committee announce that good accommodations, at low prices, may be had at respectable Temperance houses.

CHARLES O. SHEPARD,
W. H. CHILDS,
GEO. W. JOHNSON.

LIBERTY CONVENTIONS!!

A County Convention of the Liberty party will be held at Cassopolis, August 22, for the nomination of Members of the Legislature.

A Liberty County Convention will be held at Niles, August 23, to nominate suitable candidates for the Legislature.

It is expected that Dr. Bement and C. Gurney will be present, and lecture at both these places.

BRANCH COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Anti-Slavery in Branch County, are invited to meet at the village of Coldwater, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of

1st. Forming a County Anti-Slavery Society.

2d. Nominate candidates for County officers and Representative.

3d. Hear addresses, in the *afternoon and evening*, from gentlemen fully competent to entertain and enlighten.

LIBERTY MEETINGS.

DR. BEMENT will lecture at Centerville on the *twenty-first* of August next at early candle lighting.

C. GURNEY Esq. and DR. BEMENT will lecture at Edwardsburgh, Cass Co. on the 24th of August.

Centerville, July 27, 1843.

☞ The news by the last arrivals from England is not important. The state of Ireland remained the same. The repeal agitation continues undiminished. Despatches had been sent to the Pacific, acknowledging the independence of the Sandwich Islands.

☞ To their honor the Common Council of Marshall refused to license a recent Theatre exhibition in that place. Two of the Town Board however, granted a license subsequently.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. FITCH, of Marshall, our esteemed friend and coadjutor, has been reduced very low by protracted sickness, and is not expected to recover.

☞ The Michigan Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commences its session in our village on Wednesday the 16th inst. Bishop Soule is expected to preside.

☞ The Chancellor has issued an injunction against the Merchant's Bank of Jackson.

☞ Wheat sold in Buffalo on the 7th, at 80cts. Flour was worth in New York, Aug. 5, $4,75 to $5,00.

☞ Read the Bible argument on the first page. It it brief and conclusive.

REV. MR. WEST'S THIRD LETTER.

Before we proceed to an examination of the particular propositions contained in this letter, let us take a slight review of the circumstances out of which our differences of opinion have grown.

The first occasion on which Mr. West became generally known to to the abolitionists of Michigan, was at the Anniversary of our State Society in February. Here, in a lengthy and eloquent speech, he denounced slavery in the strongest terms, as cruel, inhuman, and directly withstanding the progress of the Gospel. He expressed his belief that cruelty was the general rule in the treatment of the slave, and kindness the exception, and he defied gentlemen to show a condition on this side of Hell worse than that of the slave. He urged the duty of Christians to do all they could for the overthrow of the system, and he admonished them that although it was fortified by legislation, yet it was right to disobey all laws which contravene the legislation of heaven.

These sentiments were cordially received by our noble hearted friends, and they considered him among the number of their decided and energetic co-adjutors.

The next we heard from Mr. West was from the General Assembly. What was his course there? Sixteen memorials came up before this body asking them to take some efficient action against this iniquity, by which if we may believe Mr. West, many members of the Presbyterian church were in a condition more wretched than *any this side of Hell!* Was he in favor of any expression of disapprobation of this abomination? He was *not!* When the slaveholders, like the evil spirits of old, asked to be let alone, Mr. West seconded their request with a warmth and earnestness which was noticed by every reporter whose statement we have seen. The Pennsylvania Freeman speaks of him as "one of the most, determined opponents of anti-slavery action in the Assembly."

When we read the final determination of the Assembly, we thought, with Dr. Beecher, that a very different result was due "to the cause of *Truth* and *Justice*, and the *character* of the Presbyterian Church." We expressed our convictions in the plainest and most simple language we knew how to use, yet, as we thought, with the utmost kindness of feeling. We also expressed our disapproval of the course of Mr. West in urging the Assembly not to interfere. We supposed we had a perfect right to say in what light we viewed the whole matter, especially as Mr. West represented a portion of our churches, and conveyed the impression to that Assembly that the Abolitionists of this State were of a *"rampant spirit,"* that they were "goading the church to action on this subject *reckless of its interests,*" that they were for "using the Assembly for *party purposes,*" and that attempts had been made to *"make a cat's paw"* of him.—These were certainly grave charges to bring against a very respectable class of his fellow Christians, and although they were made in that Assembly, and thus disseminated all over the Union, they have not been supported, so far as we know, by the least particle of evidence.

Mr. West thought we had done injustice to him as well as to the Assembly, and forwarded a communication, correcting our errors.

In the first place, he assured us that "there was not a pro-slavery man in that Assembly." We suppose Mr. W. will admit that all the members were either anti-slavery, pro-slavery, or neutral. To ascertain their character, let us listen to their opinions. In most cases we give the language of the reporters.

REV. DR. ELY, of Missouri. "He did not think that *all* slaveholding was sin: he could *prove* it was not. But then this was a free country." "There were some sores in the human system, which can only be cured *by letting them alone—sometimes by covering them up.* So that plastered up, and exempt from external irritations, the natural absorption of the system will gradually remove the disease. *So it was with slavery.*"

REV. MR. GRAFF, of Maryland. *"God does not require us to declare slavery a sin; he has not so declared it himself."* "Where does God justify us in taking his place, and declaring that slavery is sin? In taking these positions, we are making war on the laws of the land, which neither Christ nor his Apostles did, in their contest with the evil."

REV. DR. WISNER, of Ithaca, N. Y. "He was opposed to *all* action of the Assembly." Slavery was a political matter, *not within their proper jurisdiction.* He would treat it as Christ and the Apostles did—they did *not interfere with the relation*, but gave specific directions to masters and slaves how to conduct themselves." "We are not authorized by the Word of God to say that *every* man who holds slaves is guilty of sin. Father RICHARDS, of Auburn, owns an old woman in New Jersey, and pays her board, because she would not use her liberty. Is *he* a great sinner going down to perdition?"

REV. DR. HILL, of Virginia. "I love the Abolitionists. I love the ultraists. *But from my soul I pity them.* I pity their ignorance—their exclusiveness. They are under a fearful delusion. ABOLITIONISM IS A MASTER STROKE OF THE DEVIL."

We will submit the matter to our readers, whether these are the sentiments of an anti-slavery man, or of one who was neutral, if neutrality on this question were possible. If these are anti-slavery doctrines, of what character must they be to be *pro*-slavery, in the estimation of Mr. West?

In our remarks on the action of the Assembly, we spoke of slaveholders as "men-stealers" and "sinners of the first rank," and as such, we thought them improper persons to sit in such a judicatory. The Confession of Faith of this Church, of 1794, says:

"Stealers of men are all those who bring off slaves of freemen, or *keep, buy or sell* them."

Hence we called Presbyterian slaveholders, *men-stealers*, according to this definition of their own Judicatory. In extenuation, or as we then supposed, in defence of his slaveholding colleagues, Mr. West advanced another proposition thus:

"We had not a man in that Assembly" who was either a sentimental or voluntary slaveholder. Every one who spoke cleared himself in this respect."

This proposition was new and strange to us. We examined it carefully, and could make nothing else of it than this: that so far as the guilt of holding slaves was concerned, every member *"cleared himself"* of all culpability in the matter. We knew of only one kind of slaveholding, and had never heard Mr. West mention any other. We therefore charged Mr. W. with *justifying* THESE slaveholders, and showed that upon his principles, he could be a slaveholder in Monroe, did the law permit it. But it seems that Mr. W. intended to *extenuate*, not justify, such slaveholding as the members of the Assembly practice. So much of our article as made Mr. W. a *justifier* of their oppression, we are bound to retract. As to his success in extenuating their sin, we will presently consider it. Mr. W. says this was "a great error" in us, but we assure him it was not a "wilful" one. And he will exercise much charity towards us, when he perceives how widely our theological views differ from his.

Mr. West contended that his slaveholding colleagues were involuntary in holding slaves, and we supposed, as a matter of course, that a man's involuntary actions cannot make him morally guilty. We supposed that sin was a voluntary transgression of a known rule of duty, and to be held as a sinner, a man must be sensible of a rule of duty, and must *voluntarily* transgress it. This, we thought, was the general impression with the vast majority of the people. But it seems that Mr. W., who is our senior in age, and our superior in literary attainments and theological knowledge, will have it that men are often "involuntary sinners." As this point has been a prominent topic in religious controversy for several generations, we shall not discuss it in its abstract form. But so far as the doctrine of "involuntary slaveholding" is advocated, we cannot let it pass without a rigid examination. Mr. West defines it thus:

"An involuntary slaveholder is one who may be opposed to slavery in his heart, who may nevertheless, under certain circumstances, hold men as slaves legally, but not on his own part act from choice, or sentimentally believe in the propriety of such a relation."

On this we have several remarks to make.

1. It is a *new* doctrine, not recognized by any anti-slavery society, paper, or lecturer, in the United States, or in Europe, or in the world, so far as we know.

2. It appears to us absurd to say that any man or set of men can make one a slaveholder against his choice, or volition. Suppose Mr. West lived in a slave State, and the mob should get together, and threaten to burn him alive, unless he would become a legal owner of a slave. This is the strongest possible case: and yet who does not see that he might resist all these "circumstances," and still refuse to accept the legeal relation of master. All the world could not compel him against his will. But when he *yields* to these "circumstances," and says to the mob,

"I am opposed to slavery in my heart, and do not believe in the propriety of the relation, yet I will consent to it rather than be burned to death,"

Does he not act voluntarily—from his own volitions? And are these "circumstances" any justification or palliation of slaveholding? No man can be made *to act* as a slaveholder against his will.

3. If slaveholders are to be divided into two classes, *voluntary* and *involuntary*, according to "circumstances," why not extend the distinction to all other crimes? Why not say there are involuntary horse-stealers, involuntary gamblers or adulterers, involuntary thieves and incendiaries? Where is the criminal who cannot plead circumstances in his favor? Why has this plea never been set up in our Courts of Justice? Suppose a criminal to be arraigned at the bar for theft, and he should plead that he stole involuntarily, against his choice, being compelled to do it by "circumstances," he would be told that there can be no stealing without an *intention* to steal. Why has not the law divided all criminals into these two classes?

4. It appears to us that this "involuntary" system of wickedness, if generally believed, would have a powerful tendency to break down all the barriers of virtue and good order.—Suppose every rumseller should say to himself:

"I have just learned that there are two kinds of rum-sellers, voluntary and involuntary: the last are not as bad as the first—Involuntary—let me see—a man cannot be *very* guilty for an involuntary act, can he? Here is Mr. West's definition—let me see if I can make it fit my case.

"An involuntary rum-seller is one who is opposed to rum-selling in his heart"—that's it, just my case—it *is* a *horrid* business—"who may nevertheless under certain circumstances, sell rum legally"—I am obliged to sell it for a living—I am poor—"but does not on his own part act from choice, or sentimentally believe in the propriety of the business"—that's my case exactly—the Great searcher of Hearts knows that I abhor the business as wrong and wicked, and I do not follow it by choice, but am determined to get out of it as soon as I can find some other business.—Well, I am glad I have stumbled on this piece of information. I always thought there was but *one* kind of rum-selling, and I have felt bad about it. But *involuntary* rum-selling cannot be very bad. *I will make use of this distinction the next time I argue with a temperance lecturer.*"

This, it appears to us, would be the legitimate tendency of this doctrine, if practically carried out in the different departments of crime with which the earth is filled. This distinction would sooth the consciences of all the better classes of slaveholders, and a large portion of them could consistently take this prescription from Mr. West and range themselves in the involuntary class.

5. Admitting that there can be involuntary slaveholders, as Mr. W. contends, we are at a loss to know what good his proposition will do. We supposed he made this allegation in reference to his slaveholding brethren, as a *justification* of their acts; but we understand him now to disclaim any such intention, and we presume the plea is advanced as a matter of *extenuation*. But of this we have no positive evidence. We do not know, from any thing he has said, to what extent he considers involuntary slaveholders guilty. He is entirely non-committal on this point. As this subject is new to us as well as our readers, we should be pleased if Mr. W. will give us more light on the subject.

6. We consider all slaveholders to be men-stealers, according to the Confession of Faith, and have so spoken of Dr. Ely and Dr. Hill. Will Mr. W. state whether he agrees with us in sentiment, or whether he disagrees?—An explicit answer to this, if Mr. W. can consistently give it, will enable our readers to determine at once whether there is a radical difference between us and Mr. West, or whether the differences are verbal and unimportant.

7. This *involuntary slaveholding* looks to us very much like the old doctrine of hating slavery in the *abstract*, and approving it in *practice*. Indeed, we suspect that a rigid examination would show that they not only *look* alike, but are identically the same; both proceeding on the assumption that holding slaves is not wrong *in itself*, or only a *little* wrong, and that nearly or quite all the guilt is derived from its attendant "circumstances." But we cannot pursue the subject now.

But is it true that there was not a voluntary slaveholder in the Assembly? Let us take the case of Dr. Ely.

1. He purchased a slave several years since whom he now holds. The price, we think was $700. Was this an involuntary act?

2. He told the Assembly he had purchased more since that time. Were these purchases involuntary? Who compelled him to buy slaves?

3. He has held as slaves their children born in his house. Who compelled him to steal the liberty of these helpless infants?

4. He boasted how well off his slaves were—in better condition than the poor people of Philadelphia.

5. It is not known that he has made the least exertion to set them free.

6. He justifies slaveholding: "He did not think that *all* slaveholding was sin; *he could prove it was not.*" He spoke of Abraham as a slaveholder, and quoted Paul as making the relation of master and slave perpetual. His expressions on this point have been understood out of the Assembly, so far as we know, just as we have understood them; and he has never disavowed such a construction. When he does, we will stand corrected.

Now when a man goes from a free State, and purchases slaves at several times, at a specified price, enslaves their children, justifies it from the Bible, boasts of their good condition, and makes no effort for their emancipation, nor even expresses a wish for it—are we to set him down as a poor unfortunate *involuntary* slaveholder, who is cursed with the institution against his will? Mr. West may have an amount of charity which may enable *him* to believe this; but the readers of the Signal, we suspect, will be slow to come to a conclusion so opposite to the dictates of common sense.

As to Dr. Hill, will Mr. West deny that he is a "slave-breeder," that he has *"practically"* sustained slavery, and that the system is *"Hell-begotten"?* If he admits these positions, why speak of them as he does?

Our differences with Mr. West are now considerably narrowed down by discussion, and will soon come to two or three points. We shall resume their consideration next week, in connection with the topics of his fourth letter, which we have now on hand.

Manners of the Slavocracy—Quarrels of Gentlemen.—The Washington Capitol states that a son of Thomas L. Moore, of Warrenton, Fonquier county, Va. and a Mr. Robert E. Lee, met each other at the Court House, armed. Moore inquired of Lee, if he said he intended to cowhide his father; Lee replied in the affirmative. Moore then struck Lee with a small walking cane, and Lee fired a pistol at Moore without effect; Moore then fired at Lee, who returned the fire, but again without effect; Moore drew another pistol and the cap burst; Moore's father here handed him another pistol, but the by-standers interfered.—Mr. Lee was then taken to his room, where he died in a few minutes, the ball having entered his left breast, broke a rib, and took a direction to his right side, where it lodged.—Mr. Lee was a son of the late Charles Lee, of Vt. (Attorney General under John Adams,) and son in-law of the Hon. John Scott, Judge of the General Court in Virginia. Mr. Moore is the cousin of Commodore Edwin Moore, and near relative of General Henderson, of Marines.

☞ If "I. P. E." will send us his article written in a legible hand, we will publish it soon. The copy he sent to us cannot be deciphered by the compositor.

GENERAL CASS AND OREGON.

Gen. Cass seems to be the most warlike of all our political men, and to have a mortal antipathy to the British nation. In this respect he differs from all our statesmen, unless we include Mr. Wise among the number.—Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren are quite peaceable in their deportment: Mr. Clay believes more in diplomacy than in violence; Col. Johnson seems to be satisfied with the glory of having killed Tecumseh; while Webster, on several prominent occasions, has taken occasion to congratulate the nation on its continual state of peace, and to deprecate war as disastrous, destructive, demoralizing and contrary to the spirit of the christian religion. Similar sentiments have been expressed by Lord Brougham in England. Since his return from France, we have noticed in published articles of Gen. Cass, a war spirit, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter" against England, unless she will immediately comply with every iota of his demands. As we understand him, he would not even make a formal demand upon England for her *ultimatum* upon the disputed points between the two countries, but would proceed at once to seize on all we think to be our due, and keep it by the sword, if need be. He "would not waste the time in fruitless diplomatic discussions."

Any person of observation knows that such a principle, carried out in private life, would set every man to quarreling with his neighbor, and give rise to interminable lawsuits or personal conflicts. In the intercourse of neighbors, there is a kind of neutral ground where the bounderies between *mine* and *yours* are indistinctly marked, or not marked at all.—Each may honestly think he has as good a right to it as his neighbor, and if each determines he will have it all events, and proceed to take it without any attempt to arrange the difficulty, hostilities are inevitable, and must continue until one party or the other is so far discomfited as to be unable to continue the contest. The same is true with regard to nations. They may honestly differ in their opinion of what territory or privileges properly belong to them; but does it therefore follow that the difficulty must be adjusted by the test which brute beasts have adopted—the right of the strongest? If General Cass presents himself as a Presidential candidate pledged to make war with England, without further negotiations, in case of his election, the matter ought to be generally understood.

In his reply to an invitation to attend the Oregon Convention at Cincinnati, Gen. Cass says:

"I would take and hold possession of the Territory upon the Pacific, come what might. It is ours by all the principles which regulate the rights of nations. I would not waste the time in fruitless diplomatic discussions.—While we argue, England acts. She is already on the road towards universal domination. With words of Philanthrophy and schemes of ambition, she is seizing station after station, wherever she can make a lodgment, and where she can best effect her designs of aggrandizement. For myself, I would not yield an inch to her unjust pretentions. We may as well meet her first as last, for meet her we must, or surrender our rights and our honor. I would have no red lines upon the map of Oregon. Let us keep our own, and keep it with a stong hand if need be. We may as well contend for Oregon, as for Washington, for our title to each is equally clear, and if from timidity, under the name of forbearance, we give up the former, we may soon again have to fight for the latter. No nation ever secured its own safety, or the esteem of the world, by pusillanimity, whatever guise this may have assumed. The province of Scinde in India, and the half civilized Sandwich Islands, have just been seized by the British force. And Oregon, and I believe California, will soon follow if our Government and people do not display more energy than we have recently put forth, and say to this ambitious nation, thus far shall you come, but no farther."

☞ Rathburn's term of imprisonment expires in a few weeks. It is thought that he may be pardoned by Gov. Bouck before the expiration of the term, and thus his expatriation be prevented. It is said that he will come out poor, having almost nothing left of his former posessions. It is understood that no further legal proceedings will be instituted against him.

☞ The Congregational Church in Waterbury, Conn. have censured their pastor for refusing to invite a slaveholder into his pulpit, and by a vote of 18 against 8, have

"Resolved, That this church is of the opinion, that the simple fact of a person holding the relation of a master to a slave, otherwise in a regular standing, and having all other requisites, is not sufficient to preclude a minister from our pulpit, nor a brother from our communion."

☞ "The Whig papers in this district will please copy."

This request follows the call for a Convention of the Whigs of this, the Third Congressional District, which now appears in the Deiroit Advertiser. Will neighbor BATES inform us where the Whig papers of the Third District are?—*St. Clair Banner.*

OHIO.

The last Philanthropist contains an account of Liberty Nominations in the counties of Lorain, Knox, Medina, Harrison, Franklin, Champlain, Logan, Miami and Wayne. Liberty nominations for Congress will be made in nearly all the districts. We anticipate a much larger Liberty vote this year in Ohio than has been polled hitherto.

☞ The Detroit Daily Gazette, a Cass paper, has been discontinued for want of adequate support.

A plan is in contemplation to establish a line of carrier pigeons from New York to Boston.

IRISH REPEAL MEETING.

The Washtenaw Irish Repeal Association held its Monthly meeting last Monday evening at the Court House. F. Sawyer Esq. presided. Hon. Mr. McClelland, of Monroe, was expected to address the meeting, but was absent. A very respectable number were present. M. Eacker Esq. was elected delegate to the National Repeal Convention, which is to be held in New York in September.

N. R. Ramsdell Esq. having been loudly called for, entertained the audience with an elaborate and able speech, on the wrongs of Ireland, the political condition of that country, and the propriety of extending to them the hand of sympathy and kindness. He took occasion to answer the question so often asked, what right have we to interfere with the rights and political interests of England; and he replied to the objection, that if we interfere with Irish oppression, England would interfere with our *Slavery*. In speaking on these points, Mr. R. wished it distinctly understood that he was not a *political abolitionist*. (cheers.) He did not shrink from avowing his principles, whatever they might be.—He was opposed to getting up new factions on every new question, and especially to founding a new political party on the narrow baisis of a single isolated question. But to the objection. He denied that England had any right to enslave another country; and if she attempted it, and met with oposition, that opposition was made, not to her rights but to her *wrongs*. (cheers.) He then read from Blackstone that portion in which the learned judge declares that it is the birth right of every man to enjoy liberty—to do as he pleases, if he do not interfere with the rights of others. This was English *law*—and if every individual may act as he thinks fit, so may every nation. Mr. R. then spoke of the domination of England as unjust, inasmuch as Ireland had never given her consent to it, nor had she been conquered, and even if she had been, he denied that conquest gave the victor any right to govern the vanquished. If it could be called a right in any sense, it was one fonnded in blood and cruelty—a right acquired by open aggressions on the rights of others.

If he were asked what he would say in answer to the objection that England would interfere with our slavery, he answered, that he would say little about it. (cheers.) The truth was, we must confess our shame. We hold two and a half millions of African slaves, and yet we tell about our rights, and the rights of man! We might as well talk about it now, as to wait till the retributive justice of heaven shall bring about a consummation that will force it upon our attention. How did we get these slaves? By theft—*we stole them*. But some may say we bought them. Yes, bought them of men worse than we are, and we can trace back the title till we find it originate in the bloody robbery which tore them from their native land. And we talk about our rights over these slaves, and compel them to labor for nought from day to day! It is a national sin, and a horrible one too. It is all based on wrong. Demagogues may sneer, but let the case of the slave be made their own, and they would feel that it deserved attention. If England firds fault with us for our sin, let us acknowledge it. By English law, by the law of Nature, and by the Declaration of Independence, the slaves should be free. Mr. R. concluded by referring to the necessity of acting upon first principles, and of adopting enlarged and liberal views, instead of conforming our opinions to those of particular men, or of being bound to follow, with servile steps, the behests of party dictation. These remarks were favorably received, and elicited applause.

M. Eacker Esq. upon rising said, that he disapproved of this manner of discussing the question of Irish Repeal. In all parts of the country, in the North and in the South, it had been kept distinct from politics, and every effort to introduce political discussions had come from the enemies of Repeal. We have no right to introduce foreign or extraneous topics. He was opposed to forever lugging in the question of Abolition. We are all Abolitionists nationally, though he trusted very few were *political* Abolitionists. He did not stand there as a censor, but as a friend of Irish Repeal he felt bound to express his conviction that the course the speaker had pursude was bad—it was injudicious. All politics should be kept out, and the cause of Irish liberty not be mixed with our domestic affairs.

Mr. Ramsdell arose in explanation. He had not wished or expected to speak at all that evening, and shonld not have spoken, had he not been called for. He was entirely unconscious of dragging in the merits of any political party. His remarks certainly were intended to discourage political Abolition.—He had expressly stated that he disapproved of forming a political party on an isolated basis, and he was himself a member of the Democratic party. He thought it much better for those who were desirous of removing the existing evils of society, to remain with the political parties with which they are accustomed to act, and to use their influence with them for the advancement of whatever was right and beneficial, while they might more effectually oppose whatever was wrong, injurious or oppressive. He conceived that this was not the *mere* question of Irish Repeal. It was the cause of human liberty against tyrrany and oppression. O'Connell had so regarded it, and so proclaimed it, in his speech of May 10, in the most emphatic language. He had told the oppressors of American slaves that he did not want *their* money to secure *his* liberty—for it was "the price of blood!" It had been said that Irish Repeal and Abolition were connected, and he would also say that they truly were just as intimately connected as were the rights, the liberties and the happiness of men in every part of the globe. (Great applause.)

Mr. Daily, an Irishman, vindicated the sentiments of O'Connell's Speech, and declared that he went for the liberty of black and white.

Mr. J. Lamb agreed with Mr. Ramsdell. He thought this was the cause of human liberty, and he doubted not it would extend more and more till it reached over the whole earth. He believed the millenial day of human freedom was rapidly advancing, and he wished that fifty years might be added to his life that he might behold its glorious consumation. In speaking of Irish or American Liberty, we need not bring in politics. He expected that in return for our influence, England would interfere with our slavery. But he did not care for that. He hoped that some more speeches would come to us over the waters, that, like O'Connell's, would cause the ears of the slaveholders to tingle.

Col. G. W. Jewett being called upon, said that he agreed with Mr. Lamb. He had listened attentively to the remarks of Mr. Ramsdell, and he could vouch for him, that he had been a faithful exponent of the views of the great Liberator; and though Mr. R. compared with him was but a star to the great orb of day, yet so far as he went he had taken the same ground. Col. J. said that gentlemen might try to keep out the discussion of American freedom while they talked about Irish Liberty; but it would be all in vain. It was just as absurd to think of discussing the two things separately, as it was to expect to obtain the light of the sun without his heat: they were inseparable, and when you have one, you must have the other also. (Applause.) The great Creator has made men equal; and wherever you find a man, you find a being posed of rights equal to those of other men. He was not afraid of discussion upon any subject. Remarks upon slavery here need not be prejudicial to Irish Liberty. It was a poor rule that would not work both ways. If Abolition would destroy Irish Repeal, then would not Irish Repeal destroy Abolition?—Yet this was not the case! Abolitionists were not afraid of Repeal, but this respectable class of our fellow citizens were Repealers almost to a man, and he would say that they were *consistent* ones too; and he felt the greater liberty to say this, because he was not himself a political abolitionist.

Col. Jewett then reverted to an objection that he had heard against Repeal, like this:—The great majority of the Irish nation are Catholics; should Repeal be successful, the reins of power will be in their hands, and they will oppress the Protestants. In reply to this he would say, that the Catholics, being the most numerous, ought to rule. As he was a Democrat, he held that the majority should govern at all events. But he did not believe they would oppress the Protestants more than the Protestants had them. The world was now too far advanced to sustain new measures of ecclesiastical persecution. They would not be permitted in any denomination. Were his religious liberties to be intrusted to the keeping of any particular sect, he would commit them to the Catholics, as soon as he would to any other, not on account of any particular partiality he had for the sect, but because the spirit of the age would preclude religious persecution. The piety and excellent character of members of any denomination, in themselves considered, were no security against intolerance. In proof of this, he adverted to our Puritan ancestors, who commenced a religious persecution almost as soon as they had escaped from that which afflicted them in Europe, and while the Quakers and Baptists were hanged and banished in New England, Maryland was settling under the Catholic auspices of Lord Baltimore, with the banner of universal toleration floating over every form of religious belief.

Mr. Eacker said that after the remarks of gentlemen, he felt called upon to define his position. The truth was, that on the question of Slavery, O'Connell differed materially with the Repealers of this country. That speech of O'Connell's had done more to kill Irish Repeal than all other opposition which it had encountered. It had dissolved some of the best associations of the South, and struck a severe blow at the prosperity of those of the North. Since the publication of that speech, every demonstration of Irish Repeal zeal had been hostile to its positions. Yet he wished to make an apology for Daniel O'Connell.—He had no doubt this injury had been done unwittingly. He attributed it in part to the influence of the World's Convention, then assembled in London. [Mr. E. was in error in this, for the speech was delivered May 10; the Convention did not meet till one month after.] Mr. O'Connell was unacquainted with the nature of the Abolition question in America.—The question is now *political*, as much so as the Tariff is. Every Abolition lecturer or emissary, so far as he knew, was a political Abolitionist. Nine tenths of the people of this country are opposed to political Abolition, and O'Connell, in letting his heart give vent to this tirade against slavery, had destroyed, to a large extent, the spirit of Repeal, and taken off the eclat from the cause. He concluded by expressing his conviction that the platform of Irish Repeal was long enough and broad enough for every proper purpose, and solemnly protested against the introduction of any extraneous topic.

Mr. Ramsdell rose to say that if, as had been said, the discussion of the cause of Irish liberty would have the effect of hastening the liberation of our slaves, all he had to say was, *God speed the day!* (Great applause.) It was a bloody, and a murderous system of cruelty and wrong. How could we stand up and plead for liberty and the rights of man in Ireland, and then turn round and *chain up our slaves!* He wished for the largest liberty, for freedom of discussion in its broadest and fullest extent. The truth would never suffer by it. If political Abolitionism was founded upon justice, and truth; and was in accordance with the great Laws of the Deity, it would prevail in spite of all the puny arms which might be raised against it; but if it were an absurd combination, based on narrow and insufficient principles, and controlled by demagogues, it would come to naught of itself.—He concluded by calling on all of every sect and persuasion, of every political party, Whigs Democrats and Abolitionists, to use their exertions in their political parties, in their churches, in every place where they had influence, to advance the cause of human liberty and equal rights in Ireland, in America, in every part of the globe where a human being could be found oppressed by his fellow man. [Great applause.]

The meeting then adjourned, to meet in one month.

REMARKS.

The preceding discussion lasted till nearly 11 o'clock, and was animated, interesting, exciting. It will be observed that the subject of Abolition was not introduced, or spoken to by any Liberty man. All the speakers were of the other parties. Neither do we wish to have our *political* measures introduced into a Repeal meeting, contrary to the wishes of the members. But the fact that gentlemen cannot bear to hear the wrongs inflicted upon the moral, physical, and intellectual nature of a slave mentioned for a moment in a Repeal meeting, merely because the liberty party proposes to do something for his elevation, exhibits a morbid sensitiveness that would be ludicrous, were it not lamentable for the heartless indifference it manifests to the claims of suffering humanity. The fact that Liberty party men are friends to the slave, seems to be regarded as a reason why every other person should pass by their wrongs with contempt.

We listened with pleasure to the eloquent exposition of *our own* principles, as given by our political oponents on this occasion, and we were deeply impressed with the belief, that when certain opposing political obstacles shall be removed, these principles will have free course through our land, and spread with great rapidity from mind to mind, and from heart to heart. These principles are adapted to the nature of man; they give ample scope to the intellect, while they excite it to vigorous action, and call out the noblest and best feelings of our nature in behalf of the oppresed and downtrodden. Liberty in every age has had some votaries and defenders; and we believe that ere long we shall see in our country a spirit and enthusiasm for a general and righteous reform, which has not been exhibited since the days of the Revolution.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Michigan Argus has an article on the Post Office, contending that the system is a perfect nuisance. It maintains that the letter postage is entirely too high. A barrel of flour is transported from Ann Arbor to New York for one dollar. If a letter weighs one ounce, the postage is also one dollar. At this rate, the transportation of a barrel of flour would come to $3,392.

It operates as a tax to support the franking privilege of post masters and members of Congress.

The compensation is too high. The Argus proposes that the distribution of letters should be disposed of in the same way that the transportation of mails is contracted for—to the lowest bidder.

Another crying evil is the inequality of the postage on Newspapers. The smallest sized sheet that may be printed in Monroe, and sent into Ohio, a distance of 30 miles, pays more postage than a mammoth sheet sent from N. York 500 miles into the interior of that State. The postage of a paper from this village to Toledo is the same as it would be if sent to New York or Boston.

We concur with the Argus in the opinion that a reformation in that department is much needed. The rate of letter postage is altogether too high. It was established when roads were new, and travelling tedious and expensive. It is the opinion of a large portion of our best business men, that a reduction of the present rates one half would not diminish the revenue materially, if at all, because the number of letters would be so much augmented, while the additional expense of transportation would be trifling.

But there is one reason why the Post Office tax presses so heavily upon our citizens to which the Argus has not referred. It is obvious that the revenue must come chiefly from those parts of the nation where the intelligence and business are found. If we make some investigation upon this principle, we shall find that slavery takes something through this department from the pockets of every nothern freeman. For instance, compare the Post Office revenue in Massachusetts and North Carolina, the population of which are about equal. According to the statements of the P. M. General, in 1833.

The receipts in Massachusetts were	$154,444 45
" " " N. Carolina were,	35,722 53
Dead loss on account of slavery,	$118,721 92

North Carolin is the largerst State, and has 16,000 more people. But a third part of her people are slaves, and do not use the Post Office, while a large proportion of the adult whites cannot read. What but slavery hinders them from being as much of a reading people as those of Massachusetts? But the mails must be carried in both States: let us look at the expense of transportation. In 1833,

The transportation of the mail in N. Carolina cost	$100,129 80
" " " Mass.	34,426 36
Overpaid on account of slavery,	$15,703 44

In 1833, the mail was carried in Massachusetts 1,337,455 miles for $146,160. In N. Carolina, 1,568,635 miles cost $163,595.—That is to say: 318,920 *less* miles cost 17,435 *more* dollars!

For the year ending June 30, 1841, the excess of expenditure over revenue in North Carolina was ☞ *one hundred and seven thousand and thirty nine dollars and seventy four cents,* ☜ all of which was footed up in the Northern Post Office bills. The excess of *revenue* over all expenditures in New York alone for the same year was $334,324,14!

Or, if you please, compare the aggregate revenue of rhe Slave and Free States. In 1833,

The revenue of the Free States was	$1,092,061 00
" " Slave States	603,270 42
Deficiency of the Slave States	$488,784 58

Thus the receipts of the south fall off nearly one half.

"But how was the whole sum expended?" asks the reader. We will tell you.

The Free States received	$1,987,670 58
The Slave " "	1,005,518 75
Difference,	$32,151 83

Do you understand it! ☞ The Southern revenue fell short of their expenditures 434,393,58, all of which the North paid. ☜ If the North had had a Post Office establishment of their own, their postage in 1833 would have been only about *one half* as high as it was.

There is a similar deficiency every year, sometimes more, sometimes less. In 1841, this deficiency of the Slave States amounted to no less than $576,627 10, and the Department had become so involved in debt, that at an Extra Session of Congress, half a million of dollars were appropriated by Congress to cancel its liabilities. About four fifths of *this*, be it remembered, was contributed by the Free States!

'But are not the south *able* to pay their own postage bills, without saddling them on to us?' you will ask.

In one sense, they are able; in other respects, they are not. The mail must be dragged over their miserable roads by somebody; and horse-racing, gambling, cock-fighting, hunting, fishing, dueling, women whipping and laziness will carry their mails but a very little ways. They have but three sources on which they can rely, viz:

1. They must whip the requisite amount out of their slaves. This they have not been able to do.

2. Gouge it out of the free States, by taxfrom the Post Office treasury nearly twice as much as they put into it. This they do every year.

3. When all other resources fail, they coax it out of the General Government, as they did in 1841, when a bonus of half a million was given them. We say given *them*, because the deficiency was entirely theirs; the Northern Post Office having more than supported itself.

We hope the Northern Press will discuss the subject of Post-office reform in all its length and breadth; and let every voter who pays a postage remember, that even under the present system, were it not for slavery, his bill would be but about half as high as it now is.

☞ *"The Fighting Clergyman."*—We published the manifesto of Mr. Brownlow some weeks since. This bully is quite a credit to the South, and to his denomination—a standing specimen of slaveholding religion and manners. The latest papers say that a letter to the Richmond Star states that at Knoxville, Tennessee, Rev. W. G. Brownlow, shot A. Johnson, candidate for Congress, and R. W. Powell, candidate for Senator. Johnson died on the spot, and a ball lodged in Powell's breast.

☞ The Wesleyan seceders from the M E. Church, now number about 200 ministers, embraced in six Annual Conferences.

☞ The Repealers of Natchez, Mississippi, have dissolved their association on account of Mr. O'Connell's speech. It was no great loss to Ireland.

Niagara Falls Curiosity.—Among the curiosities at the Falls is a clock which keeps excellent time, and goes by water. It was invented, and is kept in operation by a young man, who keeps a curiosity shop near the bridge.

The Convention of the Friends of Universal Peace held its sittings at Free Mason's Hall, London, C. Hindley, Esq. M. P. in the chair. There were about 300 delegates present, including 17 from America, and 6 from France.

According to the minutes of the Royal Astronomical Society's proceedings, it appears that on March the 5th, the great comet which recently disappeared, was 8,000,000 German miles from the earth having a tail 12,000,000 German miles long, and 4,050,000 broad.

General Intelligence

Wool.—This word echoes round the country. Almost every paper, east north, middle and west has something to say about wool.—A dealer exhibited to us a very soft and silky sample of the finest lot of wool which has ever reached this city, as he said, from Wisconsin. The parcel was of all sorts of grades, and he paid 25 cents a pound for it. Twenty thousand pounds are expected from Chicago where, a few years ago, there was neither wool nor any thing else. A Michigan farmer recently sold his first year's clip in this market for three thousand dollars cash. The expense for transportation from Chicago is over three quarters of a cent a pound. Our friends of the East must enlarge their home markets as rapidly as posible, or the wool of the boundless west will break over restraint and force itself off to foreign markets. "No pent up Utica" can confine the powers of the west. Not only the whole boundless continent, but the world must be hers for a market. Land at ten shillings an acre prepared by nature with all the beauties of an English nobleman's park, some of it in climates where no provision needs to be made for winter, and peopled by free, intelligent, protestant yeomanry—can such a country be shut up to the home market?—*Journal of Commerce.*

Mormonism.—The editor of the Burlington (Iowa) Advertiser says that on the 31th ult. he paid a flying visit to the city of Nauvoo.—He says—

It is situated at one of the most beautiful points on the river, and is improving with a rapidity truly astonishing, many of the houses are built in fine style, evincing wealth & taste The city is daily receiving accessions to its population from the Eastern States and from Europe—and it is estimated that it already numbers from 16,000 to 17,000 inhabitants.

The *Temple*, which is destined to be the most magnificent structure in the West, is progressing rapidly and will probably be completed in the course of the present and succeeding summer. Its style of architecture is entirely original—unlike anything in the world or in the history of the world—but is at the same time chaste and elegant. It is said to be the conception of the Prophet, Gen. Smith. It is being built by the voluntary labor of the members of the church, who devote a certain number of days of the year to the work. If the labor and materials were estimated at cash prices it is supposed that the building would cost something like a milion of dollars.

Irish Repeal.—Its objects. The following declaration of rights, issued by the Irish Catholics, assembled lately at Caltra; embraces the purpose and objects of the repeal movements now agitating so deeply not only in Ire land, but the U. States and France—

'First—Self Government—the making of our laws suited to the wants and wishes of our people; the interpretation and administration of our own laws; *the filling of all the offices in the State with Irishmen.*

'Secondly—*The freedom of Religion,* and the extinction of an unjust and heavy impost, of all complusory payments by one body of Christians to the teachers of the doctrines of another persuasion.

'Thirdly—The improvement of the condition of all occupiers of land by a well considered plan of *fixity of tenure,* which while it would secure to the landlord a moderate and adequate rent for his land, would at the same time, insure to the tenant all the benefit of his own labor and expenditures in permanent improvements.

'Fourthly—The *total abolition* of the oppressive grand *jury cess,* and the present iniquitous system of poor laws, and the substitution of well regulated and charitable institutions.'

A religious lunatic named Howard escaped recently from the Poor House of Erie County, Pa. stole some watches and an oil-jug, broke into a church through the window, lit up, and preached a sermon; stole a part of the furniture and left; hooked a jug, and filled it with oil at an oil mill; borrowed a blind horse, and struck a bee-line westward, offering his "spoils" for sale. Finding his horse blind, abandoned him in utter contempt. He was overtaken about fifteen miles off, and taken back to the Poor House.—*Tribune.*

"The Ashland Farmer."—Does the Advertiser mean to be understood as saying that Mr. Clay works in the field with his slaves? With those fellows that he told Mr. Mendenhall were sleeker, better fed, better clothed and had better manners than the Indiana abolitionists? We guess that "my man Charles," who never works on the farm, is the only one of his slaves that Mr. Clay oversees.—*Free Press.*

An Englishman has invented an additional rein for horses which is connected with a spring strap. By a single action of the hand, this rein is drawn so close over the nostrills as to stop breathing, and in this way the most restless horse is "brought to his senses."

The repeal agitation has been completely annihilated in the Southern States, and in the North, the political hacks who spouted so energetically in its support, have been frightened into silence, and are looking out for other fish to fry. Ireland, however will before very long have large accessions made to her rights, in spite of all this. Yet not exactly in the way the repealers contemplate.—*N. Y. Herald.*

At the present term of the New York Supreme Court in Utica, 85 Attorneys at Law have been licensed.

Woman's Heart.—A New Haven poet, who has recently published a volume of verses which we have not yet seen, thus happilly expresses his idea of woman:

"Though God to make her took from man a *bone,*
Yet when he formed her *heart,* he patterned from his own!"

We have seldom if ever, seen a happier compliment, or one more happily expressed.

Quiet Murder.—The New Mirror gives a receipt for killing a woman quietly. Take a young lady, and tell her that she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear small, thin shoes—go out in the wet—catch a cold—the cold will become a fever—and she will die in a month.

The Indians.—It is stated that the number of Indian warriors now in Florida, including all the males from 14 years upwards, does not exceed sixty-eight.

Immigration.—There is a great falling off in the number of immigrants arriving in Canada this year, compared with last. This year, to 8th inst. 13,515. Last year to same date, 35,035.

Saltpetre is said to be as fatal to hogs as Arsenic to man, and that meat-brine impregnated with it, will put an end to the swinish multitude unceremoniously.

The English Government have in contemplation, to construct a railway from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of eight hundred and eighty miles.

Cholera Morbus.—An intelligent and benevolent friend wishes us to say, for the benefit of the public during dog days, that a solution of *salt and vinegar* is a sure remedy for the Cholera Morbus.

Dr. Ellsworth of Hartford, Conn. has just supplied a boy with a new upper lip, borrowing from his face without robbing it.

In thirteen counties in the State of Michigan there are no less than three hundred and eighty-six flourishing, grist and saw Mills.

DIED,

In this village, Thursday morning, August 10th, at the residence of Mr. S. Rawson, Charles H. Church, son of Henry Church, of Superior, aged 23 years. The deceased has been engaged as a printer in this village for the last four years. He has left numerous friends to mourn his loss.

Sal Eratus.

WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. 15-tf.

Anti-Slavery Books.

A QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are for sale at this office, very cheap. Call soon, before they are gone.

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 Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS,

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

VIATOR.
Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7 tf.

For Sale.

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

—ALSO—

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

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

P. COMER.
June 8, 1843. 7-tf.

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.
Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842. 29—1y

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, Partridges & Co's. store. From past experience he feels confident that he can give satisfaction. *Try Him.*

J. SPRAGUE.
N. B. Cutting done to order.
Ann Arbor, June 1843. 9—2m.

CHEESE.

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

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 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 terms.

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

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

☞ Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2½ miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO.

Scio, April 30, 1843. 1–tf

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

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

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

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

[46–1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE.

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

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Oratory 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–tf.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. M'FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

SMART'S BLOCK,

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Canister 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–tf.

Attention Invalids!

WHO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew David's or HEBREW 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. READER! 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 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 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 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. Millerd, & Son, Dexter; Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10–6m.

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND,

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

WANTED,

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52–tf.

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP-MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.

Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor.

June 19, 1843. 8–tf.

Sheep Shears.

FOR Sale by

C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843.

Threshing Machines.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they continue to manufacture HORSE POWERS and THRESHING MACHINES, two and a half miles from the village of Ann Arbor, on the rail-road. The Horse Power is a late invention by S. W. Foster, and is decidedly superior to any other ever offered to the public, as will appear by the statements of those who have used them during the last year. It is light in weight and small in compass, being carried together with the Thresher, in a common waggon box, and drawn with ease by two horses. It is as little liable to break, or get out of repair, as any other Horse Power, and will work as easy and thrash as much with *four* horses attached to it as any other power with *five* horses, as will appear from the recommendations below. New patterns have been made for the cast Iron, and additional weight and strength applied wherever it had appeared to be necessary from one year's use of the machine.

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

All who wish to buy are invited to examine them and to enquire of those who have used them. There will be one for examination at N. H. WING'S, *Dexter village;* and one at MARTIN WILTSON'S *storehouse in Detroit*—both these gentlemen being agents for the sale of them.

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

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

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, April 20, 1842.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

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

H. CASE,
S. G. IVES.

Scio, January, 12, 1842.

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

A. WEEKS.

Mount Clemens, Sept. 8, 1841.

This is to inform the public that I have purchased one of the Horse Powers, recently invented by S. W. Foster, and used it for a number of months, and believe it is the best power in use, working with less strength of horses than any other power with which I am acquainted, and being small in compass, is 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 farmers 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 us. It is worth as much as most of the machines that cost from 150 to $300.

S. W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, April 18, 1843.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AGUE PILLS.—*Purely Vegetable*, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

L. BECKLEY

GROUND PLASTER.

PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.

THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of

GROUND PLASTER,

in Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their *Plaster Mill*, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

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

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 above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and *ORNAMENTAL PAINTING*, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

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

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

45.—1y.

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

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.

Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4–1y

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, intermittant and remittant fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practising 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—28 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 supersede 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 fictitious certificates. We are determined to let these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial trial. They 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 diseases which no other medecine 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, Mt. Clemens; Maitland & Co., Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., Detroit. 10-6m

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

[A competent assistant will supply the place of Miss HAMMOND, who has left town to teach.]

THE thirteenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 28, 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 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

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

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

Rev. I. M. Wead, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school.

Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843. 5—1y.

TO CLOTHIERS AND WOOL CARDERS.

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

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

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

ar dirg 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 stocks of the kind ever offered to the public of Michigan.—*Owing therefore to the inducements he can offer* to those engaged in the CLOTH DRESSING and WOOL CARDING business, of an extensive stock and low prices, he solicits their examination of the same before purchasing or making arrangements elsewhere.

PIERRE TELLER,

Wholesale Druggist, 139 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

April 17, 1843. 51–tf.

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of

BOOK BINDING,

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

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

April 19, 1843. 52–tf.

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

ALL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters. Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croup, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, 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 nausea, griping or debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

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

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

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

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

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP.

Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York,
(Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,)
To resign his commission, his hour glass and scythe;
I have come to deliver them all up to you—
Sir, my calling is over—my business is through;
I have been for three years in a terrible stew,
And I really don't know what on earth I am to do;—
Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain,
But a 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 find?
I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay;
But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his sway.
While musing in council what course to pursue.
That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.
The King of terrors looked a while,
As though his soul was turned to bile,
At that unsparing scourge of ills,
By all men known as Peters' Pills.
These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter,
And leaves the blood as pure as water.
Now Peters makes, I've heard him say,
Five hundred thousand pills a day;
So that the chance is very small
Of people dying there at all;
For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,
Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try them 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, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Wimans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & 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 27–1y

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, Cravats, 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. 7tf

For Sale.

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

Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843. 5–tf

3,000

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C J. GARLAND. 2

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843

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

☞ *SIGNAL OFFICE.* ☜

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER,

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

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

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

☞ A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:
H. W. Rood, Niles,
J. C. Larrimore, "
C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh.
Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine.
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo.
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh.
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek.
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.
Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson.
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.
John C. Winans, Sylvan.
J Millerd & Son, Dexter.
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northville,
Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Julius Dean, Pontiac,
Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill, } Detroit.
John Owen & Co. }
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,
E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND, } Ann Arbor.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, }
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, }

49–1y

Ploughs! Ploughs!

☞ *CAN'T BE BEAT!* ☜

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. 52–tf.

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 WM. MCMAHON, Esq. Attorney at Law.

Showing the efficacy of "E. Dean's Chemical Plaster," in a case of partial or sub-dislocation of the shoulder, in which the ligaments and muscles were very much ruptured or lascerated; also in a *case of Inflammatory Rheumatism.*

To all whom it may concern:

This may certify, that in the spring of 1842, I was thrown from my carriage, which caused my left shoulder to be partially dislocated, and my entire left arm to be much bruised and swollen. My attending Physician made many applications to reduce the swelling and draw out the bruise; but all was used to but little effect.—"E. Dean's Chemical Plaster" being recommended to me by a frien1, I was induced to try it: and I can assure the public that I had not made the application more than 10 hours before I found material relief, and in a few days the pain was entirely gone from my arm.

I have also during the present winter tried this Plaster in a very obstinate case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, and found it gave me entire relief when applied for about 24 hours.

[13] WM. McMAHON.

Wooster, Wayne Co., O., Dec. 20, 1842.

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

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

J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, } Town

49–1y

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,	DRILLINGS,
SUMMER STUFFS,	CALICOES,
FULLED CLOTHS,	SATINETS,
BROAD CLOTHS,	CASSIMERES,
GAMBROONS,	LINENS,
CAMBRICS,	MUSLINS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment.
Shawls, 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,** ☜ and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in payment.

ABBOTT & BEECHER,
144, Jefferson Avenue,
July, 12, 1843. (12–tf.) Detroit.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorised to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair, Saginaw, Sanilac, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants *at par*, or their equivalent in cash; 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 roads and mills. About 30 acres have been under cultivation.

CHA'S H. STEWART,

47 tf Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Millinery & Dress Making.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she 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 fashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843. 50 1y

"FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG,

HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, 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 *Veneers*—as cheep as the cheapest.

WANTED,

In exchange, *CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c.*

STEVENS & ZUG.

Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51–3m

TO CLOTHIERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

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

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,
130 bbls. ground Camwood,
150 do Fustic
120 do Logwood,
100 do Redwoods,
20 do 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,
6 do Aqua Fortis,
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitric Acid,
2 cases Lac Dye,
300 lbs. Banquo Tin,
250 do Cream Tartar,
500 do Quereciron Bark,

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

Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, 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 unexceptionable. 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," and the celebrated "*LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS,*" decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.

April 11, 1843. 51tf

MONEY TO BE MADE.

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

Oil Mill

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

FARMERS are requested to try Flax on their Summer fallows, and thereby avail themselves of two crops instead of one.

MERCHANTS are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what money we have in our own State.

[45—tf.] JOEL R. HIDDEN.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1. 1843.

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 Oil by the gallon or dozen (assorted sizes;) Camphor, Calomel, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimate; French and English Chemicals; Perfumery 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. 51–tf.

JOB PRINTING,

OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signal 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.