SIGNAL OFLIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, Editors.

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UPSIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich. ED

MISCELLANY.

INSANITY.

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

In my visit to Blackwell's island, few In the penitentiary was one poor Lascar youth, chievous to go at large. I know not why he was not placed in the insane hospital, near by; for it seemed a clear case of lunacy. He sits snapping his fingers, and laughing at something he sees or hears inwardly; for he takes no cognizance of what is going on around him. He is at all times averse to leaving the open air; and sometimes resists, with troublesome violence, all efforts to coax or carry him within wails. Poor fellow! he lost his way somewhere in the battle of life; the world will memory the secord is blotted, never to re-appear until he enters into that existence where every word is brought into judgment. That he has suffered grievous wrong, there is no donbt. Probably, the son of some vicious mother, who sold him to a sea captain, to get rid of him; on ship-board, he learned sensuality and violence; thence transferred to the nenitentiary; doomed to live and die, without ever knowing the restoring power of gentleness.

I did not go into the mad-house, for I lacked nerve to witness insanity in its most violent forms; as I passed the building, I heard shricks and groans, and laughter still more terrific. In the lunatic asylum, they generally seemed tranquil; and many of them happy. With the exception of intemperance, no cause of insanity is so prolific as that of religious excitement; a fact which betrays an exceedingly unnatural and false state of things in theological teaching. But in this more than in other things, it seems as if mankind were fated arrive at truth.

The most amusing form of insanity that came under my eye, was a diseased enlargement of self-esteem. One woman, dressed in fantastic decorations, called herself Lady Mary, and pompously displayed her patent of nobility; another imagined herself the widow of General Washington, and talked largely of The building was airy and clean, and many of the bat les she had fought and still would fight, if her troops would only rally round her; a third was rolling off Latin sentences with great volubility, and complaining of the mispronunciation of the vulgar.

Phrenology has unquestionably been of great use in pointing out the causes of insanity, and in helping to give increased light on the subject of its treatment. I know many scholars entertain a strong contempt for this science, considering it the democracy of metaphysics: but I believe it will by no means prove a farthing rush light in the history of disease and crime. A case of painful interest is said to have occurred a few years since in Baltimore. served for her beauty, and winning manners. She was quite an idol in general society, and or Geolls nerial flight: much beloved by her acquaintance. Her husproud of her. Soon after the birth of her ing a science run mad. One of the most resessed me to take that veil, and as if I couldn't help it.'

again; through each time the confession was get on.

according to his belief, it was a case of par- master from his place of business through all ward, until after that memorable fever. In enjoying his solitude, and he even accompafrom usual theft; she attempted to make no when the master had occasion to pay a busithem to go and purchase of the same.

nervous melancholy from their ancestors?

Among the inmates of the lunatic asylum person." were two crazy children. I had never happened to think of such a thing, and the sight COMMUNICATIONS. struck me painfully. In both cases, the derangement was occasioned by fits; but one LETTER FROM REV. MR. WEST. was loud and violent, the other was quiet and never know how or where. From his own idiotic. The latter came to me, with great joyfulness of look and tone, and displaying an apron full of chips, exclaimed, 'I've got sticks in my lap? The poor little thing had deep, affectionate eyes, and as she looked up into mine, I involuntarily folded her to my heart, and parted her hair tenderly. It was a transient movement, occasioned by an impulse of pity; but from that moment, she clung o my side, and followed me everywhere.-To every word addressed to her, she answered only, T've got sticks in my lap!' And this she repeated fifty times over, to every one that ooked at her. At last one of the women superintendents came along, and somewhat stern y ordered her to give up her sticks. The child looked disappointed, but at once emptied her apron, and, ceased to repeat her joyful phrase. It was a simple incident, but nothing I saw in Blackwell's island so cut me to the heart. The poor little diseased thing seemed so happy with her sticks! I inquired why they must be taken from her, and the reply the floor. I thought to myself I would rather floor, than to see everything so elaborately includes. neat. In all these great establishments, I aptors, than to happiness of soul in the inmates. and flowe s. This is a great improvement upon the old regime of chains and scourges. The truth, that love is omnipotent, is slowly dawning upon men's minds. They have discovered that even the violence of insanity is better guided by gentleness than by coercion. body of the Slave." Reluctantly, fearing and doubting, as they go, they will finally learn that the same thing is

SCOTCH MESMERISM.

Many are the jokes that are now passed off as facts in Mesmerism and Clairvoyance; A wealthy gentleman had a wife much ob- but the following from the Glasgow Herald' of every name, and nation, and age of the seems to be deserving of a place with Profess-

she replied; but it seemed as if something pos- ments in operation which marred the due profor let him enter his work room, however suda similar case again occurred; and again, and zeal and assiduity, but still the work did not divide the essence.

made with an agony of tears, and the most | The secret however has spunked out within fervent promise of amendment. She seemed these last three days. It appears that the flowings of love to each other, as brethren in cord having the same love-that they ail

they would bring on her darling little children; patient, but a clairvoyan; of the first water .- all efforts tending to division and disunion abut still the excuse was, that the temptation This was too good a faculty to be allowed to proved so strong at the moment, it seemed lie dormant, and as the unexpected and sudas if she was possessed. At last, the offense den visits of the principal had been found to that the true church of Christ is one. And was committed against one, who insisted up- interfere sadly with the due course of fun or on bringing it to trial. The case was accor- sky-larking, it was arranged that the main dingly brought into court, and much compas-duries of the Mesmeric boy should be to sleep sion excited by the pale countenance of the sentry on the motions of his master. The hasband, and the agonized expression of the scheme answered to admiration. The youth beautiful culprit. Her physician testified that, was thrown into the trance, and tracked his tial insanity; that so far as could be ascer- the streets of the city; he was with him in his tained by diligent inquiry, nothing of the kind own house, or in the reading room; he did had ever happened, from her childhood up- not leave him when talking with a friend, or one respect, her pilferings differed remarkably nied him along the railway or down the river, concealment of her stolen goods, but with a ness visit to Paisley or Greeneck. In this way sort of childish eagerness, would eisplay them the workmen, by means of the second-sighted to every acquaintance who came in her way; wouth, could descry their principal advancing, telling the name of the store, and advising when ball a mile off, and had always plenty of time to set their house in order, demesmer The sympathy excited was so great, that it ize the clairvovant, and resume their occupaproduced a reaction among the populace; and tion with vigour before he was within a hunthey complained loudly that the crimes of the dred yards of the premises. The cat being rich were very apt to be called insanity. She now out of the bag, however, measures have was reluctantly sentenced to the penitentiary, been taken to increase the production of, and things interested me so much as the insane. but in consequence of a petiton, very numer- set matters right in the workshop. One of ously signed was finally pardoned, and the these is, that the lithographer has engaged in whole family left the country. I have heard his turn another clairvoyant boy, who is as of other cases similar to this; & when phrenol- clever as the first, whose principal duty is to orically examined, it was found that sickness artend his master, and tell how matters go on had greatly enlarged the organ of acquisitive- in the workshop, even although he is far disness. Some are unwilling to be convinced of tant from it, and it is said that the scheme on the ground, in the sunshine, all the time, facts like these, because they say they tend to works capitally. The one mesmerized boy generally in a state of stupor, but at times fatality. But is it not likewise a most unfor- acts as check-mate on the other, and the worktomate fatali v, that men inherit insanity and men now feel that the eye of the master is always upon them, although he is not there in

NO. 5.

MONROE, Mich. 7th July, 1848. To the editors Sig. of Liberty.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE UNITY AND PURITY OF THE CHURCH.

THE UNITY OF THE CHERCH! the unity of he Church!! This reminds me of a most admirable print which I dare say you have seen, respecting the fraternal embrace of Calhonn and Clay in the U. S. Senate, immediately after the latter had concluded his famous speech on slavery: the right foot of each of hose patriarchs resting on the prostrated body of the slave. This is the Unity of the union over the crushed and bleeding body of the slave."—Sig. Lib June 19, p. 1. Col. 4.

GENTLEMEN:-Perhaps you have never seen my answer to Mr. Clay's 'famous speech,' alluded to in the paragraph quoted above, founded in the words-this is the third time, &c. I take it for granted that you have not; for if you have read that article, I cannot see how you could, as honest Editors of a Periodical purporting to advocate such Genuine reto exhaust every species of error, before they was that she would soon have them all over ligit n' as the Signal of Liberty professes to do, have given place in your paper to such a gross misrepresentation as the above quotation

But I will proceed to show the Unity of the prehend that the temptation is great to at- church, for which I do plead, and let impartend more to the appearance of things to visa tial readers judge whether it is a Union, for the mirrose of keeping prostrate the crushed and bleeding slave,' and whether my motives the rooms were decorated with evergreens in pleading for the unity of our church at the late General Assembly were similar to those which your late peper attributed to the two Southern Senators alluded to, while folding each other in their 'fraternal embrace with each his right foot resting on the prostrated

The true reasons for pleading for the unity of the church are derived from God-from by for the unity of his church. He prays that true of the moral insanity which men call ministerial obligation-and from the fact, that they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in union is the foundation of efficient action in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one perfecting the church, and in removing what | in us-that they may be one as we are-that is wrong from the world.

A true church is a society of true believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. All true believers God. God is One in the unity of his essence: Whether or not there be any fruth in mes- and His church should be one. In the Godwitnstanding the plurality of persons, we are third child, she had a fever, which endangered cent, and not the least successful, applications so to mind, on the one hand, as not to convaluable lace veil from a store where she was a number of whose workmen are accommo- ing that the Lord our God is one Lord.' The purchasing other goods. Her busband indig- dated in large apartments at the top of the essence of true religion is the love of God, rantly repelled the accusation; but she, with building, has often found of late, to his annoy- shed abroad in the heart. This essence is one gress of business, and which eluded detention; should so mind, in preserving unity, that we nounced in several numbers of your paper. confound not the unity of the essence consti-This disagreeable affiir was settled by the denly and accidentally, the men were never tuting true religion, with persons; and yet con- like-minded one towards another according to payment of money; but it was not long before taken by surprise-they were laboring with sider the distinction of persons so as not to Christ Jesus-with one mind and one mouth

The love of God in true believers is the

mongst those who love God, ought to be resisted by all proper means, thus maintaining they are, indeed, the true followers of Christ who seek to consolidate His church into one body: One in the nature of that divine es- fair speeches deceive the simple; that they sence which should bind them together: One in system of doctrine, that they may be all taught of God: One in symmetry of government, that peace may reign: and ONE in the unity of action, that the united moral force affirm-That such teachers, because they con of the whole body might be felt to be resistless by the united and combind powers of the of the Lord Jesus Christ, are proud, knowing world, the flesh, and the devil. Is Christ di- nothing, but doting about questions and strifes vided? If not, why should his real followers be divided? again the similitudes which God ings, and evil surmisings, perverse disputings; has given in his word, illustrating the nature and that good ministers of Jesus Christ are to and character of his redeemed and united put the church in remembrance of these things, Church, urge upon us very strong reasons a- and to charge them before the Lord that they gainst division. I will mention a few of these. The church is called a city, which is one in as doth a canker. itself: but factions in a city uniformly tend to Now all these, with many other reasons, the destruction of the peace and safety of its derived directly from God, are quite sufficient inhabitants, and its final overthrow. The in themselves to impel any set of conscientious Moon, which luminary is united and one in ecclesiastics to resist every improper attempt itself, and although some times to us dark, yet at disunion, and every measure tending to dison one part or other of its surface has shining the true light of the sun, in its splendor and glory. An Olive tree, which is one, and compared to the church, because she derives from Christ, her root, the true oil of grace, of light, and of salvation. An Inc, which is one, and compared to the church, because, in her ample provisions and accommodations, she imparts test, repose, refreshments, and new strength to wounded consciences, and weary travellers to a better country. A vene, which is one having many branches, none of which may be taken from the stem but such as are perfectly fruitless. Nor will the fact that palmr worms, canker worms, and caterpillars though some times found upon the branches and among the leaves, prove a sufficient justification for cutting off. Nothing will do but the proof of fruitlessness, and not even then without first using means of resuscitation, and that, after due trial, being found to be unavailing! This is to teach long suffering and bowels of mercies: A body natural, which is one, although made up of many numbers. In a body natural, if a dislocation of joints take place, or if some members are amputated, that body is no longer the same. It cannot be expected to possess that life, activity, energy, and power, as when whole, sound, and united in all its parts; there should be no schism, therefore, in the body: Alily among thorns, which is one and united in itself, and very beautiful to look upon; yet is it guarded by thorns, to teach us that whoever will put forth a rude hand to pluck its leaves, to spoil its plumage, disturb its growth, or break it in sunder, shall have thorns to convince him that he has a sore 'handful for his pains! God has defences for his churchmark ye well her bulwarks. And so I might proceed, did my limits permit, to show that whether the church be called by the names already noted, or by the names of temple, vine yard, virgin, wife, mother, garden, golden

And again, the prayer of our Lord, and the numerous directions for union, and prohibitions and warnings against division in the church, as found in the scriptures, furnish additional and irrefragable reasons for the course pursued by the majority of the General Assembly, in endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace.

candlestick, flock of sheep, house, or family;

each and all will prove the same point; that

God designs his church to be, and remain one

Our Lord prays most solemnly and ferventthey may be one even as we are one -that they mry be made perfect in one. Now this union, so devoutly prayed for by our adorable Redeemer, implies that his disciples should world are collectively called the church of be one in mind, love, design, doctrine, government, discipline, and interest, that being unit ed, first by faith, to Christ, and by him to the band was strongly attached to her, and very merism, it seems to be in a fair way of becom- head there are three persons; and yet, not- Father, their might amongst all believers, be a union, somewhat resembling that inexpressable and mysterious union subsisting between her life. She recovered, however, and ap- of the influence of which we have heard is found the unity of essence by calling it perpeared the same as formerly. The first thing the following :- A gentleman who is the pro- sons; so on the other hand, we are to consider for the reason he assigns, which is-that the which excited attention to any change in her prietor of an extensive lithographic and cop- the distinction of persons as not to divide the world may believe that thou hast sent me. character, was the charge of having stolen a perplate printing establishment in the city, and unity of the divine essence: Thus maintain- O, what an argument is perfect union among christians, by which to convince the world that Jesus is the true and only savior!

The directions to maintain unity, and the a flood of tears, acknowledged that it was ance, that there was in his own premises (so in its divine nature. It is the true spirit of warnings against division in the church of true. 'But, my dear,' said he, 'what could to speak) 'a back stairs influence behind the union, and bond of peace to the church. And Christ, as found in the scriptures, furnish other have tempted you? You can have a hundred throne greater than the throne itself.' It was however many persons may be united in the strong reasons yet, justifying the majority of dollars, whenever you wish it.' 'I know that,' quite evident there were some obstructive elepersonally and officially from each other, we which course is so openly and bitterly de-

> The followers of Christ are directed to be to glorify God-to stand fast in one spirit, and with one mind strive together for the faith of spring and fountain from whence all the out- the gospel-to be of one mind and of one ac-

occasioned a beloved husband, and the shame apprentice who is not only a capital Mesmeric of union in the redeemed church of God, then sions among them, but that they be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgement-that they are to mark those who cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine they have learned, and avoid them because such serve not the Lord Jesus Christ, but their own belly, and by good words and are to be on their guard against some who having swerved, aside unto vain jangling, desiring to be teachers of the law, understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they sent not to wholesome words, even the words of words whereof cometh envy, strifes, railstrive not about words to no profit which eat

reption in the church of God. Again; Ministerial obligation lays a heavy responsibility on the ministers and elders of our churches, to aid, by all proper and lawful means in preserving the unity of the church. On receiving office in the church they solemn-

of Christ after his ascension, given in the greatest moral contest of the day? Mr. West is persons of 'Apostles, prophets, evangelists, understood to object to political action on the pastors, and teachers to his church, were for part of the clergy as individuals, it lessens the perfecting of the saints, the work of the their influence, he objects to action on the ministry, and the edefying of the body of part of the General Assembly--it endangers Christ; till we all come to the unity of the the unity of the church; Presbyteries and faith and of the knowledge of the son of God. unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.' And also. to prevent the church from being, like chil-Iren, tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the slight of man. The unity of the church is sometimes called one body, sometimes one soul, but here a perfeet man, as if all were but one. After this we are to strive until we attain to its perfection. But divisions among the true people of God never can facilitate this desirable object .-Moreover, the church, in her unity, example, and exertion, is designed as God's great agent in renovating the world. She is therefore called the light of the world, the salt of the earth, a city set upon a hill. She is unitedly ordere d by her great head to work on until, not only 'no pricking briar, grieving thorn, nor any thing to hurt or harm in all the whole mountain,' be found in herself; but until her influence shall effectually give Laws to the world, and subjugate all the nations of the earth to Christ. But divisions divide the energy, diminish the influence. distracts the arrangements, disturb the peace, hinder the success, and effectually eclipse the essential beauty and glory of the church of the living God! Woe to them therefore, who are engaged in dividing the body of Christ. These remarks, gentle ren, serve but im-

perfectly to unfold the real motives of the majority of the late Genera' Assembly in voting against a measure, which, if carried must as far as the judgemment of the majority could pe netrate, result in anarchy and confusion to the church, the unity and peace of which they were under the most solemn responsibilities bound to aid in preserving.

In my next I shall advert, among other things, to the question, whether the fact of a member holding a slave under any circumstances should exclude him from communion. Believe me, as usual,

Respectfully Yours, NATH'L WEST.

Great Speed .- The Railroad trains run from Boston to Portland, a distance of a hunkeenly alive to the distress her proceedings workmen have discovered amongst them an Christ, proceed. If this be the essential bond speak the same thing—that there be no divi- | dred miles, in 4 and a half hours.

For the Signal of Liberty. MR. WEST'S LETTERS.

THE POSITION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. West comes forward to defend himelf against certain charges affecting his Anti-Slavery character, and as the advocate of the late Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. It is unfortunate that he should dwell so much on subordinate coints, and waste time on modes of expression or illustration, and on mere personal considerations, to the neglect of the main subject of enquiry and interest. He finds fault with the illustration of your Detroit correspondent of the guarded silence of the Assembly, and denies that it was produced by concert, that is, by previous agreement. Now it is of no consequence to us to know whether the result was produced by consent out of doors or in; by previous agreement, or by spontaneous acion on the floor of the Assembly. The fact that it was obtained,-that a ma-

jority of that body acting in the name and on behalf of a large branch of the Presbyterian Church, agreed to the policy of non-committal-agreed to maintain a death-like silence on the subject of slavery, is that in which we are mainly concerned, and of which I wished to see some explanation in the letters of Mr. West. It is the more desirable, because this silence was agreed to in the face of the declaration of many who did also agree to their ly promise to maistain, zealously and faith- conviction of the horrid iniquity of the pracfully, the truths of the gospel, and to study tice. I did wish to see the ground on which the peace, unity, and purity of the church, the fathers of the church spoke one way and whatever persecution or opposition may arise voted another—to know why what they conto them on that account. Here I may ask, demn, as individuals, they will not condemn, as why must a man keep his word? The an- members of the Assembly, why a delegate swer to this question I will give from Dr. Pa- who in Michigan holds slavery to be a crime, ley. He says, in his principles of moral in the Assembly holds it to be no crime, or a philosophy-Because he is urged to it by a crime which that body is not to touch. If less violent motive, namely, the expectation of than three degrees of latitude so alter one's being, after this life, rewarded, if he does, or views of the nature of slavery, what alterapunished if he does not.' This he calls a tion might not six affect? If such things are violent motive, because it results from either done in the green tree, what shall be done in a voluntary obligation, or a command of God, the dry? No wonder that the reverend faththis answer goes to the bottom of the ques- ers, Hill and Ely, find defenders at the North. tion,' and it fully justifies those, who, from Would it be a very great wonder, if they their consciences promised to maintain the should find imitators? The facts are plain peace, unity, and purity of the church, in en- enough. Why does not Mr. West explain deavoring to do so by all proper means .- them? Why does he content himself with Very few ministers of Christ, and officers of finding fault with the illustration of your corhis church, who value truth, and recognize respondent drawn from the answer of the moral obligation, will agree to fot rfeitheir sol- Jews when asked about the baptism of John? emn yows, and stand out before an enlighten- The illustration suposes the Assembly to be ed world, as ecclesiastically perjured persons, actuated by fear from oposite quarters. If besides exposing themselves to the wrath Mr. West objects to this explanation he ought of God forever as liars and covenant break- at least to give us another. If our superiors refuse to pronounce a wicked thing wicked, In the last place, here, on the unity of the we ought to know how.

church depends the perfecting of the saints, We would ask Mr. West, where the and the removal of what is wrong from the place of the church is on this question. Is world. Hence it is, that the mediatorial gifts she to be an abstraction—a cypher in the Churches must have no standing rules against it-it is contrary to discipline, and as in his creed, slaveholders may be guiltless, every individual is entitled to a trial on the merits of his particular case-in on other words, slaveholding is not per se a crime, and every slaveholding member of the church must be proved guilty of wrong intent in holding slaves, or bad treatment of them, or he must be held a good christian-by this church! THE DISCIPLINE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Much stress is laid in the communications of Mr. West on what are called 'clean' letters. One would suppose there was something cabalistic in the words, 'We commend our christian brother,' &c. Not the 'Open, Sesame' of the robber in the story has more of a talismanic charm. These words are to supersede not only all inquiry into the character of the bearer, but also all knowledge of it, however perfect and satisfactory this knowledge may be. With due submission, this is neither common practice nor common sense. Why is not the certificate of the Temperance Society as good evidence of sobriety as that of a church is of membership? Yet if a man comes to us reeling from intoxication, we hardly receive and employ him on the strength of his certificate. A man with one hand knocks me down and with the other hands me a certificate of his peaceful and otherwise aimable character. Do I get up, shake hands with him, invite him to my house, and while I am rubbing off the smart of the blow he has given me, show how deeply his certificate has impressed me with a sense of his merit?-Does it alter the case if this purports to be a certificate of church membership? Most of us, whether church members or not, would take the evidence of our senses, or the convictions of our minds first, and the certificate afterwards. The best evidence the case allows is a good rule every where. But theory will sometimes carry it over common sense, however plain the dictates of the latter.

Are these cases that I have supposed at all stronger than that of slaveholding? Is not the act of holding slaves primafacie evidence of wrong and opprecsion-of robbery and

cruelty! Is it not a case of the possession of | I sympathized with him in his argument with it innocently, or that violence to be the effect of temporary derangement. Yet we treat quarrelsome person, on the evidence of our

Ought we to act less decidedly on the convictions of our understandings, and grant christian communion to a slaveholder, because some church of our denomination certifies his good standing? Mr. West has much to say on the subject of sentimental or involuntary slaveholding and involuntary sin in general .-I would fain discover whether Mr. W's blindness on the subject of church action be sentimental and involuntary or not. He would recommend his Presbytery, or his church session to act on any case whether the case includes the charge of man-stealing, slaveholding, mixed dancing (?) intemperance, sabbath breaking or any other charge.' Is Mr. West aware that the Assembly has expressly refused, and with his sanction too, to make slaveholding a disciplinary offence, while it has declared or authorized the declaring of the others disciplinary offences?-Has Mr. West forgotten that after committing the matter to the lower judicatories, and the latter acting upon their recommendation, and declaring slaveholding a sin which should exclude from communion, the Assembly ordered the rescinding of such acts? Mr. West has not forgotten this, for in these very letters he has expressed his approbation of the course of the Assembly. Does not Mr. West see (either voluntarily or involuntarily) that if the church now act on slaveholding as a crime per se, they act upon it without law or statute, either of their own or any higher tribunal? In order to exclude every slaveholder, they would be compelled to make a law for this particular | One. case-an ex post facto law-or exclude him without any law whatever. They cannot plead custom, for it is not and never has been the custom of the church to exclude himthey cannot plead the Bible, for their master on earth, the Assembly, refusese so to interpret it, forbids them so to interpret it, and more than all, receives a slaveholder into its very bosom!

to his Presbytery or church to act on any case of slaveholding that is brought before it. They must act without law, rule or authority | Rev. Sammies from the pit, -against custom-against the prohibition of the Assembly to pronounce slaveholding a crime-a ground of exclusion from the church. If the Presbytery, or church should, however, overleap all these boundaries, and proceed to deal with the slaveholder so soon as he is fairly within its pale, how much more tender is this than stopping him on the threshold with the declaration, that as a slaveholder they cannot commune with him. To turn away a dangerous character civilly from your door, seems quite as unexceptionable on the score of

Mr. West complains of the Editors of the Signal that they append 'no answer' to their inquiry as to Mr. West's views on the subject ples, he is forced to have old Sammy from the of church action. They were perhaps a little premature in this-but there would have been no cause of complaint if they had waited for his letter on the subject, and appended to that, 'No answer.'

Mr. W. leaves us still in the dark as to whether he considers slaveholding proved or acknowledged, primafacre evidence of guilt or not in the same way that he would look at drunkenness or theft, proved or acknowledged. Is it the sin of slaveholding that he condemns, or merely (a widely different thing) sin in slaveholding? Is the wrong in the act, or in its concomitants?

We will put a plain case to Mr. West .-A man leaves New Orleans with 'clean' letters from the Presbyterian Church in that city. He gets drunk, however, the first day on board the Steamboat, and plies the bottle to daily intoxication till he arrives at Monroe, and in this state presents his letters to the session. Do they receive him as a member in full standing? If not, on what ground would Mr. West allow the 'clean' letters of a slaveholder equally notorious to protect him, unless on the ground that slaveholding is a less sin than intemperance?

How would the proposal to make 'clean' letters a sufficient passport operate in analogous cases? A vessel sails from New Orleans with a clean bill of health during the prevlaence of yellow-fever. Before she reaches N. York, one half the passengers were attacked. The health officer of the port boards the vessel, and sees with his own eyes the pestilence raging, contagion, sickness, death all around him; will he admit the vessel into the harbor, on the warrant of her 'clean' bill of health? Into such absurdities are those led who attempt to reconcile contradictions:-to cover slavery with the shield of church ordinances. What communion hath light with darkness? What concord hath Christ with

For the Signal of Liberty. REV. MR. WEST'S POSITION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-I was thrilled by the eloquence of Father West of Monroe last winter at the Anti-Slavery Convention; and I said amen to his declaration that the poor slave was in the worst condition he could be out of Hell-for I had seen some of the workings of the system, and I knew it was Satan's master- piece to destroy both body and soul-Master and Slave.

stolen goods? Certainly as good proof of the Presbyterian slaveholding deacon from crime as being drunk is proof of voluntary Virginia. The argument ninety miles long intemperance, or as knocking a man down is on the railroad, you will remember it. He proof of violence and passion. We may sups conducted it on the Socratic plan, and by his pose liquor so disguised that the person took pertinent questions drew out admissions that condemned the system of slavery as cruel, bloody, horrible. But it did not appear that the one as a drunkard, and the other as a there was any thing peculiarly cruel in the deacon's course. To be sure, he whipped his mammy, (the woman that nursed and reared his children) on her naked back, just as any other slave-driver would, when she did not behave herself-and then went to prayer meeting, just as any other slave-driving hypocrite might.

After these admissions, Father West assured him, he told us-"That he had as lief have old Sammy from the pit for a deacon in his church."

This was strong-this was right. "Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but ever reprove them."

I rejoiced when I saw the name of the Rev. N. West as a member of the General Assembly. Thinks I to myself, slavery will get one thrust this time, if no more. If a slaveholder is "old Sammy from the Pit," what must a slave-breeding woman whipping min-

You may imagine my surprise and disappointment when this fearless advocate of the slave, before an anti-slavery audience, became the truckling, time serving politician in the Assembly. My soul was pained at the horrible inconsistency.

Sit and eat bread at the table of the Lord, with slaveholding ministers and deacons without rebuking their sin, perhaps the very one that he called "old Sammy from the Pit" !!-O shame! where is thy blush!-consistency is a jewel, but where is it found? I leave it with you or your readers to say if the slaveholding Deacen ought not to be called the Imp, and the slave-holding minister the Old He

One thought more. The slave is in the worst condition he can be out of Hell. Dr. Elv. and others of the Assembly, by their own confession are slaveholders-i. e. They are the practical supporters and defenders of a system that places man in the worst condition he could be out of Hell. Yet the Rev. Mr. W. calls these Rev. Brethren and Fath ers in God, and would die of grief if they were So much for Mr. West's recommendation alienated from the Assembly by his voting to rebuke their sin! Yes, poor man! Should his vote separate from the Assembly these

> "He never would smile more But all his days, walk with still footsteps And with humble eyes, An everlasting hymn within his soul."

But suppose the Virginia Deacon-alias old Sammy should wend his way northward in search of his mammy who, tired of raising his children, and of being whipped, had taken it into her head to take care of herself, and had started for Canada. He calls on the Rev. N. W. to spend a Sabbath with him. It happens to be the communion Season. The kindness, as thrusting him out after he has en. Deacon has "clean papers" forsooth-though Tho. Megee, his hands are dripping with blood—and of J. Zimmerman, course the Rev. N. W. must break to him J. S. Fitch, the bread of life. Thus, on his own principit a Deacon at his communion table.

> J. M. B. Franklin, Aug. 14, 1845.

Correspondence of the Cleveland Herald,

NEW YORK, July 24, 1845. Coming down the Hudson the other night, I had the pleasure of seeing for the first time that odd compound of vegetable and animal, Horace Greely, the editor of the New York Tribune, accompanied by his friend and colaborer in the cause of association, A. Brisbane. As a clear and pungent political writter, I conceive that Mr. Greely has few superiors, or even equals in this country. His personal appearance, however, is any thing but | their views. prepossessing. In shape he is much like the etter S, and if straightened out, would, I should judge, be about six feet in height. He set to him about as well as if taken at random from a Chatham street Jew shop. His unlike the Irishman's rail, too short at both ends the waistband buttons being distinctly visible at the top, while the bottoms reached but half way down his boots. It is proper however to say, they were not eked out by straps. The pockets appeared as if each were stuffed with good sized pumpkin. His boots could not have been blacked for a week, and were badly run down at the heel. A broad shirt collar, carelessly tied by a dingy silk ribbon &"shocking bad hat" knocked in on one side completed his 'outer man." Yet after all there is something interesting in his appearance, a certain je nais sais quoi that speaks of intellectual superiority. While moving about among the buisy throng his appearance is that of entire abstraction and indifference to the things about him. When not engaged in reading (as he was most of the time.) he was earnestly discussing those subjects which employ his thoughts and LIBERTY SENATORIAL CONVENpen, or pacing the deck in deep meditation.

The Next Congress .- Eighty-eight members of the next Congress are already elected. Of these, only 18 are Whigs. The representation of the same States in the last Congress was 51 Whigs and 52 Locos. Loco gain, 18. Whig loss, 53. The new Congress will comprise but 225 members.

It is said that more than a thousand slaves escaped from the island of Gaudaloupe to Brit_ ish Islands, in the confusion that followed the great carthquake.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY,

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

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

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

LUTHER F. STEVENS.

SECOND DISTRICT, R. B. BEMENT. OF CALHOUN. THIRD DISTRICT. WILLIAM CANFIELD,

OF WATNE.

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.

OAKLAND COUNTY, ERASTUS INGERSOLL, WILLIAM G. STONE, JESSE TENNEY, GEORGE SUGDEN, JOSEPH MORRISON, JOHN THOMAS.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVEN-TION.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of Washtenaw County will be held at the Court House in Ann Arbor on Tuesday the fifth day of September at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, and oppointing delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 21, 1843.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty, and Northern rights are requested to meet in Convention in the village of Albion, Calhoun County, the fifth of September, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating two candidates to be supported for State Senators by the Liberty Ticket, in the Fourth Senatorial District at the ensuing election, to be held in Nov. next.

The counties of Branch, Jackson, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, and Clinton, composing this district, we doubt not will promptly attend to

Theo. Stebbins.

Medad Bordwell. J. N. Stickney, J. Montgomery. Erastus Hussey, R. B. Rexford,

S. B. Treadwell. Aug. 9th, 1845.

LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

A general meeting of the Liberty Party of desired during the next day also. It is ex- Mr. Clay had introduced a resolution recom-

After the meeting, or during an intermisbe held to nominate delegates to the Senawas dressed in a snuff colored cloth coat, that torial convention-candidates for Representatives, and to transact the other usual business, preparatory to the Fall election. Each mentionables were of white linen, and were town will send six delegates, and the city of Detroit twelve.

CHS. H. STEWART, Ch'n of Co. Com. Detroit, Aug. 17th, 1848.

CALHOUN COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

FREEMEN OF CALHOUN COUNTY! Arise and declare your opposition to Slavery and Northern oppression, by meeting in convention at Albion, on the fifth of September, at 10 o'clock A. M. to nominate candidates to represent this county in our next State Legislature, to be supported on the Liberty Ticket at our ensting election in Nov. next.

ERASTUS HUSSEY, County NATHAN DURFEE. CHAS. M. BORDWELL, Aug. 9th, 1843.

TION.

The Liberty Party of the Second Senatorial District will meet in Convention at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the fifth day of September, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent said District in the State Senate. Ann Arbor, Aug. 21, 1843.

The communication of "S. S." we have concluded not to publish. It is well written, but on most points of which it treats, anti-slavery sentiment is well established with most of our readMR. CLAY'S DUELS.

We find it very difficult to please our Whig brethren of the Press. They seem to regard us with a jealous, distrustful eye. Our frank, open and straight forward course they cannot comprehend. They surmise that we are plotting their destruction in some underhanded way in concert with the Locos. Then our political action the pretend to consider as pohtical folly. But the sorest point with these gentlemen is the qualifications of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. Here we are compelled to differ from them, and they fly off the handle in a moment. Sometime since our neighbor of the Journal snapped us up for saying Mr. Clay advertised his slaves when they ran away. If slaveholding and breeding be a righteous, genteel, respectable, republican business, why such a morbid sensibility on this point? He is called "the Ashland Farmer." What farmer would think it disgraceful to have it said he advertised his stray oxen or horses? But to advertise HUMAN CATTLEwhy it looks too bad-too barefaced, even here in the woods, among the Wolverines.

A few weeks since we ventured to advise the Christian voters of this State not to support Mr. Clay for a President. We gave just one reason for this advice, which was substantially that he was a man of bad morals, having committed acts, which, if done in this State, would cause him to be incarcerated in the State Prison. The Detroit Advertiser and the Marshall Statesman were down upon us in great wrath for this simple statement. But our near neighbor of the Journal has been still. He has sagacity enough to know that the less that is said on that matter, the better for his side of the question. We make it a rule in our controversies

for such we have, and they seem to be thickening upon us-we make it a rule to adhere to our positions as correct, or retract them at once when convinced we are in error. In accordance with this principle, we do retract so much of the aforesaid article as affirms that for these acts Mr. Clay would be in our State Prison should the acts be committed in this State. Crime does not always receive its deserts among us. He might be imprisoned or he might not. Such things depend on contingencies. The article was written in haste, and what we meant to say was, that he would be liable by our laws to such imprisonment should be commit the same acts here which he has committed elsewhere. The gentlemen of the Advertiser and Statesman may think the smendment immaterial, but we wish to have our position rightly understood.

These Whig gentlemen, instead of calling for the proof of our assertion, or even formally denying it, have called down upon us "the deep indignation of the public," &c. &c. The Advertiser is out upon us in this wise:

"Friends of Henry Clay, what think you of this? Do you admit that your noble leader is "a man of bad moral character"—a fit candidate for the State Prison for his "crimes?"-What think honest and decent men of every party? It is right that one of his lofty and generous character, who has done his country service, however you may regard his political sentiments—is it right that such a man should be so assailed?"

Now, we are willing to have our case go before the readers of every paper in the State, and we will abide all the "deep indignation" they may heap upon us, after reading our defence. And if our Whig brethren of the Press will publish it, they shall be welcome to say as much against it as they please.

First, then we suppose these gentlemen Wayne will be held on Tuesday, the 19th will not deny that Mr. Clay has been engaged of September next, in or adjacent to Livonia in at least two duels. One of these was with center, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and Humphrey Marshall, when he and Mr. Clay will be continued during the evening, and if were members of the Kentucky Legislature. pected that friends from all quarters will at- mending that every member should clothe tend, and bring their neighbors. Speakers himself in garments of domestic manufacture. will be present to address the meetings, and Mr. Marshall thought this was the project of will discuss any question with opponents, who a demagogue. Mr. Clay retorted, and purare hereby invited to a clear expression of sued the quarrel, till he met him in a duel and shot at him with intention to kill or wound him, we suppose. Mr. Marshall was slightly sion of its sitting a county convention will wounded by the first fire, but this was not sufficient. They took aim at each other again, and Mr. Clay was wounded.

In 1826, he had a quarrel with John Randolph, because John had said that the harmony existing between Mr. Secretary Clay and President Adams was a "coalition of Blifil and Black George"-a combination of "the Puritan with the Black-leg." For this unpardonable offence. Mr. Clay fired at him twice, but not succeeding in disabling or killing him. and Mr. Randolph manifesting that he has either insane, or not far removed from insanity, a reconciliation took place.

No intelligent Whig will deny that Mr. Clay has fought two duels-shot twice at each antagonist, and wounded one of them.

Next, we proceed to show that this is an offence against the laws of Michigan. Any person who will take the trouble to turn to the Revised Statutes, page 621, will find a chapter entitled.

Of Offences against the Lives and Persons of Individuals, (1) the third section of which reads thus:

"Sec. S. Every person who shall engage in a duel, with any deadly weapon, although no homicide ensue, or shall challenge another to fight such duel, or shall send or deliver any written or verbal message, purporting or intended to be such challenge, although no duel ensue, shall be punished by imprisonment in in the State Prison, not more than twenty years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the County jail, not more than three years, and shall also be incapable of holding, or of being elected or appointed to any place of honor, profit or trust, under the constitution and laws of this State."

Thus we see that Duelling is not only punishable in the State Prison, but the offender

elected or appointed to any place of honor, profit, or trust, under the Constitution and laws

f this State. (1) Such is the judgment our laws pass upon he Duellist; and yet you are trying to make a man of the same character your President!! And you are calling down "deep indignation" on our devoted heads, because we simply anannounced this fact, in the fewest words we could use! You do not deny the facts, and yet would have us regarded as calumniators or stating them!

Secondly, by the laws of this State, page 622, every person aiding in a due! or "advising, encouraging, or promoting such duel," shall be punished by imprisonment in the County jail, or by fine, and () by incapacity for holding office for five years. (1)

We charge upon Mr. Clay that according to the testimony of Mr. Wise, who is well known as "a man of honor," he "advised, encouraged and promoted" the duel in which Cilley was murdered. About eighteen months since, Mr. Wise implicated Mr. Clay as being concerned in the bloody transaction. A statement appeared in the National Intelligencer designed to show the injustice of this charge. To this Mr. Wise rejoined as follows:

"No one felt at liberty, or bound, at the time, to state the names or advice of all the private friends who knew of the matter, and who were consulted about it. Mr. Clay's friends were very anxious, for obvious reasons, not to involve his name, especially, in the afair. Thus many confidential facts remained sides. Mr. Clay himself inknown on both it is true, whilst all his friends were trembling with fear lest the part he took in it should be disclosed, boldly came to me and said: "Sir! It is a nine days' bubble! If they want to know what I did in the matter, tell them to call me before them, and I will tell them."-This excited my admiration at the time, and vas effectual to prevent me from unnecessaily bringing his name before the committee. It was not my wish that he should be called, and he was not called.'

When the form of the challenge was under consideration, Mr. Wise says:

"We discussed the question some time, and you at last insisted that I should accompany is room about 11 o'clock, A. M. on Friday the 23rd, and we found him alone. You sub-mitted to him, in my presence, whether there was any alternative then for you but to challenge Mr. Cilley. He promptly responded that you had no other course left. You then submitted to him the form of the challenge you had drawn. He read it, and did not ap-prove it, and said that your true point of chal-lenge was that Mr. Cilley had refused to reborne, and had refused also to assign such reasons as would exonerate you from responsi bility. I immediately debated this point with nim as to the true cause of dispute; but he you had drawn, threw it uside, and with his press.

Washington City, Feb. 23, 1858. "As you have declined accepting a commu-nication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday, you refused to decline on grounds which would expernte me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, sauthorized by me to make the arrrangements suitable the occasion.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAVES. Hon. J. CILLEY."

You accepted this form, adopted it in lieu of your own, copied it in your hand writing, destroyed the manuscript of Mr. Clay, and then insisted that I should immediately bear it to Mr. Cilley. Mr. CLAY ADDED HIS PERSUAsions to yours, and I was prevailed on to bear it to Mr. Cilley, which I did a little before 2 o'clock on that day."

When they had selected rifles as their weapons, Mr. Wise says:

"As soon as I could, (about 6 o'clock P. M.) went to Mr. Clay's room, and submitted the terms to mm. I think you were present. I protested that they were unusual, and should not be accepted. Mr. Clay said that you were a Kentuckian, and No KEN -FUCKIAN COULD BACK OUT FROM A RIFLE; that the distance was great, and that if the terms were unusual and barbarous, the party propoing such was most likely to fly from them

Here we see Mr. Clay's agency in the mat-

1. He told Mr. Graves there was no al ternative but to challenge Cilley. 2. He wrote the challenge with his own

3. He persuaded Mr. Wise to carry it

against his convictions of propriety. 4. He was consulted by Graves and Wise as counsel in the matter.

5. He overruled Mr. Wise's plea that the erms were "unusual" and "barbarous."

atrocity, Mr. Clay carelessly remarked, (F ITS ONLY A NINE DAYS' BUBBLE!" FD And because we tell the Christian voters of in their gift, we are to be scouted as calum-

But it appears that a part of the atrociousto Mr. Clay as "crimes?" Is it a crime to fight duel, or is it not?

niators and libellers!

Webster defines a crime to be "an offense, or violation of public law, of a deep and atrocious nature; a public wrong; as treason, robbery, murder, theft, arson, &c." The Revised Statutes of Michigan place the "engaging in a duel" in the catalogue of "offences against the Lives and Persons of Individuals," immedintely after the crime of MURDER, the highest on the list.

Blackstone speaks of duelling as indicating express malice," & mentions it as a "crime." The passage reads thus:

"Express malice is when one with a sedate, deliberate mind and formed design, doth kill

is made (F incapable of holding, or of being another; which formed design is evidenced by external circumstances, discovering that in-ward intention; as lying in wait, antecedent menaces, former grudges, & concerted schemes to do him some bodily harm. This takes in the case of deliberate duelling, or there both parties meet avowedly with an intent to themen, and claiming it their duty, as gentlemen, and claiming it as their right to wanton with their own lives and those of their fellow creatures; without any warrant or authority from any power either human or divine. but in direct contradiction to the laws both of God and man; and therefore the law has justly fixed the (F CRIME AND PUNISHMENT OF MURDER, ON THEM, F) and on their seconds." Commentary, vol. 4. p. 199.

This extract shows in what light duelling s regarded by the laws of England. We suppose that in most cizilized countries there are laws against it, by which it is punished as crime. Even in France, where military customs give tone to society, this salutary reform has reached. At the late Pence Convention in London, the Marquis De La Lian court said:

"Duelling had received a great check in France. The Court of Cassation had determined it was now to be considered an AT-TEMPT TO MURDER, and all duellists, however high their station, were now obliged to appear at the bar of the courts of justice, as crimi-

Most of the States of this Union, we believe, have enactments against duelling, and if our memory serves us, Mr. Clay's native State has a law on this subject whose severity will well compare with that of Michigan .-But we cannot now lay our hands on it.

We might multiply testimony from divines. writers on Moral Science, and from legal authorities, showing that deelling is a crime: but we shall content ourselves with the testimony of Mr. Clay himself, as given by him in an address to his constituents, written in his maturer years. He says:

"I owe it to the community to say, that whatever heretofore I may have done, or by inevitable circumstances might be forced to do, no man in it holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, that pernicious practice. Condemn. ed as it must be by the judgment and philosophy, to say nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is an affair of feeling, about you to Mr. Clay's room, and be guided by his which we cannot, although we should, reason. counsel in the matter." "I went with you to Its true corrective will be found when all shall unite, as all ought to unite, in its unqualified mascription.

Here, then, we have Mr. Clay's declaration that this practice of his is "pernicious"-that it is "condemned by reason, philosophy, and religion"-that it ought to be regarded by every one with "the deepest abhorrence," and receive "unqualified proscription." In these ceive the note of Col. Webb which you had sentiments of Mr. Clay we cordially concur, and to 'proscribe' the 'pernicious practice.' and show our 'deep abhorrence' of it, we penned the brief notice of Mr. Clay's 'practice,' persisted in his opinion, took the challenge which so much excited our brethren of the

> It will be noticed that some of the circumstances under which Mr. Clay has been concerned in duelling are strongly against him. In the two cases in which encounters took place, the cause was for words spoken in the heat of debate, and those contained mere personal imputations. In both cases, he fired twice at his antagonists, and once after his adversary had been wounded. His offence has been repeated, and that too in mature years, when age should bring reflection and wisdom. Had the mere husty impulses of vouthful passion led him to this excess once or twice, the public would readily overlook those sudden ebullitions of feeling, provided the aged man regretted the errors of his younger days. But such is far from being the case. At the age of sixty years, we find him consulted in a duel then in progress, as a veteran adviser in such matters; and his powerful influence, as we have seen, was most decidedly bloody and infernal practice. It resulted in a tragedy which shocked the moral sense of the entire nation, whilst to the callous mind of the aged Duellist, it appeared only as a "nine day's bubble!" About the same time, he and Senator King, had a public quarrel, which it was expected, would be terminated by a similar catastrophe, but which was prevented by circumstances from resulting in a fatal issue.

When we consider all these facts-when

we reflect that whatever may be his character in other respects, Mr. Clay is an unrepenting, veteran Duellist-that duelling is deservedly accounted, among civilized nations, a crime of no ordinary atrocity -- that his example through his long and distinguished life has operated to encourage the savage and inhuman practice, thus virtually declaring to every noble minded young man in the United States, that it is honorable to wipe off an affront in the blood 6. After the murder was consummated, and of his adversary-in view of these things, we he whole nation was deeply shocked at the ask the moral and Christian voters of Michigan, if they can conscientiously aid in elevating to the highest office in their gift, a man who sets such a penicious example before his Michigan that such a Man of Blood is un- countrymen, and thus defies the moral sense worthy of their suffrages for the highest office of community, and the express command of the great Creator? On the contrary, if this practice be condemned, as Mr. Clay says it is, by Judgment, Philosophy and Religion, ought ness of our guilt was in attributing these duels they not to take his advice, and "all unite in its unqualified proscription." And let society proscribe and discountenance this crime as it does others; not by elevating him to lucrative honorable offices; but by the course pointed out in our own statute-by refusing our suffrages for any situation of public confidence. Thus, as in the case of other crimes, we shall visit this "pernicious practice" with "unqualified proscription" by showing a marked and deserved disapprobation of the character of the unrepenting criminal.

On the first page will be found a long letter from Mr. West. His articles have been read with some attention, as will be seen by the communications of our correspondents.

DEMOCRACY.

the Liberty organization was essentially Lo- General Jackson, an inveterate slaveholder; and party. To this it might be sufficient to reambitious and reckless as the Whigs often radation could be meaner than this! allege, the leaders of the Liberty Party would prefer to act as principals on their own for the Presidency. There is Col. Johnson, a account, rather than become very small subordinates in another party. Hence self-pres- political. Mr. Buchanan announces that in ervation alone would lead them to keep the Pennsylvania, 'Oposition to Abolition' is intheir own plans, there are insuperable obsta- of all nations. sles to uniting with the Democratic carty, which it might be well briefly to consider.

1. Their practice and principles are incondollars in his possession? Here, then, in many of the States, we find a palpable inconsistency

white man fails to receive from their practice that protection to his rights which he might justly claim from their professed principles .-That purty, in concert with the Whigs, has destroyed the Right of Petition. They have assumed to exercise a power which the Grand Seignior could not arrogate without risking his life. It is a flagrant outrage on human rights, and is sustained or connived at by almost every Democratic politician and press in the land! This suppression of a natural and constitutional right, through a series of years, by the almost unanimous action of the whole party, evinces no small degree of corruption and disregard of the rights of man. The same corruption is manifested by the laws of the Southern States for rifling the mails, and the attempts that have been made, and are still making by this party in many States, for suppressing free discussion. What are we to think of the value of a political party that is thus recreant to its own professed principles, and despoils thousands of our white citizens of their most sacred rights?

2. But their treatment of another portion of our population is far more flagrant and unjust. There are two and a half millions of slaves in our land; and the Democratic party, as such, is zealous for their continuance in servitude. They have uniformly opposed the enfranchisement of the S0,000 who are under the control of the National Government. They sustain slavery in every place where it ex sts, and, like Henry Clay, 'continue to oppose every scheme of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate."

Their treatment of the free colored population of our country is more despicable because they nominally acknowledge their right to the full enjoyment of liberty. The number of these is about 400,000: and what Democratic State can be named in which their rights are not in some way invaded? In many of these States the free colored man is denied the right of suffrage, of holding office, of serving on juries, of testifying in courts of justice, while he is grievously taxed and oppressed by legislative enactments, in the formation of which he had not the smallest influence. This course of oppression is not only general in its extent. but it has been continued for a long series of years, and in many instances it is becoming more rigorous and severe.

The only apology that party can make for such inhuman and anti-republican violations of justice, is, that the victims of it are of a different color, and of a degraded character .-The first plea would be sufficient for oppressing the red, the brown, the olive, as well as the black man, who comprise three-fourths of the human race: while the second is but pleading the effect of their own oppression, as a reason for continuing and augmenting that oppression. And this is called Democracy; ond we are gravely called upon to bow down and reverence it as such! God forbid that any Abolitionist should join himself to a party that avowedly and continually sustains such a vile system of iniquity under so glo ious a name.

S. The Democratic party is completely subjected to the Slave Power. It is the Slavery party, properly speaking, and is ever ready to do the bidding of the slaveholders, whatever it may be. There can be no reasonable hopes of its reformation as a whole, although a large portion of the main body will ultimately take a atand for the rights of man in contest against the slaveholders. It is obvious that while this is the character of the party-and we see no hopes of its changing unless for the worseit stands directly opposed in its object to the Liberty Party. This last was organized to overthrow the Slave Power, while the former sustains it, or rather, in truth, it is the body thro' which that Power acts, while the slaveholders are its soul.

4. This contrast between the Democratic done for less than half the money.

and Liberty parties will appear still more We have adverted, at different times, to striking, if we look at the characters and printhe assertion thrown out by the Whigs, that ciples of the Democratic leaders. There is cofoco in its character, and would ultimately VanBuren, who was not too dignified to give a prove itself to be such by a union with that pledge in advance to his masters that he would continue to keep the Federal District a marply, that if the leading Abolitionists were as ket place for their human cattle! What deg-

But examine the position of the aspirants slaveholder in all his feelings, social as well as Liberty movement distinct from both the other scribed on the Democratic banners. General parties. But the Liberty Party are honest in Cass claims public applause for his zealous and their propositions, and earnest in their ex- gratuitous efforts to make the American flag pectations of final success; and in pursuing an ample protection for the slavetrading pirates

Mr. Calhoun's idea that Slavery is the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world,' is one that ought to brand him sistent with each other in reference to the with infamy in the mind of every patriot .white population. They professedly hold to Mr. Greeley and other prominent men are in the largest liberty of action, and equality of favor of a reorganization of society on more political rights. But do we find that their republican and equitable principles. Mr. principles are carried out where Democracy has Calhoun is also in favor of a reorganization. undisputed political sway? For instance, it is but he would have the whole population divia Democratic principle that every man, per- ded into capitalists and slaves. Greely and manently a resident of the soil, of full age, his Fourier brethren are careful to make amand unconvicted of crime, should have an e- ple provision lest the capitalist should overqual voice with others in selecting the officers reach the laborers, while Calhoun boasts that of the government. The Democrats have had with them it is impossible a conflict should the political asendency in nearly every State take place between labor & capital, because the in the Union; and have they carried out this capitalist owns the laborer himself, & thus bereform? In very many of these States, are comes the common representative of capital & there not property qualifications of the right labor. What a happy expedient is this to take of suffrage, by which a freeman's capacity away quarrels about rights, by making one man for self-government is estimated by that most the absolute property of another! What beaucontemptible of all standards-the number of tiful Democracy is this! What profound statesmanship! The truth is, that Calhoun is so enveloped in these theories about slavery, between Democratic professions and prac- that he has no liberality of feeling, even as a politician. His bigotry to the South utterly Nor is this the only instance, in which the unfits him for the Presidency. Witness the following extract from an address to his constituents as published in the Rochester Freeman in 1889.

OF If we do not take advantage of the present crisis-join the Administration in the course they are pursuing, & BREAK DOWN THE COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF THE NORTHERN CITIES, AND BUILD UPON ITS RUINS A COMMERCE IN THE CITIES OF THE SOUTH: We must have a eparation of the Union!!!"

What beautiful Democracy and patriotism is this! The author of such a proposition must be greatly deranged in his understanding, or in his heart. It is not at all wonderful he declines all invitations to visit his admirers at the North! 5. There is one other attribute of the Demo

cratic party, which would hinder its receiving the cordial support of Liberty men. Its legislation and government are characterized, to very great extent, by an utter indifference to the great principles of right, as taught by a sense of natural justice, and by the Revelation of God. We do not mean to say that they never legislate or administer government justly; but we believe there is an indifference respecting this matter-a want of moral principle, which, however it may be partially restrained by public opinion, will show itself more or less in favor of injustice and crime.-We have some besitation about making a statement of this kind, because such a state of mind in a public officer or a legislative body s ensier seen and felt, than described, or proved by formal argument. But we may adduce as instances of such a disposition, the Gag Laws of Congress, and the Repeal of the Adultery and Fornication Laws of this State. The first was a plain violation of right, while the latter betrayed an utter contempt for the good of man. No v, however old fashioned or puritanical it may appear to others, we hold, in common with a large portion of the Liberty Party, that the laws of God, as taught by nature and by Revelation, are binding on men in all circumstances, and are to be carried out as strictly by the Governor or President as by the same individual when a private citizen. The fact that a whole party sanctions the act does not alter its character. Robbing a mar of his liberty, is a robbery quite as atrocious when perpetrated by fourteen millions, as when the pirate, by his individual strength, seizes and binds the unwilling captive on the sands of Africa. Neither are Adultery and Prostitution less criminal in the sight of Heaven, or less pernicious to society, because two grave bodies have withdrawn from them the prohibitions of law. Liberty men genererally believe there is such a thing as right. independently of all human legislation; and they cannot cordially unite with a body of men, who, in legislating for all the highest interests of community, evince that they are reckless of those fundamental laws of rectitude, without some regard to which the earth would become only a habitation of wretched and evil spirits, hateful and hating one

From these considerations, we see that a mion between the Liberty party and Modern Democracy, if it should be attempted, could be neither cordial, profitable, nor permanent.

The leading influences of each are opposed to the other. The one sustains the cause of justice, the other of wrong. One is consist- lowing is an extract: ent in carry out its principles, the other not. In a word they are totally distinct from each other, and no political management could possibly produce a permanent union between

National Economy .- The Detroit Adverti ser says that the sum of \$137,000 was paid to Blair and Rives, of Washington, for printing the returns of the sixth census. The same paper says that the job could have been

From the Argus. POPULAR EDUCATION-SUPERIN-TENDENTS' TOUR.

The people of Kalamazoo and Allegan counties, as well as those of Calhoun and Jackson, have recently been visited by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who in several instances has given public addresses on the subject of popular education. Dr. Comstock seems to enter into the duties of his office with much zeal, giving to the community facts and ood for thoughts-such as they need to awaken them to a just appreciation of the importance of universal education, and furnishing such suggestions as are calculated to rouse them to defini'e action. While listening to the considerations presented in his addresses, it seemed impossible that parents, or indeed my class of the community who regard the public welfare, should rest satisfied with any thing short of carrying out the entire plans and provisions made for training and enlightening the minds of the whole mass of children and youth throughout the state. It is indeed true, as maintained by the superintendent, that the state is as much interested in husbanding and disciplining the intellectual & moral powers of the people, as in increasing, regulating and protecting their means of subsistence and sources and wealth.

We understand that the visit of the superintendent has awakened such an interest among the people of Allegan Co., that they contemplate a county convention, to discuss matters connected with education, and to take measures calculated to promote its interests. Would it not be well if the inhabitants of each county in the State should pursue the same course? It is the interests of the peoplethe whole people, which are involved in this

Our state has done well to make education one of the first matters of legislation. We commence our career under auspices more favorable, perhaps, than those of any of the older states. The plan of our legislators, as unfolded by the superintendent, embraces the whole circle of science and literature, from the simple elements, as taught in the primary school, to the most abtruse lore of the university. Their views appear to be about as liberal as those of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, who directed that schools should be founded for boys, and for girls, and for women, "to teach them whatsoever things were civil and useful in creation." A broad foundation has been laid; will the people rear the superstructure? Will they listen to Dr. C.'s suggestions and carry out the plan, so that the means of acquiring an education shall be placed within the reach of every minor in the State?

We are glad to know that Dr. Comstock s turning his attention to the operation of the manifold systems and principles which have been prescribed in different ages of the world and among various nations. We hope he will be able to persuade our people to import whatever may be found among other nations superior to that which we possess ourselvses, just as agriculturalists import the best seeds and plants from abroad for their own use. The present period is one peculiarly favorable for such selection and appropriation. We have the experience of the nations of the European continent, who have made great advances in popular education within the last generation. Every principle which they have established by trial, we may adopt at once. without the bazard of experimenting. Or if it should be said that our political institutions are different from theirs, here too we are not left to mere conjecture as to the reciprocal influence of popular education and free institutions. We have the experience of of N. York all directly in point.

But I leave the subject with a single suggestion, and however given particularly by way of advice. The Superintendent is evidently in advance of the rest of us as regards his reading and information on the subject. Will he not prepare a series of short articles, containing such facts, information, hints and suggestions as would be instructive and useful to the whole mass, and have them published in the several newspapers printed in the State? This would give him direct access to many whom he will never be able to reach in any other way. Indeed it would bring the subject before the whole people. We do carnestly hope that the superintendent may be induced to take such a means of interesting the community, both for the sake of common schools and the interests of the higher departments of

KALAMAZOO.

(Sometime since we published an article from the N. Y. Courier, entitled, "the United States of Virginia," showing what a vast number of national appointments are filled by citizens of that State. The writer did not refer to the anti-slavery papers in the cago Citizen. least, but to them he was indebted for awakening the public attention to the evidences of slaveholding domination. The New York True Sun has an article on the North and South, giving statistical comparisons of the two sections, and "warmly protesting" against a continuance of this monopoly. The fol

"Now, if this system is a fair one, or even pproaching to fairness, we are mistaken .-We repeat it, we do not wish to create any geographical divisions, but we demand jus-Our present population is double that of the Southern states, our newspapers are five times as numerous, our agricultural products are greater, our manufactures four times for Bureau county was 112. as great, our fisheries ten times greater, and we have twice as much domestic commerce Yet the government, its richest offices, and its most valuable patronage, by a vast preponderance, is made to enure to the benefit of the Southern states. Against this we do protest, County.

and warmly. It is carrying the joke a little too far to continue such a monopoly of power and place for the benefit of any one part of the

REV. BRADFORD FRAZEE:

This gentleman was the complainant in our econt trial, and manifested much zeal to procure our expulsion from the M.E. Church: He shed is tears over the injury he alleged, 'we had done his mother,' meaning the church: and professed to feel called upon by his Maker, to stand forth in her defence; assuring his brethren that he was under deep obligations to the church. Now this same BRADFORD FRAZEE comes up to his Conference a defaulter in the sum of nearly one thousand dollars to the Book Concerns of this same church, so we are informed. No wonder he should feel under deep obligation to this church, and ardently desire her prosperity, especally temporal prosperity, if he is calculating to make such heavy drafts upon her funds, for his own private

His character, from various considerations. n exceedingly bad odor among his brethren generally, and in opposition to his wishes, he was cated by the Conference.

This must be very mortifying to his proud and adomitable spirit. Still if he had been dealt with as his sins deserve, in our opinion, he would have been expelled, as unworthy a standing in a Chris-

THE ELECTIONS.

Tennessee. The Whigs have elected their Governor by 4000 majority. The Whig mapority in 1840 was 11,572. The Whigs have small majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Democrats have elected six members of Congress, the Whigs five.

Kentucky. The Democrats have elected five out of the ten members of Congress .-The proportion was formerly one Democrat to twelve Whigs.

Illinois. The Democrats have elected all the Congressmen but one.

Indiana. The Democrats have elected their Governor, and eight out of ten members of Congress. They have a majority in both houses of the Legislature. The Whig majority in 1840 was 15,698. North Carolina. The Whigs have elec-

ted four members of Congress, the Domocrats

Alabama. The Democrats have elected five members of Congress, the Whigs one.

SALT.

A correspondent in the East writes us, Aug. :-- "Just say to your Salt buyers that a grea improvement has been made by the last winters action of the Legislature of New York. Sala must now lie 14 days before packing, and then be put in barrels of 280 pounds each, and must be of superior quality. Beach is now inspector instead of W. W. Allen, and those who buy sait o consume, will find it worth 20 per cent more (if inspected by Beach and just 280 pounds) than the old salt. The article can he sold at some thing near last year's prices, as the State allows drawback on all salt that reaches Buffalo, which is about one half the cost of transportation to that place. A debenture of something more than the cost of transportation to tide water is allowed on all salt that reaches tide water, so that Salt is sold in New York City at \$1 00 per barrel.

The Liberty Press says of the action of the Abington Baptist church, Mass. which deeds its pews on the express conditions that negroes or persons classed with them shall be excluded from them forever:

"Forever! Alas for the littleness of man!-How long will their forever last?

Harvard University received a liberal dona ion, on condition of causing an annual sermon to be preached against witchcraft, forever .-Years have rolled on, and now where is there any witchcraft to preach against in rational New England? Poor bigoted man makes himself very absurd

with his forevers."

The Editor of the Liberty Press has been on a tour through the State of N. York. He says of the prospects of the Liberty party:

"Since I have left home I have made close inquiries of all the friends whom I have seen, and I am satisfied we are destined to disappointment to ourselves and to our enemies. — WE SHALL get more votes than our friends generally expect. Put me down as sanguine. am confident our increase will be greater than that of any other State for the last year. N. Y. will give 20,000 votes under our present plan of operations. If from the 1st September to election, the General Agent shall have, as he hopes to do, a dozen good lecturers in the field, besides what volunteers we can mus-ter, we shall add 5,000 more."

Rev. Abel Brown, of Albany, N. Y., and his lady, visited this city last week. Mr. Brown preached three sermons in the Baptist Meeting House, and lectured once in the First Presbyterian Church. A large audience attended his meetings in the Baptist house, and listened with great attention, evidently much pleased and edified. Many will remember his platform argument as long as they live, as the data of their convictions; revealing to them their position-standing upon the heads of the slaves and crushing them to the earth .- Chi-

The Liberty vote in Illinois has very much increased. In Cook county it is 140. In the town of Middlesex the Liberty vote was 31; Whig, 20; Democratic, 34. Last year the Liberty vote was S. Lake county gives 70 Liberty votes; DoPage, 100; Will county, 150. In Lisbon precinct, Whigs and Democrats united, but the Liberty party elected their local officers.

The Liberty vote of the Fourth Congression District is 1177-last year 353; in 1841, 159; in 1340, it was 44. Thus every election has about tripled the Liberty vote. The vote

The Whigs have nominated for Governor, Dr. ZINA PITCHER, of Detroit; for Lieu-

W. P. GLOVER is about taking a tour through and also of intelligence respecting common schools. As there is no paper in the State vention. devoted to these departments of knowledge, Mr. G. believes that one of that character subserve the best interests of community.

The Detroit Advertiser and Free Press have been discussing the merits of the Irish Repeal debate, which we published two weeks since. Both papers think that the several speakers had designs to make Irish' Repeal subservient to their respective parties. We saw no indications of this kind in those emarks. We supposed Mr. RAMSDELL was perfectly honest and sincere in expressing his bhorrence of American slavery, and that Mr. EACKER was not less sincere in deprecating what he conceived would be injurious effects of discussing Slavery and Repeal together .-We do not believe either of the gentlemen spoke with reference to the election of Mr. Howard or Dr. Pitcher.

The Michigan Conference of the M. E. Church closed its session in this place last week. We shall publish a notice of their doings on Slavery next week. A resolution in favor of rescinding the resolution of the General Conference cutting off colored testimony was adopted, and also one for concurring with the N. Y. Conference in making the Discipline to prohibit "the buying or selling of men, women and children."

DEATH OF MR. FITCH.

We have only room to say that we have just received information that our much esteemed friend, JABEZ S. FITCH, is no more!-He died at Marshall last Wednesday morning, after a protracted illness.

The Signal of Liberty disclaims havang sustained the repeal of laws punishing fornication and adultery. We were doubtless led into the mistake by seeing the article of the Jackson Democrat, copied into the Signal at length .- Detroit Advertiser.

bank are worthless in this region. Subscribers are requested to send "the promises to pay" of other banks.

The notes of the Oakland County

IFA large number of Editorial items are crowded out this week to make room for our correspondents.

ANN ARBOR, Aug. 25, 1848. Wheat brings 621 cents per bushel, and

comes in pretty freely. But many farmers are getting their wheat floured, expecting to realize more from it than by making sales to the millers. Flour retails here at 3,50. Michigan Flour sold in New York, on the

16th, at 84,75.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Atlas, August 18. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA-FIF-

TEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Royal Mail steam-packet Hibernia Capt. Judkins, arrived at her berth at East Boston, last night, at 10 o'clock, from Liverpool, the 4th instant, after a passage of 13

lifax. She brought out 15 passengers to Halifax, and 67 to this port from Liverpool. By her arrival we are put in possession of our files of Liverpool and London papers, to

the morning of the 4th instant, both inclu-The disturbances in Wales are still going

on and have become realy formidable. In Ireland, the repeal agitation is being carried on in its usual manner, O'Connell making his speeches at tremendous Repeal Meetings.

The business during the interim of the sailing of the Acadia and the Hibernia, was quite light. Money was abundant, but the funds were depressed in the consequence of the un atisfactory state of political affairs .-In the Manufacturing and Iron districts there continues to exist the greatest depression. The Liverpool Cotton market was very healthy during the last fortnight, and the busines on an extensive scale at firm prices.

The Steamship Hibernia, hence, arrived at Liverpool on the 7th ultimo, after a passage of eleven days including the detention at Halifax. The Steamship Great Western which left New York three days before the departure of the Hibernia from this port, only reached Liverpool the day before her. The arrival of the two vessels in Liverpool was exactly within twenty-four hours of each other. The Hibernia's Mails were landed in Liverpool nine days from the time of her departure from Halifax. It is remarkable that the day on which her news was printed contained also that of the Great Western.

The Steamship Margaret, with the passen gers of the Columbia, reached Liverpool on the 23d of July.

The Turf in Great Britain .- It is stated on good authority, that not less than one millions of pounds sterling, per annum, is expended on the turf of Great Brittain. Also, that upwards of 1,000 horses were in training during the last season; that 1,050 races have tenant Governor, James B. Large, of Berrien | been contested, and £150,000 have been distributed among the winners!

We are requested to state that Mr. LENAWEE COUNTY CONVENTION. The triends of Liberty of the County of the State for the purpose of lecturing, and ob- Lenawee, are respectfully requested to meet taining subscribers for the "Literary Messen- in Convention, at the Court House, in the ger," the publication of which was suspended village of Adrian, on Saturday, the Ninth some weeks since. Mr. G. intends to resume day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. its publication soon, and make it a valuable for the purpose of nominating candidates for medium of scientific and literary information, the ensuing Lenislature, and to transact such business as shall be brought before the con-

It is hoped that no one who feels an interest in the cause of the oppressed will make will receive ample encouragement, and highly any unnecessary excuse on that day to stay at home. Let every true hearted Liberty man in Lenawee County, feel that his presence will be indispensable on that occasion. Adrian, August 22d, 1845.

By order of the Committee.

MARRIED

On the 22d inst. in this village, by the Rev. William H. Brockway, Rev. George W. Brown, of the Michigan Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, of Re-wa-wa-non, Lake Superior, to Miss Amanda M. Irons, of this village.

They will devote their lives to the Missionary work-the Lord bless them in this great work. In Chicago, on the 2d inst., Prof. De Bonne-

ille, of Detroit, to Miss Miriam C, Dodge, of the In Howell, Livingston Co., by the Rev. Ed-

vard Gregory, Mr. Samuel Worcester Glover, Osceola, to Miss Harriet Maria Fisk of How

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL.

Miss WEST, Teacher in Music. Drawing and Painting. French. Mrs. Hughs, "
Mrs. Saunders, " Mr. F. Marsh, Latin.

do do " Mathematics."
Miss L. Ward, " The Primary Depart at THE ensuing term of Miss P's. Seminary TERMS OF TUITION.

In the English branches, from \$2 50 to 4 50 per quarter of twelve weeks; Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$10; Draw-

per quarter of tweive weeks; Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$10; Drawing and Painting, \$4 50; Latin, \$3 00; French,
\$3 00; Fancy Work, 3 0v; Board, 1 50; Washing and Ironing, 37½ cents per dozen.

No pupil will be received for less than one
quarter, and no deduction will be made for absance except in cases of ill health.

Amen'g the Books used in School are—Paley's Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity—Abercrombie on the Intellectual and
Moral Powers—Kame's Elements of Criticism—
Whately's Logic—Jamison's Rhetoric—Mrs.
Lincoln's Botany—Parker's Natural Philosophy
—Comstock's Chemistry and Physiology—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—Phelp's Legal Classics—Rollin's Ancient History with
Butler's Ancient Atlas—Playfairs Euclid—Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic, with Colburn's—
Mitchell's Geography—Goodrich's History U.
States.

States.

All the friends of Education are requested to visit the school on Thursdays, when the lessons of the past week are reviewed, and compositions

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Professors of the University, and the Clergy of Ann Arbor have consented to act as a visiting committee to the School.

As the most decisive testimony in favor of any

nstitution, is to be obtained from those who are best acquainted with the surjects upon which it operates, Miss P. refers for information to the parents and guardians of her pupils—a catalogue of whose names will be furnished to those interested in the enquiry.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY,

AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY. THE Trustees of this institution would inform

1 the public that its Fourth quarter will commence on Monday, the 21st of August next.— Considering the general depression of business, and embarrassed state of financial concerns, the number of students have far exceeded their expectations. This fact, together with the general sat-isfaction given, warrant them in the belief that prosperity and usefulness will crown this enter-prise. Knowing the value of a permanent teach-er, they have made arrangements with Mr. BAR-RIS, the present Principal, by which stability will be given to the school.

TUITION.

TUTTION.

For the common English branches, \$3.00
The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4.00
Creak and Civil Engineering, \$5.00 Latin, Greek and Civil Engineering, \$5 00 Tuition to be paid at the middle of each quar-

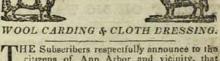
Board may be had in respectable families for \$1 00 per week. Rooms may also be had for those who wish to board themselves.

The Trustees of this Academy are about erecting a large and commodious building, designed to embrace Chapel, Recinition, and Library Rooms; and also to accommodate from 40 cm. to 60 students with private rooms.

FOSTER TUCKER. Gross Lake, August 2, 1843. 18-4w.

TO WOOL GROWERS.





A citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that they are prepared to card Wool and dress Cloth for customers, in the best style, and at the short-est notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give ample satisfaction to those who favor them with

Woolen Factory.

The subscribers have on hand FULL CLOTHS and FLANNELS, manufactured by themselves. -ALSO-A large amount of Satmetts of a s perior quality,

which they purpose to exchange for wool.

TERMS.

One yard of Cloth will be given for two and three-fourth pounds of wool in the fleece: the cloth to be of the same quality the wool will-

One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscri-bers would respectfully solicit a share of public patrofiage.

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843. 17-th

Sheep Shears.

LOR Sale by

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

ded their use and enough is already known of fied. If they are not what I recommend then them to immortalize and hand them down to pas to be, denounce them and put them down, for terity with the improvements of the age in me ing art, and in order to supply deminds, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam drive; machinery in the world for pill working. "Pis 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 excess all the world and takes all the premums, 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 calome 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' Pil's, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind.

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, valvet cheek, lilly and carnation, complexion, by ancy of nearly lealing and action, an ensure step, velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle. &c. and fadies in delicate situations always admit their power and innocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazand of an abortion; which facts are of the fatherse 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

Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain, But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we

I would yield him N. York, sir, if there he

would stay: But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his 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 sout was tur ed 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.

Look herel all the try them continue to buy them.

For sale as follows, by Mersers, 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. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith,
Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merrinan, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan
Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow
& Keys, Clinton: I. Scauerspood, & Co., Plymbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Same; Snow & Keys, Clinton: I. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Yosilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bedwell, 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

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, Gra-

vats, Mous de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Cof-ice, Crockery.

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

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farm-

N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giv

ing satisfaction in price and quality can be re-Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7ff

For Sale.

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

3,000

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C J. GARLAND, 2 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843 BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just IT SIGNAL 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 signified in the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this landa-

N. B. Carriages always in realiness to con-

vey passengers to and from Boats and Curs.
WM. CHAMP.
Detroit, May 9, 1843.
4-1y

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

28 FILLS FOR 25 CENTS. THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more of feetually for any disease for which any other mill is recommended, and supersede them alto gether in medical excellence and virtue. If you out this, just try them. It will cost you only two illings—and then you, with me, will be satis cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, with-out fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal-in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowe's. For liver and bilious dis-eases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, inter-mitant and remutant fovers, 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. Rend what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior a them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that nev er fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Fifth—the cheapest pills in use—28 pills for 25 cents and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demorit. As a blood cleanser, an their merit or demerit. As a blood cleauser, an a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps an the torpid organs; throwing off impure matter or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean This is all that any one medicine can do notwi tificates. We are determined to let these nills stand upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial tra. 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 pos-

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett. C. Eber-J. S. Scattergond, Plymouth: J. Dean, Pontinc: J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens: Biaitland & Co., Romeo: Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., De-

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, 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 wil commence on Monday, Aug. 28, and continue II 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 with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c. to the amount of \$200; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turney in the common English branches, in-

cluding 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 Mezzotimo and Chinese or Theorem printing. \$3 0) each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

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

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

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

Ypsilanti, April 29, 1843.

5-1v.

HOOK BINDING.

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

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

April 19, 1543.

52-tf.

MON'EY TO BE MADE. I the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neigh-boring counties, that he has an

Oil Will

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

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

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

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

JOB PRINTING,

OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signa. Office, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Books Pamph ets Circulars Handbills &c. will be printed to order, a any time, with the utmost accuracy.

Murder & Suicide:

DASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual Store" "Puffile Cheap State" 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 anction were of inferior anality, and such as would not be referred. quality, and such as would not bear the test of rivate sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they our 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

STOCK OF GOODS. selected at private seles, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for eash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assurer that the pure English was sport Town, it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

VIATOR.

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1813.

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 Acras of choice Land in Granhy 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

June 8, 1813.

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 ell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at its old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, De-

Persons wishing to buy will do we'll to call, as they will be sold much cheaper than have ever been afforded in this State, and of a Quality that annot fail to please. Detroit, Oct. 27, 1842, WM. E. PETERS. 29-1v

CURIOSITY!

A Tailor who will not violate his Promise.

THE Subscriber would inform the Citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that he has com. enced the

Tailoring Business, n the Lower Town, Shop over Harris, Part-idges & Co's, store. From past experience he eels canfident that he can give satisfaction. Try J. SPRAGUE. N. B. Cutting done to order.

Ann Arbor, June 1843.

9-2m.

Cheese. TOR Sale by

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

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

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw)
County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and in this part of the country, or desirous of becom-

CHARLES M. STEWART. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FF-table, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fover and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the ilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the tend 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 been offered to the public for the above dis-

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harm-

leas, 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 accomanied with full directions.

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

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of 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 Plas-THE subscriber would hereby give notice to ter Mill. on the River Read, half way between Ypsilenti and Ann Arber.

boring counties, that he has an The above is from the Sance Falls and

Grand Ricer Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority.

LDRED & CO.

January 12, 1843

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of
Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lawer Vilage, 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 patron-age, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best man-

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is paricularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lewer Town, March 6, 1843.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c for sale at this office. Ann Arbor, August 1, 1843.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorised to sell several tracts of land in the counties of St. Clair. Saginaw, Santlae, Washtenaw and Lenawee at their cash value, and take in payment State Scrip and Warrants at par, or their equivalent in cash of he will proportionate terms on time. The cash value may be ascertained, if desired, by apprais-

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, excedent sites for building, surrounded by settlem nrs, good toads and mills. About 80 acres have been under cultiva-

CHA'S H. STEWART,

Millinery & Bress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

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

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1848.

"FREE LABOR"

MARGUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG, AVE taken the rooms in the lower and of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

C.BENET WARE,

of every kind, quality, and description, of their wn manufacturing, and warranted to be ionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers no requested to cell and examine our extensive assumment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and

Varianted to please.
UPHOLSTERING done in all is various branches, and at the sharrest notice.

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

WANTED. In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG. Detroit, April 17, 1843. 5.-3m

TO CLOTHIERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their

at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randelph and Woodbridge streets, Dettoit, a large and general stock of Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic 120 do Logwood, 190 do Redwoods,

20 do Alum, 6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol, Alum,

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 ibs. 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 Agua Fortis,

do Spirits Sea Saltr. 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

inor articles in the trade, to wit:

cess Papers, 1 enzies, brusnes, Jacks, 1 e Hooks, Dye Kertles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS,

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the ast two weeks, and selected personally by one the last eleven years, and they have no hesimion in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the ad-

by their parcolage during the last year, invite all to bring their wood, to the amount of 25,300 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2½ milest west of tion 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. 51a WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCER IES, & which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best quali-As they are determined not to be undersold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing

Among other things too numerous to mention. they have a large and excellent assoriment of SUMMER STUFFS, FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, SATINETS. CASSIMERES. GAMBROONS, LINENS, CAMBRICS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Sharels, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the

chest patterns.

Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

Hose and Half Hess, Cotton and Worsted Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw. The above assortment of GOODS will be sold s cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Detroit

Wool, Potash, Flour, Ja and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in ayment.

ABBOTT & BEECHER.

144, Jefferson Avenue,

July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.) Derroit.

Cash and Barter Store:

C. J. GARLAND,

AVING 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 coun-

try produce, and 300,000

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

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

52-1f.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

ings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scar-

let Ferer, Quinsey,

ng pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving eedy relief by its active, strengthening, and lyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties— an effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammato-

Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary discuses, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side,

back or limbs, will find relief by the ese of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect

put up in boxes at finy cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-

RIS & CO., Ashtahula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

LFA fiberal discount made to dealers and phy-

of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

J. C. Larrimore. "C. Shanahan, Edwardsburgh.

Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Issac Benham, Jr., Consumities.

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, Narthville,
Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Julius Dean, Pontiac,

Mack & Sprague, Rachester,
James Stephens, Utien,
E. C. Gallap, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co. { Detroit.

Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,

E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAXNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

WOOLEN

MANUFACTORY.

If any wish to have their wool worked with-

out mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and turnish as in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sucks

than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be

Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay-

ment 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.

Ann Arbor, on the Huron.
S. W. FOSTER, & CO.

the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house

having been thoroughly overhauled, and re-

enance, may be issured that no expense or at-

tention in his power, will be spared, to make

their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-

NO FICTION.

ONE PRICE STORE.

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 Ora-tory can swerve him from that course. Persons

can make just as good bargains by sending an a-gent, 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.

S. D. WOODWORTH.

streets, in a business part of the city.

Scio, April 30, 1843.

THE subscribers would inform the public the

DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is

CLOTHIERS! CHEMICAL PLASTER, The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swell-

JUST received at the Ceneral Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuff, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Ayenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz: 100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its ens-

5 Tons in Stick, 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,

ATTENTION,

5 Tons 50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped,

10 " Quereitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgulls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Ereast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Thront arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons. White

> Marinic Acid, 5) "Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Screws and Fress Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No'ss, Ohve Onl. Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Eintiles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Roed, Niles, The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this amount by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, inhibitelohis, and Boston Markets, and everything having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost consider e off a them to purchasers as the best and mest complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will self) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would metaly Daul, L. Kimberly, Schooleratt.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, is P. M. Kalamazoo,
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh,
T. L. Balkcom, P. M. Battle Creek.

FIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Marter,
139, Jefferson Avenue,

Attention Invlaids!

WHO has tried the Frieina Pines and Jew David's or Hannew Plaster, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use! The above medicines

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

highest respectability, which the proprietors have received.

ERIE, MONROE Co., Mich., June 13, 1840. 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.

If 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 agands a great heart wool. ly of real merit, a source of great benefit to man-

> | sale here. Der the discusses in which this Plaster is applicable, see advertisement in another column of

fitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position on WHOLESALE " RETAIL the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph A. . VI P. HIE BE ED. V. Those who may honor him with their coun-

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

ister Ink, of va-

Fall and half bound, of every variety of I MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchan s, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

Timothy Seed,

Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843.

Sal Eratus.

H. BECKER. Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

SURVEYOR, MAP- MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.

in Stick,

50 "Lima Wood, "
30 "Red Wood, "
12) "Ground Camwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumae Sicily, 3 Casks Madder. 5 Casks Alam 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Berrels Cream Turtar.

3 Carboys Agua Foctis, 5 "Od Vuriel,

Curtis' .. ". Screws and Press Plates,

The above, with a variety of other articles beour Gothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CASL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.
PIERRE TELLER,

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 mediten you of the exceptent qualities of these medicines. Readen! 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 Cheep 1st 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. they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machin from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in nature will be seen as a superson should condemn them until they have made for the last three months is one or more agents in all villages and cities in the

one or more agents in all villages and cities in the be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 371 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.

CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the

LETTER FROM W. HOAG.

kind. For the benefit of the afflicted I wish I may be supplied with the article and keep it for

Very Respectfully, W. HOAG.

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

Arbor, (Lower Tawn.) by
J. H. LUND. and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. \ Town
CHRISTIAN EBERRACH, \ Town
49-1y

1843.

BOOKSELLER AN ISTATIONER,

ruled, Quil's, Ink, Sealing Wax Cu lery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Can-

BLANK BOOKS,

THE subscriber still communes to sell DRY GOODS, and DRY GROCERIES, at No. 5. Huron Block, Linear Town. His stock of each was carefully selected and well purchased, which enables him to sell low for ready purchased. As he helpers the manus of the same of the SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by

J. BECKLEY & CO.

HOR sale, Wholesale or Retail, by J. BFCKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6w.

WHOLESALE and Retail, by

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP- MAKER, AND LAND AGENT.

Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor.

June 19, 1843.

Anti-Slavery Books.

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