

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

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

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1843.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

HYMN.

BY REV. J. PIERPONT.

Sung at the Dedham Picnic.

Thy voice, O God, is on the air,
As it stirs the leaves of every tree
That stands around us, while at prayer,
For the negro captive's liberty.
That's well! That's well!
For, louder is thy voice, O God,
Than the voice of all, who ply the rod.

Thy hand, O God, hath raised the grove,
That, above us, lifts its leafy shield,
While, in our armor,—truth and love—
We are here, on Freedom's battle-field.
That's well! That's well!
For, stronger is thy hand, O God,
Than the hand of all, who ply the rod.

Thy smile, O God, is in the light
That around us shines, from all the sky,
When, or at noon-tide or at night,
To the slave we speak of liberty.
That's well! That's well!
For, brighter is thy smile, O God,
Than the smile of all, who ply the rod.

Thy word, O God, 'Well done! Well done,
Is forever heard, nor heard in vain,
When man casts off, and tramples on
His iron yoke, and broken chain.
That's well! That's well!
For, mightier is thy word, O God,
Than the word of all, who ply the rod.

Thy frown, O God, on him doth rest,
Who returneth, bound, the hunted thrall;
Though in a robe of ermine drest,
And the highest in a judgment hall.
That's well! all well!
Though darker is thy frown, O God,
Than the hue of all who feel the rod.

THE SEARCH AFTER REST.

BY S. CUNNINGHAM.

When first the dove, afar and wide,
Skimmed the dark waters o'er,
To seek, beyond the heaving tide,
A green and peaceful shore,
No leafy bough, nor lifelike thing,
Rose, 'mid the swelling main—
The lone bird sought, with faltering wing,
The hallowed Ark again.

And even thus Man's heart hath traced
A lone and weary round:
But never yet, amid Earth's waste
A resting place hath found.

The peace for which his spirit yearns,
Is ever sought in vain,
Till, like the dove it homeward turns,
And finds its God again.

MISCELLANY.

ORIGIN, CHARACTER, AND PREVALENCE OF PUSEYISM.

The intense and universal interest now felt in the subject of Puseyism, will insure an eager perusal of a brief statement of circumstances under which it originated, and the position it now occupies.—Free Press.

In the year 1833, the late Rev. Mr. Percival, Dr. Pusey, and two other clergymen, met in the house of the first named gentleman, when, talking over the progress of dissent, and the unpopularity, and even practical neglect into which high church principles had fallen of late years, they came to a resolution to form themselves into a society, though without any formal organization, to use their utmost efforts to revive and bring into practical recognition the class of which we have reference.

The celebrated "Tracts for the Times," had their origin in the meeting in question. These tracts appeared at irregular intervals and were published at prices varying according to the quantity of matter, from two pence to six pence. The tracts soon attracted general attention, from the startling doctrine they advanced; and as the tendency of all of them was to exalt the authority of the church, and increase the importance of the clergy by investing them with a special sacredness of character, the new class of opinions made rapid progress among them. Every successive tract became bolder and bolder in its tone, and approached nearer and nearer the doctrines of the church of Rome. The principal writers

were Dr. Pusey, the Rev. Mr. Ward, the Rev. Mr. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Newman, and one or two others. The series proceeded until it reached No. 90, of which, 50 so openly and strenuously advocated popish principles, that the Bishop of Oxford felt called upon to interpose his authority and put an end to the further publication of these tracts. The last of the series No. 90, created a deep sensation, especially as it was soon discovered that it had contributed to make several individuals go over to the church of Rome.

The doctrines now held by the Puseyites who are sometimes called Tractarians, so closely resemble those of the Roman Catholic Church, that there can hardly be said, on some points, to be any essential difference between them. Among the points to which the Puseyites attach a special importance, is the assumption that all the clergy of the church of England, in common with those of the church of Rome, have descended in a direct line from the Apostles. This is what is called apostolic succession. They also maintain that all children baptized by the established clergy, are regenerated when the water is sprinkled upon them; but they refuse to recognize the baptism of the ministers of other denominations as baptism at all. They hold that there is no hope of salvation for those who are without the pale of the church. They denounce the Reformation, and look forward with eager desire to a union between the church of England and the church of Rome. They maintain that the church has an authority above that of the state; and that the Sovereign and Senate are bound to submit to the dictum of the church. They lay but little stress upon those doctrinal matters which the evangelical clergy in the establishment regard as necessary to salvation. They attach much greater importance to the writings of the fathers than to the narratives of the inspired evangelists and the epistles of the Apostles.

They hold, indeed, that the scriptures ought not to be read by all the laity, unless accompanied by the exposition of their meaning to be found in the Book of Common Prayer.—They virtually reject the atonement and set aside as fanaticism what is regarded by other bodies as the religion of the heart. They look upon religion as mainly consisting in the observance of forms and ceremonies. They maintain that the bread and wine in the sacrament are converted, when consecrated by the clergyman, into the actual flesh and blood of Christ, and that the sacrament constitutes a kind of continuation of the atonement of Christ on the cross. It is for maintaining these two latter points in a sermon preached in the Cathedral at Oxford, three weeks ago, that Dr. Pusey has been convicted of Popish heresy by a board of divines, and sentenced by the Vice Chancellor to two years prohibition from preaching within the precincts of the university. The board of divines, six in number, separated without coming to a formal decision; but they afterward severally gave in their decision, and were unanimous in their condemnation of the sermon as advocating heresy.

Dr. Pusey has entered his protest against the decision of the board and the sentence of the Vice Chancellor, on the ground that he was not heard in his defence, and that the objectionable parts of his sermon were not specified. A requisition, signed by about sixty members of convocation and bachelors of civil law, had been forwarded to the Vice Chancellor, requesting him to point out the objectionable parts in Dr. Pusey's sermon. The Vice Chancellor has refused to comply with his request, though, before passing sentence he furnished Dr. Pusey privately with the grounds on which he condemned his sermon. The sermon it is understood will be published in a few days, and will doubtless excite intense interest.

Puseyism has made extraordinary progress in the church within the last three years. It is calculated that out of 12,000 clergy in England and Wales, 9,000, or three fourths of the whole, are deeply tainted with it. In Scotland, again, the whole of the Episcopal clergy, with the exception of three or four, are Puseyites. In Ireland, also, the heresy is making alarming progress. It is calculated that the majority of the bench of Bishops are more less deeply tinged with it. Those of the prelates who most openly advocate Puseyite principles, are the Bishops of Exeter, London and Oxford. Among the churches and chapels in London, in which Puseyite practice prevails to the greatest extent will be found Shoreditch Church and Margaret street Chapel, Oxford street.

In the latter place it would be difficult to perceive any difference between the form of worship and that observed in a Roman Catholic church. In many of the Puseyite churches and chapels, daily worship has been established, and in all of them, we believe, the sacrament is administered weekly. We understand it is likely the subject will be soon brought before Parliament, and the question to be determined, will be, whether a Protestant country ought to be called on to pay from £8,000,000 to £7,000,000 a year to the established clergy for inculcating Popish practices in their places of worship, in entire disregard

of the solemn engagements they came under at their ordination, to maintain the Protestant religion of the land.—London Observer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. WEST.
NO. 6.

MONROE, Mich. 14th Aug. 1843.
To the editors Sig. of Liberty.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

GENTLEMEN:—In my last I glanced at the Unity of the Church, and the reason the real friends of that holy confraternity have, for aiding in the preservation of that unity.

It is hoped your readers will see that the majority of our Assembly had different motives impelling them to the course they adopted than merely to admit slavery to, or shield it in the church, which is the impression your paper aims to enstamp upon the public mind with so much order.

I will now attempt to show that the action the General Assembly took on the subject of slavery was better, circumscribed as that body was, than if the testimony, sought against the institution of legal and compulsory bondage, had been conceded without such discussion; and that therefore, the Assembly took the most effectual method she could then have adopted, to destroy slavery.

If the General Assembly had given a direct testimony condemnatory of the institution of slavery, it would have failed to have convinced the Southern members of the evils of that institution, any more than they were already convinced. But such a testimony, in its legitimate interpretation, would have been as clear as to say in plain English; 'Walk out of the Assembly, gentlemen, if you please, for you are no longer worthy of being called brethren, or of having part or lot with us.' This would have been aiding in the work of division without any justifiable cause. Besides; no action of the kind could have passed the Assembly, with satisfaction to the sound Anti-Slavery members of that body. Few only, perhaps none of these, were prepared to take the responsibility before God and man, of saying by their vote, that the relation of Master and Slave, under all circumstances constitutes the master as guilty of the sum of all villainies, or as guilty of any villainy at all.—Again, any decision passed in condemnation of slavery, would, in the circumstances of the Assembly, have carried with it, comparatively, but a small moral force; because the majority, in such an event, must necessarily have been small. On the whole, then, if no resolution could have been carried condemning the system of slavery, which would not have united in it, in a harmonious manner, a formidable majority, the obviously best method to pursue, was, to give the question a full and free discussion, and let every man's opinion pass for what it was worth. This discussion took place in a most courteous, dignified, and praiseworthy manner, and for long continuance. Our excellent moderator gave every degree of latitude to the speakers that could reasonably have been thought proper for patience, politeness, and urbanity to extend. The controversialists on both sides expressed their satisfaction with the discussion; North and South were pleased with it.—The impartial religious periodical expressed delight in it.—The political Press rejoiced over it. The numerous body of spectators attending the Assembly were happy at such a manifestation of moral heroism as they witnessed. Even the Pennsylvania Freeman recorded its satisfaction on this point, and doubtless every impartial person, who understands the matter in its true light, will agree that this famous discussion was better for the South, better for the North, better for the slave, and better for the church, than a testimony carried by a small majority condemning the institution of slavery, could possibly have been, without such a discussion as then took place. None indeed, appear dissatisfied with the Assembly's decision of this subject, but those who calculate beforehand upon converting the decision so anxiously looked for, had they obtained it, into political capital at the ensuing elections. And, what is marvelous in this matter is, that any body of political men should expect to gain any thing creditable from the discussion of an Assembly of such miscreants, such 'men-stealers' and 'slave-breeders,' and 'blasphemers,' as your paper states the majority of that General Assembly to have been composed of!

But the position assumed by our opponents in this controversy—that the church is no church of Christ, because she does not stand rid of every evil, is equally fallacious with the other ultra positions they maintain. I have shown by ample proof what sort of slavery existed in the days of the Apostles. Can it be attested with the least shadow even of presumptive evidence, either from the bible or from Ecclesiastical history, that amongst all the churches, scattered over the Roman Empire in the apostolic age, or for ages succeeding, that no slaveholder of any sort was permitted to hold communion with the church of Christ, just because he was a slaveholder? If it can, let the evidence be shown. Now this is a vital point; and on this very point

hangs the righteousness or iniquity of separating from the church in whose communion some slaveholders may be members. It is assumed that it is wicked to permit any slaveholder to communion with the church, because any such thing as involuntary holding is denied by those who take ground against us in this case. But, if our opponents cannot show a proof sustaining them on this head, how then can they account for all the directions inculcating unity among christians, and all the solemn warnings against divisions in the church of Christ, sound in the New Testament, but upon admission that holding a slave, in some circumstances, was not considered a bar to the communion table? Do we look for a proof of this being the fact in the case in the apostolic writings? Let any man read attentively Acts, 15: 22, 29, comparing it with its parallels in Chap. 16. 4, and 24; 25, and he will find that the General Assembly of Apostles and Elders, met in Jerusalem in anno Domini 52, in their solemn decrees, laid on the churches, under their care, 'no greater burden than these necessary things: that they should abstain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things strangled, and from fornication, from which if they would keep themselves, they would do well.'

Now if there was one slaveholder of any sort, in any church, to their knowledge, why did they not include slaveholding as well as the rest, in the burden of their apostolic decrees? Why did they cloak over this hideous sin? Why did they observe such a cold silence about it? Did they favor 'man-stealing, and slaveholding, and maintain the hell-begotten system,' because they did not, in a formal ecclesiastical decree condemn it? But we may still be asked, would it not have been right enough in the apostles to have condemned slavery in the churches under their care? No one will deny that it would have been right to have condemned it, if they had thought so; and no one can prove that it was wrong for them not to have passed any condemnation on it at all, because they might not have thought it best, on the whole, to have so acted. The Assembly at Jerusalem acted according to the best judgment the spirit of God gave them at the time; nor did they yield that judgment to the wishes of direction of others. Now this was the very ground taken by our last General Assembly. They acted on every question brought before them, according to the best direction, and they yielded their judgment to the wishes or dictation of none; and this is a sufficient justification of their course; and also a sufficient answer to the question put to puzzle the generality of readers.—'Why did the Assembly condemn mixed dancing, and not slavery?' Let such ask, why did the apostles condemn the eating of blood, with other things, and not slavery?

Perhaps, Gentlemen, you will accuse me again of sustaining 'the hell-begotten system, for writing as I do. But no, I am not, I am only endeavoring, however I may fail in the performance, to elucidate facts, and to defend our Assembly and myself, in the eyes of the enlightened public of this State and elsewhere, from the foul aspersions heaped upon us.

To expect a church in every thing perfect in this world, while the vast majority of mankind are yet enslaved in sin, is a vain thing indeed. And to cause division because every class of persons in the church cannot have to their entire satisfaction what they wish and want, is a very wicked thing; besides, it is absolutely foolish. So thought many of the ancient worthies before us. Let us then not fly from the church, because some wicked men and wicked practices may, in our opinion be in it. The famous Augustine on this point says—'Non propter malos boni sunt deserendi, sed propter bonos mali tolerandi; For-sake not the good because of the evil; but suffer the evil because of the good.' The same venerable writer says—'fugio peccatum, ne hoc sine non arcum, ne nihil sim, &c.—I avoid the chaff, lest I become chaff; I keep the floor, lest I become nothing. And he farther adds—'I hold the church,' says he, 'to be full of both wheat and chaff; I better whom I can, whom I cannot, I suffer.' And nearer to us than Augustine Calvin says—'We should know in the church that when we can bear no imperfection in others, then, 'Diabolum nos tumefacere superbia'—The devil blows us up with pride. Let us then, beware of applying too much rigor, and too severe censures to others, while we know that if all our own sins were severely marked against us we should have neither name nor place in the kingdom of God or of Christ. 'If thou Lord, shouldst mark iniquities, O Lord, who shall stand?' Ps. 150, 3.

In my next, which will be my last in this series, I shall dwell upon the spirit and principles which christians should possess in relation to things wherein they may differ. And believe me, Gentlemen,

Respectfully Yours,
NATH'L WEST.

The fortifications of Paris, which are estimated to have cost 200,000,000 francs, are termed 'the strait waistcoat for the Parisians.'

For the Signal of Liberty.

MR. WEST'S LETTERS.

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

But first one word more as to the discipline of the church in reference to admitting slaveholders to the communion. Mr. West insists that slaveholding is not necessarily sinful, that it may be involuntary. This I think can only mean slaveholding in appearance, but not in reality. If there be such a case (out of the land of abstractions and dreams,) it would form no exception to the principles we have been stating, for no one would attach a penalty to a mere name. An imaginary slaveholder need not give much trouble to those who are dealing with real ones. When the non-holding slaveholder presents himself in bodily shape, it will be time enough to deal with his case. Let us not leave the proven or confessed slaveholder in order to chase their phantoms or likenesses, or any other will-o'-the-wisp meteors.

With regard to the unity of the church, does Mr. West's plan secure this object?—Seven members, about one-fourteenth of the Assembly, represented the slaveholding interests; thirty-three or one third, the anti-slavery sentiment of that body, while the remaining members occupied for the time being a neutral position. Is it plain that harmony was secured by the uniting with seven against thirty-three—in other words, that seven malcontents were more liable to break up the church, than thirty-three? Or did Mr. West and his co-adjutors rely on the moderation, forbearance and peacefulness of the abolitionists? They do not always give them credit for these qualities.

It does seem a little hard that the unity should be all on one side, and that the venerable and good men from the South should not be willing to relinquish their connection with, and defence of slaveholding, which even they do not hold to be a duty, and much less a religious duty, for the sake of maintaining their union with those who regard it as a sin, and a very great one too. Is it hard to say from which side concession should come—from that which concedes only opinion, or from that which concedes opinion and principle both?

But what is this unity to which so much is to be sacrificed? Whatever it is theoretically, it is in practice little more than the privilege of meeting once in three years some eight or ten Southern Clergymen in an assembly of ten or twelve times their number from the North. It is to pass a few days in public and private intercourse with suppose a hundred gifted men, instead of ninety. Is the weight of the Assembly with the church or the public materially lessened because six or eight members withdrew from it? What important interest of the church would suffer, if Mr. W. or some other representative from Michigan should not interchange civilities three years hence with Doctors Hill and Ely at Philadelphia? How much agreeable intercourse would there have been between these two gentlemen, if the latter had heard the speech of the former, delivered at Ann Arbor, or if the former had re-delivered that speech on the floor of the Assembly?

May we not go still farther, and maintain that in order to keep up an outward, seeming and hollow unity with the Southern church, the real unity of the Northern church is sacrificed, her peace endangered, and her testimony against a foul corruption smothered and extinguished? She cherishes the viper in her bosom, instead of casting it from her with scorn and loathing. Was it slavery, or merely some knotty points of theology that so lately rent the Presbyterian church in sunder? Let those who know tell what was at the bottom of that remarkable schism. Let them tell us, too, why since that act did in effect greatly mar northern influence over slave churches, the Northern churches should not take off the load of slavery, a load that is weighing them to the earth. Not only is their peace endangered; it is to be feared their purity will be made a sacrifice.

Church discipline and church unity forsooth! Shall these form a screen between the church and slavery? Can they not be maintained at a less costly sacrifice than that of our two millions of heathens? What argument can the Reverend writer bring forward on this head that would not apply with much greater force to the States, and even individual families?—Is not the union of the States of the last importance, says the politician. Why then endanger it by condemning the institution of slavery? Is not family peace a blessing? Why hazard it by finding fault in case one member of a family choose to engage in any way in slaveholding?

Did the church of Rome in the days of Luther enjoin or allow any greater enormity than slaveholding? Was he wrong in breaking the unity of the church? Were indulgences, and saint-worship, and the mass and forced celibacy greater crimes or greater evils than the whip, unpaid labor, violent separation of families, and compulsory prostitution? Was the Bible a more sealed Book to the people then, than to the slaves now? Was the spiritual condition of the poor in the sixteenth

century worse than that of American slaves? Yet to remedy these evils cost the unity of the church. Superficial remedies can be applied only to superficial evils. If a member be so diseased as to endanger life, it must be cut off. May we not here apply the words of the prophet: 'Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing, saith the Lord of Hosts.'

For the Signal of Liberty.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Believing it will be interesting to you and the readers of the Signal, to know something of the 'sayings and doings' of the friends of humanity, and their opponents in Adams and the County of Hillsdale, I beg leave to occupy a small place in your paper, with some of the 'doings' in this vicinity. The result of the spring election was the defeat of the Liberty Ticket; except Town Clerk, who was elected by eight majority. The pro-slavery men exerted themselves so hard to 'use up' the 'fanatics' that they carried voters to and from the place of election. We have remained perfectly dormant, with few exceptions, till recently, when we received an exciting call has aroused our dormant powers a little. Wm. D. Moore, an uncompromising liberty man, has been superseded, from the office of postmaster, and his place filled by the 'natural allies the of South' (the ex post master). The plea (and the only one) for his removal was, that he was a 'nigger man' and undoubtedly the postmaster elect is a 'Tyler whig.' Be that as it may, the deed is done to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants. It is due to the inhabitants to say, that they are disgusted with it, even the Democrats, almost a man. I would here take the liberty to suggest to the liberty men of Adrian and vicinity, to call a MASS MEETING of this Senatorial district, to meet at Adrian as soon as may be, & to give the same as much publicity as possible to let the yeomanry of the district know that we are awake to the interest of the farmer and the poor down-trodden slaves of our nation, who have been bleeding under the banner of freedom for fifty years, through the influence of northern voters. Let the banner of Liberty in Hillsdale be unfurled again to catch the political breeze. Will the county committee call a mass meeting to meet soon at Hillsdale or Jonesville to nominate County officers—to efficiently organize for the fall election. Will the Liberty men rally to a man—let Wheatland, Somerset, Macon, Litchfield, Adams, Woodbridge, Pittsford, and every Liberty man in the rest of the towns do their duty. If a Birney, a Beckley, a Stuart, a Treadwell, a Bement, a Stevens, a Gurney, or some man that can place the cursing system of AMERICAN SLAVERY in its most potent light, would lecture in the several towns in this country, it would tell wonders for the cause of LIBERTY. What has the anti-slavery man gained in voting with the other parties? What has he gained by his inconsistent course, sacrificing his principles by voting with his party, for slaveholders, & the debtors of the same? What has he gained in the 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too' administration? What will he gain by voting for 'the northern man with southern principles'—'the nullifier of the South' or 'Harry of the West'? What will he gain if he votes for Birney? He will gain the name of a consistent man. May the time speedily come when every anti-slavery man of every creed, shall come up united upon this one point to the rescue of our embarrassed and slavery-ridden country.

OBSERVATOR.

Adams, Aug. 16, 1843.

For the Signal of Liberty.

LENAWEE ASSOCIATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The above is the name of a Congregational Association recently formed, similar to New England Congregational Associations.

At a convention held in Adrian in May last, composed of ministers, and delegates from Congregational churches, a Constitution, Rules and a confession of Faith were presented and discussed somewhat at length. Meeting adjourned,—met again in Clinton 16th August and consummated the formation of the Association.

Voted, that the Scribe forward a brief communication respecting the formation of the Association to the Signal of Liberty for publication.

Association adjourned to meet in Adrian, on the third Wednesday of Nov. at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. L. ADAIR, Scribe.

Dundee, Aug. 23, 1843.

By a recent decision of the U. S. Circuit Court setting in New York, it was decided that counterfeiting Mexican coin is not an offence cognizable by the U. S. court.

The costume in which Mr. Cushing the new Commissioner to China, will appear at the Court of the Celestials, is the uniform of a Major General, splendidly embroidered, to take the fancy of the children of the Sun. The full embassy will comprise ten persons.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

For Governor,
JAMES G. BIRNEY,
OF SAGANAW.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LUTHER F. STEVENS,
OF KALAMAZOO.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THIRD DISTRICT,
For Senators,
J. P. MARSH,
JOHN C. GALLUP,
URI ADAMS.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY,
For Representatives,
ROSWELL RANSOM,
DELAWARE DUNCAN.

JACKSON CONVENTION.

The friends of the Liberty party in Jackson County will meet in Convention at the Court house in Jackson on Saturday the 23d of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating three Representatives to the State Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It is earnestly hoped that each and all the true friends of Liberty in all the Towns in the County, will DELEGATE THEMSELVES to attend this Convention. Let not one wait for, or depend upon another, but all come to attend an all-day Convention of the friends of Liberty both to hear and to be heard. Come friends, come, let us awake, and be up and doing! Every thing for our cause looks encouraging. Our friends of the Empire state talk confidently of having from 20 to 25,000 LIBERTY VOTERS this fall, and shall the Peninsula state fall short of this according to her population? Genius of Liberty forbid it!! While CALHOUN and CLAY, noted SLAVEHOLDERS as they are, will probably be the Presidential candidates for the proslavery parties, shall not every hater of tyranny vigorously rally to the rescue of LIBERTY? How long will freemen of this nation listen to the wicked apology for VOTING for SLAVEHOLDERS, DURLISTS, GAMBLERS &c.!!

S. B. TREADWELL, } Co.
R. B. REXFORD, } Central
THOS. MCGEE, } Com.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

By divine permission, the Michigan Annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, will commence its session at Union District, in the town of Saline, Washtenaw County, Michigan, four miles west from Saline village, on Tuesday, October 10th, 1843.

Those persons who may attend the Conference, will please call upon Br. Sylvanus Hull, who will direct them where they can find entertainment during the session.

MARCUS SWIFT, Pres't.
P. S. Will the Editor of the 'True Wesleyan' please copy? M. S.
Nankin, Mich., Aug. 25, 1843.

NOTICE.

The Presbytery of Washtenaw will hold its annual meeting at Ann Arbor, on the 4th Tuesday of September next at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Church Records should be presented for examination.

I. M. WEAD, Stated Clerk.
Ypsilanti, Aug. 28th 1843.

LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE.

A general meeting of the Liberty Party of Wayne will be held on Tuesday, the 19th of September next, in or adjacent to Livonia center, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and will be continued during the evening, and if desired during the next day also. It is expected that friends from all quarters will attend, and bring their neighbors. Speakers will be present to address the meetings, and will discuss any question with opponents, who are hereby invited to a clear expression of their views.

After the meeting, or during an intermission of its sitting a county convention will be held to nominate delegates to the Senatorial convention—candidates for Representatives, and to transact the other usual business, preparatory to the Fall election. Each town will send six delegates, and the city of Detroit twelve.

CHS. H. STEWART,
Ch'n of Co. Com.
Detroit, Aug. 17th, 1843.

LENAAWEE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The friends of Liberty of the County of Lenawee, are respectfully requested to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in the village of Adrian, on Saturday, the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the ensuing Legislature, and to transact such business as shall be brought before the convention.

It is hoped that no one who feels an interest in the cause of the oppressed will make 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, 1843.
By order of the Committee.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We would respectfully remind our subscribers, that the long expected and hopeful period, known by the appellation of "after harvest" has now arrived. This is a kind of an annual golden age, when all who are indebted flatter their creditors with hopes of being able to pay, and creditors flatter themselves with the assurance of receiving their long expected dues. This period is of the more interest to us, because we stand in the double relation of debtors and creditors. For some time past, our expenses of publication have been forty dollars per week, while our receipts have not averaged more than ten dollars. The consequence of doing business in this way is the incurring of heavy liabilities which must however, be met at the specified time. Our principal resource to meet these demands, is our subscription list. This now embraces the names of more than fifteen hundred persons, of whom about 1250 are permanent subscribers. Of these last, according to our terms, at least 700 are indebted to us two dollars or more, each.

The great majority of our subscribers are farmers, and have expected to pay their subscriptions as soon as they could dispose of their crops. We trust they will bear this in mind, and act upon it as a matter of principle. To withhold two dollars where it is due and needed, as a little injustice, and produces a little embarrassment. This little, multiplied by seven hundred, amounts to much injustice and serious perplexity. We doubt not, however, that 'the times' have rendered it impossible for many to meet even our small demands. We attribute no blame to such, but anticipate they will relieve our necessities with the proceeds of their first load of produce. Our receipts for the Signal will hereafter be published every other week, thus superseding the necessity of sending receipts by mail.—Postmasters will forward payments for the Signal, if requested.

A word to the wise is said to be sufficient; and if we find by our receipts that our subscribers are wise, we shall not importune them with 'words' on this subject.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

We attended the sessions of this body for a short time, and listened to the remarks made on the question of Slavery. We preserved a memorandum of their action which may be of some interest to our readers. The Conference has about one hundred travelling preachers, and 16,363 members. The net increase of membership in the Conference last year was 2,435.

The resolutions of the New York and Genesee Conferences were referred to a committee. It will be recollected that the Genesee Conference recommended that the Discipline should be so altered by the General Conference as not to admit a person to membership in the church, who holds slaves in any State, Territory, or District, where the laws admit of emancipation.

The committee, through their chairman, Rev. Mr. SMITH, recommended the adoption of certain resolutions, the first of which expressed a non-concurrence with the Genesee Conference. The committee assigned two reasons for this: The first was that the resolution of that Conference was couched in such phraseology, that if the General Conference should adopt it, there would be no rule whatever in the slaveholding States that do not permit emancipation, but every member of the church could hold and traffic in slaves as much as he pleased.

The second reason was, that in view of the state of things in the East, this was no time to be driven into measures like this.

Rev. Mr. BAUGHMAN wished the reasons to which they had listened might be embodied in the report. The chairman of the committee had made a report of resolutions in writing, while the reasons of the committee had been stated verbally. He thought it desirable that the reasons on which the committee proposed to base this action should be spread before the people.

Rev. Mr. COLLAZER said a vital change in the constitution of the church was proposed, and the object was to go against such change, and the resolution ought not to be hampered by other things.

Mr. BAUGHMAN persisted that the verbal reasons of the committee were properly a part of the report, and should be embodied as such.

Rev. Mr. PILCHER called him to order.

The Bishop said it was important the question should be taken on its merits, not hampered by any other considerations.

Rev. Mr. PILCHER asked leave to say, that there were but 60 members of the General Conference who voted on this question, while there were 200 members in that Conference, thus showing that only a small portion of

the conference were in favor of it. The resolution, if adopted, would permit the buying and selling of slaves by Methodists in all the States which did not permit emancipation.

The question was taken on the non-concurrence with the Genesee Conference, and was carried, yeas 57—nays 1.—

Some one remarked that as some of the brethren did not vote, the question was perhaps not understood.

The Bishop said he trusted there were not many brethren in that Conference who would rise to sustain the abolition of the rule prohibiting slavery and the slave trade.

The second resolution of the committee proposed an assent to such an alteration of the discipline as would prohibit the buying or selling men, women, and children with an intention of enslaving them, whereas it now reads, the buying and selling, so that it was contended a Methodist must both buy and sell to constitute an offence. Thus by this construction, only the traffic in slaves was prohibited.

At the request of Mr. COLLAZER, the Bishop made some remarks on the proposed alteration. He said this was nothing more than a restoration of the original rule. He had several old disciplines in which the rule was printed as now proposed, and how the alteration came, whether by a typographical error or otherwise was unknown. The change was never authorized by the General Conference. The intention of the rule was to prohibit both buying and selling. He expressed his wish that the testimony of this Conference against slavery and the slave trade might go down to the latest posterity.

The resolution for concurring in the alteration was adopted—yeas 61—nays none.

The third resolution requested the General Conference to adopt Wesley's original rule, prohibiting drunkenness, and the selling, buying, and drinking ardent spirits except in cases of extreme necessity. This was adopted unanimously.

Rev. Mr. HARRISON of Detroit, introduced two resolutions, signed by himself, J. A. Baughman, J. Scottford, and others, affectionately requesting the General Conference to rescind the resolution cutting off the testimony of colored church members in ecclesiastical trials in those States where the same persons were not allowed to testify in courts of justice; and also instructing the Michigan delegates to use endeavors to secure this action from the General Conference. He remarked that this action, in his opinion, was not premature. But in reference to this matter he wished it to be understood there was not a drop of modern abolition blood in him. He was born and educated where there was no such milk to suck, and since he had become acquainted with abolitionists more intimately, he had failed to become a convert to their doctrines. He was in favor of the rescinding of that action of the General Conference.

Memorials to this effect had been forwarded from Detroit and Ypsilanti, but he had preferred to bring the subject before the Conference in the shape of these resolutions.

Bishop SOULE then arose, and made remarks at considerable length. He said this Conference has a right to petition the General Conference on any subject, if it be done in respectful language. These resolutions were in a proper form, and he had no disposition to oppose them. But he had no doubt that many persons, both ministers and members, have misapprehended the action of the General Conference. He had asked many who had conversed with him on the subject, if they distinctly knew what the final action of the Conference was. They referred him to the resolution introduced by J. A. Few, of Georgia, cutting off colored testimony. But this was not the final action of the General Conference. Brethren ought to understand what the final action was before they could vote understandingly, and it might be that members with a full knowledge of all the facts, would stand up on this floor and still persist in the propriety of petitioning the General Conference, but he was understood to intimate pretty strongly that few or none such could be found. He dwelt much on this final action of the Assembly, repeating the words a very great number of times. Perhaps if he were to read that final action, brethren would still remain of the same opinion. He held that final action in his hand, but he had no disposition to read it, unless brethren wished to hear it. Several members expressed such a wish.

Bishop Soule said that before he read it he would say, that the resolutions he was about to read were the last action of Conference upon the matter, and were introduced by himself. They were nearly unanimously adopted, and were sustained by almost all the Southern members. He had been represented far and wide as a pro-slavery man—a pro-slavery man. Were it possible for those who circulated those slanders to insult him, such an assertion would do it; but they could not insult him. His sentiments had been long known. He had never sought any concealment. He had long stood the unequivocal enemy of human slavery, and it had caused him to tremble for his country; and he would long since have given every cent of his property, if he could thereby have freed his country from this appalling evil. It was true he could not possibly act with many of those who called themselves abolitionists, but it was not because he was pro-slavery. Here in Michigan, where our soil had never been cursed by the footsteps of a slave, we could not comprehend all the difficulties which environ those with whom it has existed for centuries, and become incorporated into all the transactions of society. We may speculate

about it at a distance, but to know it, we must see it. He had been intimate with slavery for twenty years, and he knew how to sympathize with the slave. He impressed on the brethren, with much earnestness, the fact that legislation in our churches cannot remove slavery, from the country; and it ought to be known what from long and extensive observation he believed to be true, that ecclesiastical legislation has ever tended to make the condition of the slave worse instead of better.

Bishop SOULE then read three resolutions adopted by the General Conference, 'the first of which related to the appeal of Silas Comfort, but its precise import escaped us.

The second declared substantially, that in adopting J. A. Few's resolution, Conference did not intend to exclude colored testimony in any place where it had been customary to receive it, when the authorities of the church should deem its admission expedient. The third resolution expressed much confidence in the piety and virtue of the colored members.

Rev. Mr. HARRISON said that in Dr. Bang's History, he had found the facts narrated as here stated by Bishop Soule. This final action was in fact a nullification of the preceding action of the Conference, which was considered objectionable. But as this had not been so understood, he wished that the whole proceedings might be formally rescinded at once, and the matter placed on its original basis.—He was not, however, afraid of Abolitionism. These little storms were to be expected, but would not be attended with any serious damage. He was happy that the remarks of Bishop Soule had been made in elucidation of this subject; and especially that they had been made in this community, where a knowledge of them would be generally circulated in a few hours.

The question was then taken upon the resolutions, and they were carried by a small majority, many members not voting.

After the business of the Conference had been completed, the Bishop addressed the members at considerable length. He admonished them that in every association there was a tendency to decline, which could be counteracted only by vigorous exertion on the part of its members. He warned them of the danger of innovations, and insisted on the necessity of preserving the ancient landmarks. He feared a gradual departure from the discipline more than any thing else. He referred to innovations in public worship, by which the reading of the Scriptures and the Lord's prayer were on many occasions excluded, and deprecated the modern plan of praising God only through a few selected, and sometimes hired singers.

He spoke of the hardships and inconveniences which a Methodist preacher must endure from the very nature of his business.—But from long experience he could say that the adventitious distinctions of life, which are usually prized so highly, made but little, very little difference in the sum of happiness. The principle source of happiness was in the mind. During his life, he had been exposed to great and sometimes sudden changes in his external condition. He had sometimes camped all night alone in the snow, and sometimes shared the bed and table, or rather the lodging place and food, of the Indian in his wigwag; and then been translated to dwellings, where the table was sumptuously spread, and he lodged on beds of down, under damask curtains. But those circumstances made little difference in his happiness; and so far as that object was concerned, he would scarcely turn over his hand for the privilege of a choice between these two situations.

He thought that in our ecclesiastical as well as civil bodies, there was a strong tendency to excessive legislation. This tendency was sustained by the restless and unsettled state of society. About once in twenty years, it seemed as though men either forgot the relation of cause and effect, or fancied that their wisdom was so much superior to that of their fathers, that they could safely steer through difficulties which resulted from the very nature of human affairs, and to which their ancestors had invariably been compelled to yield.

The Bishop presided through the deliberations of the Conference with efficiency, although laboring under poor health. He is a good looking man, about sixty four years of age, and has been in the service of the church forty-five years. His appearance indicates that the infirmities of age are stealing upon him.

In a discussion in the British House of Commons on a bill to carry into effect the Ashburton treaty, Lord Aberdeen said:

"It was supposed that under the bill fugitive slaves would be given up, but there was no intention of introducing any such provision. To escape from slavery was no crime; on the contrary, the condition of a slave endeavoring to escape was to be regarded with much sympathy."

He knew it had been said that the fugitive slave was guilty of robbery in carrying off the clothes he had on, which were the property of one who claimed to be an owner of the slave, but to take such clothes was no theft, neither was it a theft on the part of the fugitive slave to take away any thing that would aid him in his flight, as for example, a horse or a boat."

The Whigs have left off the names of Giddings and Slade for Congressional candidates, and others are nominated in their places. This shows how much "more favorable" they are!

Accounts from England represent that there will probably be a rise in the price of wheat, owing to the amount on hand being small, the crop late, and somewhat deficient.

REV. MR. WEST'S SIXTH LETTER.

We have space only to refer to two or three things in this letter. It will be seen that Mr. West comes out, as was anticipated, an ardent, argumentative advocate of the righteousness of Christian slaveholding. In another and concluding letter which we shall publish next week, he takes the ground that slaveholders were received into the churches in good fellowship by the Apostles, and ought to be received into our churches. To show the different phases of Mr. West's abolition, we put his position in his speech last winter in contrast with his present views, thus:

Feb. 9, 1843. "Mr. West's main proposition was, that slavery, as it exists in the United States, is a responsibility before God and man, of saying Pagan Romans—and by their vote, that the now, as well as then, relation of Master and Slave, under all circumstances, constitutes the master guilty of the sum of all villainies, OR AS GUILTY OF ANY VILLAINY AT ALL."

Aug. 21, 1843. "I did give it as my opinion, that the General Assembly, circumscribed as matters were, ought not to interpose."

"I did not give it as my opinion, that the General Assembly, circumscribed as matters were, ought not to interpose."

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Assembly's decision of this subject, but those who calculated before hand upon converting the decision so anxiously looked for, had they obtained it, into capital at the ensuing election."

The charge, that the only or principal object Abolitionists had in view in seeking an expression on slavery from the General Assembly, was to make such expression tell for the purpose of political capital, was first made by Mr. West before that Assembly, and thus spread all over the Union. We have called on Mr. West for the proof of this untruth, and instead of furnishing it, he sends us weekly letters from Monroe, re-affirming the falsehood again & again, as though repetition would augment its intrinsic value, and he has the assurance to ask us to publish these reiterated mistatements from week to week, for the perusal of those whose motives are thus falsified. The truth is, the action asked for would indirectly favor the advancement of the Liberty party, but only to a very small extent, and action sought for, if secured for that object only, would not be worth the trouble of obtaining it. Mr. West has become so accustomed to the language, character, and principles of his slave breeding colleagues, that he seems utterly incapable of understanding the fact that Abolitionists regard the whole system of slavery, in the church as well as out, as of infernal origin. They wish the Bible to be esteemed, as it is, an anti-slavery volume; and they do not wish to fellowship, as genuine, consistent Christians, "OLD SAMMY FROM THE PIR," or any of his "Dracons" or ministers.

The Bible knows nothing of negro slavery; and if, as Mr. West contends, men may *without any villainy at all* hold slaves, color will be no barrier to its extension, and however white we may be, we may find ourselves and families reduced to "compulsory slavery" by Presbyterian church members, and Mr. West trying to prove they ought to be retained in good fellowship, because the Apostles did not cast out such characters. God forbid that there should be another minister in this State who will be so recreant to truth and justice, as to maintain that 'compulsory slavery' is an institution consistent with the precepts of Jesus, and worthy 'the fellowship of the Saints.' At any rate, we hope Mr. W. is the only one in his denomination who will publicly contend for its rightfulness; and may he ever enjoy the distinction without a rival.—But we digress. In saying that a desire to make political capital is the moving cause of the presentation of the sixteen memorials on slavery to the General Assembly, Mr. W. does gross injustice to a large and respectable class of his fellow citizens, and were he as familiar with their views and feelings as he appears to be with those of his lynching and slavebreeding colleagues, he would be heartily ashamed of the charge, and hasten to retract it.

The Monthly Concert of prayer for the enslaved was observed at the Presbyterian Church last Monday evening. Rev. Mr. COVELL of Buffalo, addressed the meeting and presented some interesting thoughts. He spoke of the encouragement we have for prayer and efforts for the slave, derived from the more favorable state of feeling in all parts of the country. He referred to interviews he had enjoyed with Southern men, who assured him that the anti-slavery Christians of the North had far more sympathizers in the southern churches than they supposed. The question might be asked why then is it not manifested? In answer to this, he said that most of the churches contained some five or six or more opulent slaveholders, who were principal supporters of the ministry. By their superior wealth and knowledge, they were able to control the poorer, though more numerous portion of the church, and greatly to influence the ministers. In this way a very few slaveholders contrived to govern the action of the churches, as well as of the civil government. Yet they were a mere handful in comparison with the mass. What were 250,000 among seventeen millions? But all the southern churches were not thus governed. It was a fact not generally known, that there were many churches in the South which refused any fellowship to slaveholders. This kind of action from Northern churches was effectual in reaching the slaveholder's conscience. A Southern man had lately said to him, that they could stand political action at the North, because they thought public sentiment was in their favor; but to be cut off from all fellowship with Christians, and treated as unworthy of the name, cut them to the heart.

Mr. Covell also adverted to the duty of those who pray for the slave, to act in his behalf in every proper way. The men who make our laws are our agents. We employ them only because we cannot all meet together. We are responsible for the course we know they will pursue. How, then, could a man come to a prayer meeting, and beseech God for the liberation of the slave, and then arise from his knees, and deposit his ballot for one who he knows will oppose their emancipation? No man can do it; and be consistent.

Rev. Abel Brown has been lecturing in Wisconsin. He spoke at Prairie village eight times in six days to large audiences. He writes that he and his lady have travelled 1500 miles in seven weeks, and have taken a prominent part in fifty-eight meetings.

Gerrit Smith, Rev. C. T. Torrey, J. C. Jackson, Alvan Stuart, E. W. Goodwin, and other lecturers in New York, speak regularly on the Sabbath to large audiences on the Antislavery cause. Gerrit Smith's meeting at Morrisville was attended by from 2,000 to 2,500 people.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

These words are rung in the popular ear without cessation, just previous to each election. Schemes of economy are discussed and advocated with earnestness, but seldom carried out practically.

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL EXPENDITURES.—We alluded a few days ago to the resolution adopted by the Whig Congressional Convention of this district, applauding our whig members of Congress for their course at Washington, and at the same time denouncing the Democratic Legislatures of 1842 and '43 for their extravagant expenditures, in long sessions and high pay.

Amount paid Messrs. Woodbridge and Porter, at the Senate session, called March 4, 1841, to act upon Gen. Harrison's Cabinet nominations.

Mileage \$300 each, \$1,300
Per diem allowance, 200
Amount paid Messrs. Woodbridge and Porter at the extra session of 1841.

Amount received by Messrs. Woodbridge, Porter, and Howard, as their share of the \$47,000 worth of books that they voted to themselves, besides the ordinary books, stationery, &c., furnished the members—\$100 each, 480

RECAPITULATION.
Amount, in cash, paid Messrs. Woodbridge, Porter, and Howard, for services during Mr. Howard's term of two years, \$21,940
Amount, in cash, paid SEVENTY-ONE members of the Legislature of Michigan for the two sessions of 1842 and 1843, 17,920

MR. GIDDINGS.
It appears that this gentleman still continues his adherence to his pro-slavery party, and considers himself bound, if he is rightly understood, to vote for Mr. Clay, should he be the nominee of that party.

MR. G. as far as we recollect, has uniformly voted for slaveholding speakers of the House, and we doubt not, he will do so again, though it is notorious that the policy of appointing such persons is steadily pursued with a view to aggrandize the slave interest.

Genlemen having in their possession, Jay's View, Jay's Inquiry, or other antislavery books, loaned them by G. Beckley, of Ann Arbor, are requested to return them to him immediately.

GAGS.

Some friends have requested us to republish the vote by which the freemen of the United States are gagged by their servants in Congress. The following from an exchange paper contains the sum of matter.

This 'odious Twenty-first Rule' was adopted by the last Congress, which Congress had a Whig majority of more than forty in the House of Representatives, when the same rule was adopted.—Register.

The AYES were—Whigs, 38
Locos, 5
Total, 43

NAVS—Whigs, 14
Locos, 79
Total, 93

Locos from Free States who voted nay, 45
Whigs from Free States who voted nay, 00
Whigs from Slave States who voted aye, 13
Locos from Slave States who voted aye, 00!

English Beggary.—Rev. Mr. Blanchard writes to the Philanthropist an account of the lamentable amalgamation of crime, wretchedness, and destitution presented by the street beggars of London.

"I expected much of this in a city of two millions of people, and in a country, which, unlike ours, has had to rear its freedom amid the feudal corruptions and despotic institutions of the dark ages; yet, prepared as I was, the extent and diversity of the mendicancy here, in spite of my knowledge that many of the beggars are rogues, and cheats, and impostors, at times shocks, and almost unmans me.

Something New.—The Detroit Advertiser says of the Free Press:

"It is laboring now to bring the question of slavery into the next Presidential election. Its avowed object is to defeat Mr. Clay on the ground that he lives at the South and conforms to southern institutions. It says, 'Mr. Clay is a slaveholder, owning some 40 or 60 slaves'—it tries to fix on him an odious epithet as Mr. Slaveholder Clay."

Well, we have been aware that the question of Slavery would be an element in the next Presidential election. But we had not anticipated that Mr. Van Buren's friends would pull on that rope. We thought the whole party were so deep in the mire they would be ashamed to say any thing about it.

Something New.—A late number of the Presbyterian gives the resolutions recently passed by the Presbytery of Baltimore at Long Green, Maryland, from which it appears that board of Publication have been ordered to report at the next O. S. General Assembly at Louisville on the expediency of a 'Commentary upon the whole Bible, expounding it in the sense of the standards of our Church.'

This we believe is the first attempt of the kind among Protestants. The work will undoubtedly contain many valuable 'practical observations' on the blessings of 'four democratic institutions,' and the most scriptural methods of making 'servants obedient to masters.'

The Free Press, in remarking upon the appropriation of \$50,000 by Congress to build a fort at Springwells, says:

"Our good peace-loving people, we believe, have but little faith in fighting of any kind, but when brought up to the scratch, they have an utter abhorrence of being cooped up in forts; they would much rather put right after the enemy, and never stop until they demand and receive satisfaction, as all gentlemen of honor should do, either by killing or being killed, or should do, at least getting badly wounded. The building of forts, and so forth, they look upon in general as only so many government jobs! to enrich some favored contractor at the expense of the thousands of tax-payers who must contribute the money to pay for them."

This, we believe, corresponds with the sentiments of most of the Western people. They would say as Mr. Giddings said to Congress in behalf of Ohio, "We want good harbors and lighthouses; but we want no forts built. We are both able and willing to defend our firesides and our homes."

A. L. PORTE, of Detroit is the Liberty candidate for congress in the 1st district. He is a strong man; every way superior to his whig opponent, Howard. The Loco man we know nothing of.—Alb. Patriot.

DEATH OF MR. FITCH.

We barely had room to announce last week the decease of this steadfast friend of the slave. Mr. Fitch has been known in this State for a considerable time as a prominent anti-slavery man. His influence, his personal exertions, and his wealth, have been freely consecrated to the cause of down-trodden humanity.

The prodigious ascendancy O'Connell has attained over the Irish nation by his eloquence and mere force of character is almost, if not quite, without a parallel in modern history. The following extract shows that he is carrying his reforms into the intricate transactions of private life:

"Mr. O'Connell gave notice for the next day of meeting, that in consequence of the dismissal of the Repeal magistrates by the government, he would move, in pursuance of the practice followed in the Catholic Association, that they would adopt measures for the appointment in each district of arbitrators, instead of going, as heretofore, to hostile petty sessions courts, and paying fees to the clerks bigoted magistrates, and that the association would have legal instruments prepared authorizing the persons to act as arbitrators." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The 'Clintonian,' published at Dewitt, in this State, contains a Fourth of July Address by W. C. Chapin, Esq. The following passage shows that our orators are becoming ashamed of slavery.

"You glorious sun this day shines on fifteen millions of freemen, collected like ourselves, to lay their thank offering on the altar of Liberty."

Whigs were formerly supposed to be in favor of the National Bank, then of a National Bank, then some of them were for a Fiscal Institute, another portion for a National Exchequer, and the Whig Convention of Calhoun County are now out in favor of "A NATIONAL MONEYED INSTITUTION, founded on the best possible principles." A subsequent resolution goes for a National Bank like the old one.

The Whig State Convention, which lately met at Marshall, instructed their delegates to the National Convention to support the nomination of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. The Delegates are Mr. Backer, E. B. Bostwick, and G. W. Wisner. The Corresponding State Committee are M. Backer, T. Mosely, C. N. Ormsby, H. Chubb, D. B. Brown, all of Washtenaw.

Two lottery vendors in Missouri have been fined \$1000 each, and sentenced to imprisonment six months for selling tickets.—Times are altered. The public owe a debt of gratitude to somebody who first aroused public attention to the evils of this system of swindling. We have seen it stated that WILLIAM GOODSELL, the old and tried Abolitionist, was a pioneer in this, as well as other reforms.

THE BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE: by Mrs. S. Colman, Boston. This is a Monthly publication, designed for the amusement and instruction of little folks; and from a number forwarded to us, it appears to be well adapted to impart knowledge and light principles to children. Price \$1 25 per year.

Gerrit Smith has sent a letter inclosing one hundred dollars, for the Repeal cause, to Daniel O'Connell. He explains the reason why Abolitionists, who are all Repealers at heart, are able to contribute so little to the cause, and intreats Daniel O'Connell to stand firm to the cause of American as well as Irish liberty.

The multiplicity of our avocations prevents our keeping a tally of the political elections in our head, so that we are obliged to depend on our cotemporaries. The last Emancipator sums up the matter thus:

"The Congressional elections thus far give 109 Democrats to 37 Whigs, besides Mr. Wise. Democratic majority, 66. In the last Congress the same States were represented by 84 Whigs and 72 Democrats. There are 32 members yet to be chosen, which will not materially alter the proportion—a greater political revolution than that of 1840."

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 1, 1843.
Wheat has advanced a little since last week. The market price to day is 66 cents. Flour retails at \$5 50. In the New York market, on the 25th ult., Michigan Flour was selling at \$4 75 to \$4 87. New Wheat was worth \$1.

The best authorities on the Wheat business differ much as to the probable price of Wheat this fall; some anticipating a rise from the unfavorable European crops, and a diminution

in some of our Wheat growing States while others think the increasing product of the North west will keep the price down. In this uncertainty, the wisest way for farmers will be to sell when they can get a fair remuneratory price for their labor and capital.

FOREIGN NEWS.

We collect the following items from the latest foreign arrivals:

The weather, in England, had improved.—The crops had experienced no serious injury. It was thought that a fair portion of warmth and sun-shine would insure an abundant harvest. Gloomy apprehensions were, however, entertained.

The Jews in Russia.—Cumberner, July 29th. There seems to be no doubt that the Imperial ukase will shortly be carried into execution, by which all the Jews in Russia and Poland are to remove to the distance of 50 wersts from the frontiers; those who have no fixed settlement immediately, and those who have such a settlement within two years. It is said that the Communes on the other side of the frontier are to be made jointly responsible for the pains and penalties which individuals belonging to them may have incurred by defending Customs, which measures it is supposed will tend to counteract smuggling.—Hamburg papers, August 1.

House of Commons, August 4th.—The House having resolved into committee of supply, Sir G. Clerk moved a vote of \$1,231,000 for compensation to the owners of the opium delivered up at Canton. This sum it was proposed to give to them in addition to the six millions of dollars paid and payable from China; and the total would, he believed, be a fair compensation. Rejected, 74 to 27.

Sir J. Graham said the committee of supply would be moved first on Monday, after which he would propose to read the Irish Arms Bill a third time; and if there should be time after that, he would propose to proceed with the Scotch Church Benefices Bill.

Ireland.—The Lords of the Treasury had issued a minute, which had been received at Dublin, and a copy forwarded to every person holding office under Government, threatening with immediate dismissal every individual who connects himself in any way, however remote, with the agitation for the repeal of the Union. The repealers will of course, regard this as a mere brutum fulmen and laugh at it accordingly.—European Times.

Increase of Teetotalism. During Father Mathew's visit at Leeds, on Sunday evening and Monday last, he administered the pledge to several thousand persons—some suppose to 6000! In Bradford, on Tuesday, it is said he administered the pledge to 7000! In Huddersfield, on Wednesday, his visit is also said to have been attended with similar success.—Even in York (a place which, comparatively speaking, had never hitherto felt the existence of total abstinence) he gave the pledge to 2000.

A meeting had been held in Liverpool where resolutions were passed & subscriptions voted for a monument to "Father Mathew."

A Parliamentary return, just published, shows that the sum paid or to be paid on account of the war with China, amounts to £2,373,373, of which sum £203,964 are required to be voted in 1843—4, as balance due to East India Company.

From the East. The overland mail arrived at Malta on the 24th of July, and at London on the 1st inst. The latest date from Macao was April 16th. There is little news from China, the new Commissioner, Ke Ying, not having arrived to treat with Sir Henry Pottinger. The province of Sincde was nearly quiet, Sir Charles Napier having made terms with most of the chiefs. Dost Mohamed had arrived at Cabul and assumed the government without opposition.

Spain. The events of the past fortnight in Spain, have terminated in the downfall of Espartero, whose regency is crushed forever. The whole country is disorganized and out of joint. At the last advices Espartero, who had escaped from Madrid, was bombarding the city of Seville.

The Queen of Great Britain appears to enjoy very good health. She gave a grand ball at Buckingham Palace on the 31st ult., at which, if we may believe all accounts, she danced until a late hour; and was one of the gayest of the gay.

Fatal Steamboat Disaster. An appalling steam-boat disaster has taken place, near the place where Forthaire was wrecked a few years ago. The Pegasus, which has plied between Leith and Hull for several years, left Leith harbor on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th ult., and at midnight she struck a sunken rock, just inside Ferne Island, near what is called Golden Rock. She immediately filled and sunk. Only six persons were saved of 60 or 70 on board.

General Intelligence

Interesting to Dealers in Souls of Men.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, thus informs the breeders of human stock in the Old Dominion, of the fine prospects opening up for them in the South.—How much of the best blood of old chivalric Virginia will be set up in the market for human flesh, at New Orleans, this fall! Can Mr. RICHMOND tell! The letter is dated July 4th, the anniversary of the day, when American Sages declared that "all men were created free and equal"—and after speaking of the fine prospects of the cotton crop, proceeds as follows:—"The article of negroes will certainly ad-

vance in price, as the demand will be unusually great—the demand not having by the traders, the past season, been supplied by them. The prices of the past season, say in June, were: men at \$700, girls \$500, mechanics at \$1,200, but, I gave you as my opinion, having been in the trade and in this market for many years, that our market will open the ensuing season, men at \$800, girls \$500 to \$600. So you can say to any of your friends, that may have such property to dispose of that in making their sales at home, they can take into consideration all of the prospects I here relate to you."

Emigrants for Oregon.—The company of emigrants for Oregon, lately assembled at Independence Missouri, are row on their way to that country. At last accounts they were near the waters of the Big Blue, 250 miles above Independence. They were all well, and getting along smoothly, having experienced no difficulty, except in crossing the Kansas river, where they sunk their boat, and came near drowning several children. The Oregon Company, by a census, was found to contain—

260 males over the age of 16 years,
190 females over the age of 16 years,
293 males under the age of 16 years,
512 females under the age of 16 years,
990 being the whole number of persons.
They had 121 wagons,
69 oxen,
296 horses, and
1973 loose cattle;
which makes the total amount of stock.—Pittsburg Daily Gazette.

A "Cute Trick" of Ranaway Negroes.—The New York Standard, states that recently about twenty slaves in the State of Maryland took it in to their heads to make a push for Canada. They met together in a common land, in Baltimore county. They proceeded as far as the bridge at Havre de Grace, where they sent two of their number forward to make the experiment of crossing. The gate keeper refused to let them pass. The couple then returned to their companions; when after some consultation, they built a coffin of rough boards, put it on a bier and placed one of their number in it. Then in a solemn funeral procession they marched up to the bridge, and asked the privilege of crossing to bury their friend on the other side. The ruse took. The procession crossed over, and kept on the highway, till they got out of sight; they then took to the woods again, and resurrected their dead companion.

The Glory of War.—Col. Morgan, the Texian Commissioner, in a letter to the editors of the New Orleans Tropic, says, that of 11,000 Mexicans troops sent to Campeachy to subdue the Yucatanese, it has been clearly ascertained that only 4,000 returned. There were 2,000 in the expedition against Merida—300 of that division are all that can be found to go back! Black vomit and other sickness thinned their ranks daily; and desertion, together with what were killed in the different engagements, must account for the balance.

Slade of Vermont—Whig Gratitude.—Wm. Slade was the only party whig (and he was a most bitter, conscientious partizan) in New England who had abolitionism enough to be used in getting Whig votes for Henry Clay. He had served his party with an ability surpassed by few, and an integrity excelled none. He had also served the slave, when party did not forbid, with equal favor. But even Slade is cut off! Whigism cannot endure a man so honest! How 'favorable' to Liberty such a party must be!—Alb. Patriot.

Captain Stockton's Piece of Ordnance.—An experiment was made last week with this enormous piece of ordnance, that carries a 242 lb. ball, at its station near the light-house, below Sandy Hook. A point blank shot struck a line on a target 3 miles distant, and penetrated through and through the target, which was constructed of iron bars and wood combined, rendering it more strong and solid than the largest seventy-four. The gun is made of wrought iron, and is of immense size. Experiments will be made again this week.—N. Y. Herald.

Voltaire.—In the course of a letter on Voltaire by Ex-President Adams, this passage, occurs:

"The truth is that Voltaire was a lively sarcastical, disingenuous, prejudiced, fanatical, unbeliever in Christianity, ready to assume the mask of religion, or to cast it away, just as it suited his interest or his humor; intent above all things upon making himself a name and flattering himself that his easiest way to do it was by demolishing the Christian religion. I never thought his philosophical Dictionary and worth reading, and I read his bible only to despise it."

The river directly above the Falls, now presents a very singular appearance. The bed is entirely bare, and scarcely a drop of water passes over the precipice. It is all directed into the mill races, where it is of more practical utility than it could be were it suffered to tread in the footsteps of poor Sam Patch.—Rochester Dem.

A Queer Division.—An assignee's notice in the Washington, N. C. Whig, announces for sale among other articles "an interest in a negro man, named Peter, it being one third of one-eighth of said negro."

Dr. SEWALL writes from England that Lord Brougham has expressed to him his intention to visit this country.

China Mission.—The flag designed for the China Mission was manufactured out of American silk by G. W. Gall, of Mt. Pleasant Ohio. It is 150 ft. in length; stripes, crimson and white, 15 inches wide, the square 3 feet long, 3 feet 8 inches wide of a beautiful blue.

The father of an interesting family near Detroit, not long since, stopped the only newspaper which he allowed himself or family, and solely on the ground that he could not afford the expense. This man chews 14 dollars and 60 cents worth of tobacco every year.

To Remove Stains.—Ladies, at this season it will be well for you to know that the fumes of brimstone will remove fruit stains and iron mould from linen and cotton. Moisten the part stained with cold water, then hold it over the smoke of burning brimstone and the stain will disappear.

Negro Hated.—At the sabbath school celebration on the fourth of July, at Detroit, Michigan, a formal vote of the Committee of Arrangements, excluded the colored Sabbath Schools from the celebration. So miserably yet do Christians understand the great law of their own religion.—Peoples Advocate (N. H.)

O'Connell's late speech against slavery causes the slave-mongers to quit him, as suddenly as the devils left the man and run down a precipice into the sea, in the primitive days.

DIED.

In this village, on the 29th inst. EMILY, daughter of Elijah and Mary Booth, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 6 days.

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the Subscriber in Manchester, Wash-taw county, about the tenth of July last, a faint sorrel or roan colored mare, supposed to be eleven years old, medium size, white back feet with a large scar on one hoof, mends by a split, and a small swelling on her back, caused by riding; mouth much bit worn, and white mark in her face. Any information concerning said mare will be thankfully received, or assistance in securing her to the owner shall be liberally rewarded.

GEO. J. BARKER, Manchester, July 23, 1843. 19-3w.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL.
Miss WEST, Teacher in Music.
Mrs. HEANS, " Drawing and Painting.
Mrs. SAUNDERS, " French.
Mr. F. MARSH, " Latin.
do do " Mathematics.
Miss L. WARD, " The Primary Department

THE ensuing term of Miss P.'s Seminary commences on Tuesday, 29th inst.
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; Drawing and Painting, \$4 50; Latin, \$3 00; French, \$3 00; Fancy Work, 3 00; Board, 1 50; Washing and Ironing, 37 1/2 cents per dozen.

No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of ill health.
Among 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—Heply's Legal Classics—Rollin's Ancient History with Butler's Ancient Atlas—Playfair's Euclid—Davie's Algebra and Arithmetic, with Colburn's—Mitchell's Geography—Goodrich's History U. 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 read.

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 institution, is to be obtained from those who are best acquainted with the subjects 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. 18-4t.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this institution would inform 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 satisfaction given, warrant them in the belief that prosperity and usefulness will crown this enterprise. Knowing the value of a permanent teacher, they have made arrangements with Mr. BARRIS, the present Principal, by which stability will be given to the school.

TUITION.

For the common English branches, \$3 00
The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4 00
Latin, Greek and Civil Engineering, \$5 00
Tuition to be paid at the middle of each quarter.

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, Recitation, and Library Rooms; and also to accommodate from 40 to 60 students with private rooms.

FOSTER TUCKER, Secretary of the Board. Grass Lake, August 2, 1843. 18-4w.

Cash and Barter Store.

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

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

300,000
FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. 52-4t.

Sheep Skins.

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

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them.

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

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

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

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

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step, velvet cheek, lily and carnation complexion in their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in delicate situations always admit their power and in due season, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than 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 state, and I really don't know what on earth I am to do—

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

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

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

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

While musing in council what course to pursue, That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.

The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned to bile, At that amazing scourge of pills. By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all; For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

Look here! all who try them continue to buy them.

For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickinson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor; Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Miller & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, L. M. J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaker, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Kava, Clinton; J. S. Ferguson & Co., Plymouth; Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrian; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harnen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 1842 27-ly

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.
GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS.
JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as Sheetings, Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons, Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Gravats, Mous de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sagar, Tea and Coffee, Crockery.

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

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farmers and Mechanics Store

C. J. GARLAND,
Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7if

For Sale.
ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG, Lower Town. Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843. 5-1f

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

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXECUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the
SIGNAL OFFICE. 1f

RAIL ROAD

18 43.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

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

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

WM. CHAMP,
Detroit, May 9, 1843. 4-ly

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.
25 PILLS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE BRISK PILLS answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are equal to them in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as jaundice, fever and ague, intermitting and remittent fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practicing physician, I am convinced that none can equal them. Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—25 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs, throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and elegant. This is all that any medicine can do, not to hinder, standing the great show of words and fictitious certificates. We are determined to let these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or lose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial trial. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medicine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do possess peculiar properties and virtues.

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth; J. Dean, Pontiac; J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens; Maitland & Co., Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., Detroit. 10-6m

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY
H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

A competent assistant will supply the place of Miss HAMMOND, who has left town to teach. THE thirteenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 28, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

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

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

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

BOARD, including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal.

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

Ypsilanti, Aug. 12 1843. 5-1y

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

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

MONEY TO BE MADE.
THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neighboring counties, that he has an

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Murder & Suicide!

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

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

VIATOR,
Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. 7-1f

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

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

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

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

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

P. COMER,
June 8, 1843. 7-1f

GRAVE STONES
MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of Marble, of the best quality, suitable for GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

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

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

CURIOSITY!
A Tailor so to will not violate his Promise.

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

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

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

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

JAMES G. BIRNEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. 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 give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

CHARLES H. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 49-1f

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED PLEASANT AND PURELY VEGETABLE, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

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

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

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

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

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

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 20 1843. 9
L. BECKLEY.

GROUND PLASTER.
PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.
THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of

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

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

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

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

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

TO WOOL GROWERS.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the 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 shortest 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 their patronage.

Woolen Factory.
The subscribers have on hand FULL CLOTHS and FLANNELS, manufactured by themselves.

—ALSO—
A large amount of Sainnets of a superior quality, which they purpose to exchange for wool.

TERMS.
One yard of Cloth will be given for two and three fourths pounds of wool in the fleece; the cloth to be of the same quality the wool will make.

—ALSO—
One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscribers would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843. 17-1f

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J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843. 17-1f

Millinery & Dress Making.

Mrs. C. BUFFINGTON,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 3, 1843. 50 1y

"FREE LABOR."
MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG,
HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Michigan Exchange, where they will keep an extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE, of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our extensive assortment before buying. Any article of Furniture made to order, and Warranted to please.

UPHOLSTERING done in all its various branches, and at the shortest notice.

CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE; also, Mahogany Boards and Veneers—as cheap as the cheapest.

WANTED,
In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c.
STEVENS & ZUG.
Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.
35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicaragua, Hyperic Wood, in the stick, 750 lbs. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic, 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, 20 do Alum, 6 lbsds Coppars, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracacs Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppey) 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 20 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spirita Sea Salts, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 200 lbs. Bango Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quercitron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the minor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Ammoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, Sainnet Warps, Shears, &c.

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

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

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.,
April 11, 1843. 51f

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

Among other things too numerous to mention, they have a large and excellent assortment of

SHEETINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shawls, Broche, Silks, and Thibet, of the richest patterns. Parasols; of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted. Bonnets, Leghorns, Tuscan and Straw.

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

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

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

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—ALSO—
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J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843. 17-1f

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J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, August 21, 1843. 17-1f

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

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

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

A liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:
H. W. Rood, Niles,
C. J. Larrimore, Ann Arbor,
C. Stanton, Edwardsburgh,
Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon,
Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine,
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft,
H. B. Huston, & F. March, Jr. P. M. Kalamazoo,
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburg,
T. J. Bolckom, P. M. Battle Creek,
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall,
Paul Raymond, Drugist, Jackson,
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni,
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake,
John C. Winans, Sylvan,
J. Miller & Son, Dexter,
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northville,
Mead & McCarty, Farmington,
Peter Van Ewy, Franklin,
Julius Dean, Fontaine,
Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit,
John Owen & Co., Detroit,
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeney, Dearbornville,
E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, } Ann Arbor.
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, }
49-1y

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

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

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

Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2 1/2 miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

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

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.
NORTHERN, EASTERN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

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

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

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

NO FICTION.
ONE PRICE STORE.

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

As he believes the money of the same quality of every person, is of the same value, he will sell to all for the same price, and no amount of Ostentation can swerve him from that course. Persons can make just as good barg