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POETRY

From the Knickerbocker for January. AN EVENING REVERIE.

FROM AN UNFINISHED POEM BY WM. C. BRYAST The summer day has closed -the sun is set:

Well have they done their office, those bright hours. The latest of whose train goes so'lly out

In the red West. The green blade of the ground Has risen, and herds have cropped it; the young

Has spread its plaited tissues to the sun; Flowers of the garden and the waste have blown And withered: seeds have fallen upon the soil From bursting cells, and in their graves await The resurrection. Insects from the pools-Have filled the air awhile with humming wings, That now are still for ever; painted moths Have wandered the blue sky, and died again; The mother-bird hath broken, for her brood, Their prison cells, or shoved them from the nest. Plumed for their earliest flight. In bright alcoves. In woodland cottages with barky walls, In noisome cells of the tumultuous town, Mothers have clasped with joy the new-born babe Graves by the lonely forest, by the shores Of rivers and of ocean, by the ways Of the thronged city, have been hollowed out And filled, and closed. This day bath parted

That ne'er before were parted; it hath knit New friendship; it hath seen the maiden plight Her faith, and trust her peace to him who long Had wooed; and it hath heard, from lips which

Were eloquent of love, the first harsh word That told the wedded one her peace was flown. Farewell to the sweet sunshine! One glad day Is added now to Childhood's merry days, And one calm day to those of quiet Age. Still the fleet hours run on; and as I lean Amid the thickening darkness, lamps are lit, By those who watch the dead, and those who twine

Flowers for the bride. The mother from the eye Of her sick infant shades the painful light, And sadly listens to his quick-drawn breath.

Oh thou great Movement of the Universe. Or Change, or Flight of Time-for ye are one That bearest, silently, this visible scene Into Night's shadow and the streaming rays Of starlight, whither ore thou bearing me? I feel the mighty current sweep me on, Yet know not whither. Man foretells afar The courses of the stars, the very hour He knows when they shall darken or grow bright Yet doth the eclipse of Sorrow and of Death Come unforewarned. Who next of those I lov Shall pass from life, or, sadder yet, shall fall From virtue? Strife with foes, or bitterer stri With friends, or shame and general scorn of men, Which who can bear? -or the fierce rack of pain Lie they within my path? Or shall the years Push me, with soft and inoffensive pace. Into the stilly twilight of my age? Or do the portals of another life

Even now, while I am glorying in my strength, Impend around me? Oh! beyond that bourne In the vast cycle of being which begins At that broad threshhold, with what fairer forms Shall the great law of change and progress clothe Its workings? Gently-so have good men taught, Gently, and without grief, the old shall glide Into the new; the eternal flow of things, Like a bright river of the fields of heaven, Shall journey onward in perpetual peace.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Baptist Advocate. COLONEL LEHMANOWSKY, AND SITION OF MADRID.

sition, as is well known, were suppressed by their will. The soldiers would not leave a Napoleon, by a decree dated, Chamartin, December 4, 1303, in those parts of Spain alive. which were then under the government of the

days ago, in the chapel of Brown University,

quested responsion to give min a command in After taking out the most variable of the words, swearing falsely—they had is not any where else but in the want of a vilest of the vile. You may, perhaps, say, an expedition against one of these dens of other articles, we placed a number of barrels of spoken words, swearing falsely—they had an expeciation against one of these delists of truth and righteousness; and, for vice and cruelty. (If I remember right, it was gunpowder in the building, and softing fire to plowed wickedness, and reaped iniquity."— better understanding. When this point is that faithfulness to the slave and the cause of paths of truth and righteousness; and, for

had the command of the 111th regiment of smoking roins." the line. Upon approaching the building we After we had seen the end of the Inquisisaw several soldiers on the walls. We com- tion, we invited all in the neighborhood whose manded them to surrender in the name of the relations had been torn from them by the offi-Emperor of the French; they turned and bent cers of this bloody tribunal, to come and conover as if conversing with some who were vey to their homes such of them as they ber, which was but small, they answered our unever shall I forget that sight! The sold-

this hall was an altar with several wax can- credit. dles burning. The priests appeared so humble and submissive, and everything appeared so quiet and orderly, that my suspicions," said COMMUNICATIONS. Col. L. "were almost fulled to sleep, (which was the effect they intended to produce,) and LETTER FROM REV. MR. WEST. I began to suspect that a great many falsehoods had been told about the cruelties practised in these establishments. We could discover nothing of the secret rooms and underground cells, of which we had often heard, and I was upon the point of retiring with my men, and leaving the building, for the present, in the hands of its old occupants, when a nation of the whole building. We proceeded to examine sarefully the principal hall, to discover, if possible, some trap door or other that Assembly to decide as they did on that entrance to the regions below. Some of the soldiers tried to thrust the points of their bayonetts, others, of the swords, between the of the Signal of Liberty as the primary auslabs of marble, but all without success. I thors of the articles I have alluded to in that was upon the point of giving up, when it was paper. And I hope I have used no language suggested that water should be poured over calculated to irritate; nor do I mean to use the floor, to see if it would find an outlet any such language in this letter. I have through the crevices. After watching the adopted the course I have pursued in writing water carefully, we observed one place where under the hope of being the humble instrument it evidently escaped between the slabs. "Ah," of showing our ministers and churches in this said some, "what's here? we shall make some State, and all other enlightened readers into discoveries now"-while the captive inquisit- whose hands your paper might have come, or ors stood by shaking with fear.

slab, when all at once a spring seemed to give way, and the slab at once turned upon a pivot by which it was fastened at the two sides, disclosing an opening, and a staircase leading down to some dark cavity beneath.

I at once walked up to the altar and seized some of the lighted candles, when one of the bald-pated priests stepped up to me and said very sanctimomously-"O, my son, those are holy candles you must not touch them." 'But, said the Colonel, "my only reply was-very well, I want them for a holy purpose, I want to see holy things. Below we found an apartment of considerable size, furnished with settee, &c. which we at once knew, by the infernal contrivances, to be the hall of torture. We went round and soon-discovered an alley, and on each side of this alley a number of dark and gloomy cells. In these cells were a large number of the victims of Popish cruelty, young and old, loaded with chains, and some of them, wemen as well as men, literally as naked as their mothers bare then. The soldiers threw their coats and cloaks over these poor miserable wretches, and loosing them from their chains, proceeded to help them to the hall of judgment above ground."

When the soldiers had provided for the safety and comfort of these weeping wretches, they turned their attention to the inquisitors, THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INQUI- and insisted upon putting them to death. In their excited state of feeling," said the Colo-The hornble tribunals of the Papal Inqui- nel, "it would have been vain for me to oppose

Among other instruments of torture, we found an image of the Virgin Mary, so con-In the course of a lecture delivered a few trived with spikes, knives, &c. that when a person went to kiss it, the arms closed, and Col. Lehmanowsky gave a most graphic des- the victim was pierced with a thousand cription of the capture and destruction of one wounds, and cut to pieces. The soldiers in the destruction of the influence, and of the of these establishments, by soldiers under his sisted upon the chief inquisitor kissing this character of the parties contending, and perimage; he refused; they pricked him with haps in the total less of the very subject

said the Colonel, "was complied with, and I this horrid abode of Popish cruelty a heap of

nside, and after carefully scanning our num- could find alive-"And," said the Colonel, summons by firing among us. Several were lers whom I commanded were men of blood; and devouring contentions end, if not repented the fellowship of the saints were enjoined in I find my lhird letter, attended with a pretty wounded, and one man killed. We then pro- the sight of human misery and slaughter had of, in consumption and perdition. This is cured some heavy timbers, and by the united become so common to them, that they could proof enough from the scripture. Let us strength of all the men made a breach, and eat their meal with mone the less relish be- now look at history for a moment for a proof entered within the walls. As soon as we were cause they were using the dead body of a of the same fact. mside, we had a specimen of the conning jes- comtade for a seat; but when they saw this It was their wicked contentions and divisions uitry of these rascals. The whole company miserable company of living skeletons standof priests and inquisitors came towards us in a ing before them, and their anxious relatives Greeks. The same kind of animosities brought very humble attitude, with their hands crossed pressing around to discover their long lost the Greeks under bondage to Philip. The over their breasts, and the first we heard, the loved ones-when they saw, a weeping father fouds and discords among the Assyrians artful fellows were reproving the soldiers on or mother embracing, as though they had re- brought in the Persians. The like among the the wall for having made any resistance, and covered him from the dead, a beloved son- Persians caused their ruin by the Macedonifor not having politely admitted these "very then a husband clasping in his arms the half- ans. Opposition to each other among Alexfine gentlemen"-although it was, of course, murdered mother of his children-and then a under's successors subjected them to the Roby the direction of these very men, that resists weeping wife and mother turning in despair mans. The contentions and scandalous disance had been offered. The only answer we from the search after a beloved husband and cord of the Jews caused them to fall under gave, was by placing a guard over these now father, convinced that he had a grave in these Titus Vespasian. When the eastern and obliging fellows, with directions to keep a horrid dungeous-when these iron-hearted western branches of the Roman Empire ensharp look out after them, that none might es- warriors witnessed this sight," said Colonel gaged in hot contentions against each other L. "they wept and sobbed like children."

Upon examining the interior of the building, I have only to add to this account, which we found it beautiful in the extreme; everything is related, as near as possible, in the words and Saracens ruined the other half of the appeared quiet and in excellent order-much of this aged veteran, let the reader remember better order, indeed, than is common for the that these events occurred only thirty-four years ago; that the man is living who witness-The floor of the principal hall was paved ed them; that he is now a regular ordained with slabs of fine marble, and at the end of Lutheran clergyman and worthy of implicit

NO. 7. Monroe, Mich. 21st Aug. 1843.

To the editors Sig. of Liberty.

Ann Arbor, Mich. GENTLEMEN:-In the six letters already addressed to you, I have remarked upon the misrepresentations and abuse, as found in several numbers of your paper, published with brother officer urged to a most diligent exami- reference to the late General Assembly, but especially with reference to myself. And also upon the true reasons moving the unjority of yet may come, that what has been written a-Presently a soldier struck a heavy blow with gainst the Assembly and myself, has not been e but end of his musket upon one side of a deserved. And from the same classes of readers I respectfully bespeak attention to, and a careful perusal of, what I present before them in this letter, as it will be my last on the subject under consideration for the

I will now, according to promise, refer to the spirit and principles we should, as christians, possess and act upon, in relation to things wherein we may differ.'

I will lay it down, as a fact established by both scripture and history, that uncharitable contentions about any cause sought to be pronoted, tend to the ruin of that cause and in the destruction of the influence and character of those engaged in such contentions.

Contentions are of two sorts, civil and spiritual. Civil contentions relate to men in their lives, liberties, names and estates. The liberties of men is the subject about which you, gentlemen, in common with others equally sincere with yourselves, contend. How to contend about a subject of such ponderous importance as the liberties of men, is a matter worthy of the most patient, deep, and searchand estate. And because the destruction of liberty includes in it the destruction also of all things worth contending for in name, es

tate or this life. Charitable contentions are those where love is in the heart, kindness in the tongues and pens, and a sweet carriage of behavior observed among those who differ. Uncharitable they cannot from their hearts think otherwise single one of these minions of Papal cruelty cententions are those where rancor, pride, revenge, and a thirst for victory lie hid in the hearts and where rudeness, reviling, and abuse course to follow as the practice of charity, flow from the tongues and pens of the contending parties.

Now no contentions, carried on in the latter described manner, can succeed, other than in

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERYT the Inquisition of Madrid.) "My request," the train, soon had the satisfaction of seeing How could they be otherwise than divided, if tested the following things will appear: 1. human rights impelled us thus to act,' Otherwise brought to desolation.' And 'every city or house divided against itself shall not stand.' Undoubtedly destruction is in that division which is caused by unholy means and unholy motives. But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.' Here again we see that biting

> which made the Trojans fall a prey to the about their Bishops and Images, the Goths and Vandals destroyed the one half, and the Turks ponderous Empire, and it feli! The intestinal broils among the Britons brought in the Romans; and divisions effected by the Roman power made the natives again the prey of the Saxons. And, so I might go on, were it necessary, through all history, whether sacred orprofane, to show by facts the fearful results of indulging in bitter contentions about things wherein we may differ. Bitter denunciations, and rash and headlong conclusions weaken make use of such means; destroy love, the and, in the general, ultimately terminate in the destruction of the influence and character of such contenders, if not also in the loss of the cause they seek to defend and build up.

The use, gentlemen, I wish you to make of abuse which has lately been heaped upon those whether in or out of the church, who may subject of slavery, which the political abolition press may dictate, only serves to weaken pubof the political abolitionists, to damp the zeal of thousands of true Antislavery men, to divide then existing, before the separatists can be the sum of moral force employed against compulsory oppression; and, by the use of such to be advanced and consummated! Men. who have not been raised up in the world as out of the company and society of those who reiklessly follow such practice. To prevent such slandering and reviling in future, to enlist all the feeling possible in a cause so holy and so noble as one which contemplates the liberty following things ought to be observed and charity, be made for the difference arising among the friends of benevolent effort in eveof importance wherein they all may agree .-And this is the right end to begin at. The things agreed upon, when considered and de. ducted from the things not agreed upon, will leave the latter so few and so small as to render contention about them a shame and public abuse concerning them very scandaolus and

Second, From the fact that those who are violent and censorious, differ from others just as far as others differ from them. Some good men verily think that a slaveholder under any circumstances should not be allowed commuing inquiry, in order to ascertain the truth: nion in the church of God. Other good men because liberty itself includes in it, life, name, as verily think they should. Some good men think they ought to divide the church to get rid forever of any contact with slavery. Other good men think as truly there ought to be no division in the church about things which were left by the apostles in their first indifferences. Now when such as have not otherwise forfeited their veracity, come and say than they do; but others cannot comply with them in their judgment, what so proper a forbearance, and love to each other? Will reviling or abuse on either side perfect a union of sentiment and effort, or remove the dif-

Third, From the fact that good men have especially are they defective in understanding.

church members in these days? Yes, the Were any debarred communion privileges be- break in two. cause they were slaveholders? No, but the unity of the spirit, and the bond of peace, and the most solemn manner, and on every proper duty, nor shall our duty be charged with their better. faults. The first christian slave-dealer that we read of participated in the communion at has represented my speech at Ann Arbor last its original institution. He rose up from communing, and went out and sold the Lord able interest. Indeed, gentlemen, you give Jesus himself for the very price current of a me more honor for that speech than I gave to Roman slave. And although the Lord knew he myself; and, in this I condemn you not, for it of his heart thus to act, yet did he not deny him his place at the holy table!

Now why did not the eleven apostles separate from Christ because he allowed Judas to das was a devil in his heart; he had said so, even before the communion was instituted-John, 6, 70, 71. Really, one would at first almost imagine the apostles, on such an announcement, had good ground to refuse communing with Christ the head of the church, unless he would first expel from their society a person holding collusion with the very devil himself, and whom he knew to be doing so, and had announced to be in that awful state of mind. Who, then, can help but conclude the confidence otherwise reposed in those who that it is a defect in the understanding, which would lead any good man to separate himself only true cement of society; prepare for des- from the church he has solemnly promised to perate action sooner than suffer final defeat; defend, because he may be ieve some unworthy professors are in her bosom? Andhow can sucieties made upon such separations from the church of God, which may take place upon a wrong understanding of the question at issue, prosper? Be it remembered moreover, that the preceding remarks, is, that the wholesele although our Lord did not prohibit Judas from communing, yet he did not defend him in any one point. The Church of Christ will have it proper to decline acting in any thing on the to themselves, leave the fold they promised to abide in. And the sins defended by the lie confidence in the sincerity of the motives church must be proved to be those justifying a dissolution of the bond of covenanted union sanctioned in their act of seceding.

Fourth, And in all debates great allowanill-judged and ill-directed zeal, in the end defeat ces should be made for differences arising the accomplishment of the very object sought from personal moral failings. The moral failings of the best are many. And Augustine bly would have sounded over the whole land, could say in his confessions, book 9. Chap.13. had we granted the decision required; and that the public revilers and slanderers of those who Vae cliam laudabili vitae hominum, si remota by the very papers which now class us with mry differ from them, will be careful to keep misericordia discutiatur. Woe to the most the worst of mankind; and, compare us to commendable life of man, if mercy be removed wild beasts, and 'a cage of unclean birds.'-

men may differ ought in things white in and ground of differences arising from customfrom education-from capacity-from natural on by all good men. When any differences tion of them, they should mutually feel and vobis etsi nolem ipse cum turbatus ero pacificus; as it has in some places been whispered may not give place to the devil. Thus instead of abuse and revilings on ac- whatever.

count of real or supposed failings, and instead of divisions and separation occurring every cause which we believe to be of God, atime a portion of the church cannot be satisfied in this or that measure, charity would be wards those who oppose lowliness, meekness, se en to step forward and cover, not only one longsuffering, and forbearance in love; and, or two, but a multitude of sins. That noblest let us bewere, jest like the great prophet, we of graces, when in plentitude and real exercise throw the tables of the law given for our guiig the soul, would be seen to be competent dance, out of our hands and break them, out to bear all things' (tolerable) to believe all of zeal to have them preserved! things' (credible) to hope all things' (possible) And, let us in things wherein we may differ, and 'endure all things' (with constancy.) In also, adopt the excellent and Reverend John this way of feeling and of acting, how much Howe's advice. He says, 'A due christian love provocation, and wrath, and clamor, and slander, and evil speaking, and evil writing would of mutual satisfaction about the matters be avoided! And that excellent conclusion of charity, in its practice, as drawn by a master hand, would be arrived at-Charitas dicit ali- excellent conclusion; and, I hope all who love orum bona certa,m licora; certa mala, minora; bona dubia certa; dubia mala, nu lla. That is, charity reckons the good qualities that are certainly in others, better than they are indeed; the ill qualities to be less than they are many imperfections yet remaining in them; indeed; the doubtful good things, to be certain; and the doubtful evil, to be none! Intheir bayonets, and compelled him to do so, sought to be attained. This is proved both The case of some good men not allowing a stead of thus considering those who have difon commanded all the buildings occupied by when the arms closed and he was cut and by scripture and history. By scripture, "Their slaveholder under any circumstances to be a fered in some things from you, while anion commanded an the Junior of the Inquisition, to be destroyed. Col. L. re- hacked to death in a most shocking manner. heart is divided, now shall they be found faulquested Napoleon to give him a command in After taking out the most valuable books and ty." What divided their hearts? "They had meaning here. The fault of such good men time to time, has held them as among the

any of the righteons were among them?- Did compulsory slavery exist in the apostles' ers, perhaps, will say; 'a hard struggle for the Every kingdom divided against itself shall be days? Yes, and as vile a system of slavery as advancement of the third political party inducever did, or ever can exist, if history may be ed you to resort to such a dreadful alternative. relied upon. 2. Were any slaveholders But extremes are ever dangerous. It was the saying of a wise man-mediocna firma; and apostle Paul refers to them frequently. 3. the true saying of the vulgar, that too-too will

But, gentlemen, your Signal of Liberty has again come to hand, dated 14th inst. In it long comment. The charges made against occasion. These are simple facts. And be- me in your former papers 'so seriously' of sides; the worthy are commanded to com- justifying oppression, you say in the number mune, although unworthy ones may be there. before me, 'you are bound to retract.' I re-If any come unworthily, the sin is theirs; but, joice that you possess so much magnanimity if we come not because they come, the sin is of soul, and fondly hope you will use me a ours. Their faults cannot dispense with our little better, when you shall know me yet

Again and again, gentlemen, your paper winter as 'eloquent,' and as creating considermeant to do this, and that it was the purpose is only the practice of generosity, and courteousness. In the number of your paper now before me, that speech is again brought up .-The thing, apparently to me, impressed uponyour mind is, that I am guilty of either lying commune? But, the Lord Jesus knew that Ju- or gross inconsistency, in promising at Ann Arber to do all I could for the A. S. cause, and then coming out as I did at the "general assembly, which, to your understanding was flatly contrary to the tenor of my speach, and exhortation to others at Ann Arbor. I have observed all along when this point has come up, that the main qualifying phrase employed by me on the part of my speech has been wanting; the phrase, 'consistently with my other engagements.' Now sirs what I have written on the unity of the church, and ministerial obligation, will explain in my case what I meant, at least in part; by 'my other engagements. I did not mean to digress from the subject of the letter, but, your paper coming in brought up a point to view which I had not observed upon before.

To conclude, in all I have written, gentlemen, I have only labored to state and explain facts as I believe them to exist, whether for or against the Antislavery cause. That cause has now become, as your paper shows, altogether political in its main manner of acting on the public mind. I interfere not with the politics of any class of my fellow men so as either to approve or condemn them. But, if any set of politicians will attempt to draw the church to which I belong into their interest or service. I will resist them if I can, however as an individual I might love their persons, or the grand object they might seek to promote, I know what "church and state connected" is; and, I hate that unnatural and unholy alliance. And, I believe our praise as an assemgracify him!" are vacilations of mind grising of recent origin! What I did in the assembly, I did honestly, to save as far as I could to accelerate so mighty an achievment, the temper, and from interest. And all our differences should be managed in the spirit of it in view of my solemn accountability, and in acted upon. Allowances should, in tender unfeigned charity. The golden saying, as it view of my engagements as a minister of the is called, of Bernard, should be mutually acted gospel, and my final trial before a tribunal infinitely more awful than man's. If I erred, ry department-First, from the many things take place among them, or among any porguilt, if in error, must arise from the obtusesay-Adherabo vobis etiamsi nolitis: adherabo ness of my understanding, and not to a plan, dabo locum irae, ne diabolo dem. Pll cleave which, as it is said was laid by what has to you against your will, I'll cleave to you even frequently been termed 'the pro-slavery party against my own will, when you are moved I in the assembly, to draw Mr. West over to will be quiet; I will give place to unger, that I their interest! for no one tried to interestme on that side at all, by any plan or means

Let us then, gentlemen, in prosecuting any dopt the bible rule, which is to cherish to-

would oblige us, after competent endeavors wherein we differ, to forbear farther urging one another concerning them.' This is a most our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity will, in all necessary cases, act upon it in future.

With a stanza from Bryant, an American

oet, I will close. Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; But error wounded writhes in pain,

And dies amid her worshippers. With prayers for the promotion of the best interests of the oppressed, and for the oppressor to oppress no more, and for the Holy spirit to lead and guide you, gentlemen, in the

the redeemed church of God, to do always what the interests of the salvation of souls, and her own unity, peace, purity, and increase

demands. I subscribe myself as always, so now, Respectfully Yours, NATH L WEST.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1848.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

For Governor. JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW.

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

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

SECOND DISTRICT, R. B. BEMENT,

WILLIAM CANFIELD,

STATE LEGISLATURE. For Senators,

SECOND DISTRICT, E. F. GAY. THIRD DISTRICT, J. P. MARSH.

SIXTH DISTRICT. JOHN C. GALLUP,

For Representatives, KALAMAZOO COUNTY. ROSWELL RANSOM. DELAMORE DUNCAN

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

WASHTENAW COUNTY, DANIEL POMEROY, JOSEPH BENNETT, DARIUS S. WOOD, IRA SPAULDING, SABIN FELCH, S. W. FOSTER.

JACKSON CONVENTION.

The friends of the Liberty party in Jackson County, will meet in Convention at the Court house in Jackson on Saturday the 25d 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 friends, come, let us awake, and be up and his seventh, that all "compulsory slavery" was LIBERTY VOTERS this fall, and shall the Peninsula state fall short of this according to her population? Genius of Liberty forbid it!!ers as they are, will probably be the Presidential candidates for the pros'avery 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, DUEL-LISTS, GAMBLERS &c. !!

S. B. TREADWELL, Co. Com. THOS. McGEE.

LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE

A general meeting of the Liberty Party of 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 guarters 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.

NOTICE.

The Presbytery of Washtenaw will hold its 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.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

bers, that the long expected and hopeful period, known by the appellation of "after harvest" has now arrived. This is a kind of an flatter their creditors with hopes of being able to pay, and creditors flatter themselves with liberate a single slave. the assurance of receiving their long expected NATIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION. dues. This period is of the more interest to not averaged more than ten dollars. The from Whig and Democratic papers, consequence of doing business in this way The correspondent of the Detroit Adveris 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 then 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

The great majority of our subscribers are farmers, and have expected to pay their sub- bers present, I observe Judge King, of Chio 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. ple. To withhold two dollars where it is due Kelly and a host of other prominent abolitiand needed, as a little injustice, and produces onists; forming on the whole, rather an impora little embarrassment. This little, multiplied by seven hundred, amounts to much ininstice and serious perplexity. We doubt not, ed the Convention, as did also Abby, who alhowever, that 'the times' have rendered it im- though not a constituent member of the Conpossble 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.

and if we find by our receipts that our subscribers are wise, we shall not importune them with 'words' on this subject.

REV. MR. WEST'S SEVENTH LET-TER.

This week we close up the controversy into which we have been lead by our remarks on Ray, of New York: O. Lovejoy of Illinois; the position of the General Assembly. We, and Timothy H. Hudson, of Ohio, Secretaas well as our correspondents, have treated of ries.

Yesterday the credentials of the delegates the matter so fully that little more need be baving been presented and examined, they every one will read it.

Mr. West expresses a delicacy about attributing to us the authorship of the articles on editorial articles have been written "primarily" and exclusively by one of the Editors of the Signal, and they express the views of both.

In conducting this controversy, those who have read the whole of it have don litless ob-served that Mr. West has kept as much nonnmittal as possible. He has avoided laying down broad and distinct principles, and following them out to their legitimate conclusions. If he meant to say that all the slavehold ers now in the church should be retained, why did he not say so in the beginning, just as well as to wade through seven letters, and then argue for it, without directly asserting it .-Could be not say in his first letter as well as doing! Every thing for our cause looks encouraging. Our friends of the Empire state justified Drs. Hill and Ely on his "involuntary." couraging. Our friends of the Empire state scheme, he thought we might be guilty nof talk confidently of having from 20 to 25,000 slander in its worst form!? But we do not complain. Every writer is entitled to choose his own mode of expressing his thoughts. We make the crooked things strait, but shall conclude with one or two brief remarks.

In this discussion, we have not assoiled Mr. West personally. We have never impugned is motives. We have not intimated but that is intentions in every every case had been upright and honorable. But we are obliged to repeat, that we consider his principles as here developed to be fundamentally wrongas dangerous-nay, as abominable. He is the practical apologist for every slave holding church member, contending that it is not wrong to hold his fellow citizens in "compulsory slavery," that it may be done involuntarily, Wayne will be held on Tuesday, the 19th and that the fellowship of the saints' should be extended to such persons now, as it was in the apostolic times. - Thus, as we formerly stated, slaveholders would be received into every Christian church on the globe, and although Mr. West labored last winter for two hours to show that 'SLAVERY TRAMPLES ON THE CLAIMS OF THE GOSPEL, by this scheme of his, it would be protected by the broad shield of Christianity. Besides, as we before stated, the Bible says nothing of negro slavery; and when the principle is once established that it is right to enslave a man, Christians will be found enslaving each other without reference to color. What fellowship can we have for a Christian abolitionist whose principles will allow him to reduce us to 'compulsory slavery' whenever he deems it for our good, or for the glory of God?

Finally, we cannot but think Mr. West is insensible to the true position he occupies .-We have shown that while he claims to be a genuine anti-slavery man, he takes ground in opposition to every anti-slavery lecturer, paper, or society in the world, so far as our knowlannual meeting at Ann Arbor, on the 4th the contending hosts of God and the Devil, triffing topics of compromise and negotiation liberal support.

We would respectfully remind our subscri- on its main issues; and the efforts of Mr. West thing we are well assured, that if all abolition- scsiption list have been made from Calhoun. annual golden age, when all who are indebted ists should adopt his principles as the basis of Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Cass. Fifteen their action, it would take a million such to hundred copies of the Address of the nomi-

Sickness prevented us from being present us, because we stand in the double relation of at this assemblage of noble spirits. We have debtors and creditors. For some time past, been unable to see the Western delegate on our expenses of publication have been their return, and cannot give further informaforty dollars per week, while our receipts have tion of the proceedings than may be glaned

tiser writes from Buffalo, Aug. 30:

The great Liberty, or as it is called Third party Convention, assembled here according to previous arrangement, this day. In a previous letter, which by the by you never gave, I mentioned the fact that a huge canvas tent, was to be procured from the Oberline Institute in Ohio, under which the convention was to hold its sittings. The tent, similar in capacity to that in which the Millerites assembled. has been erected in the city park, fronting the Court House. Among the prominent mem-

tunt assemblage. In arranging the preliminaries this afternoom. Messrs. Evens, Foster and Torrey, addressvention, was heard, through courtesy. Their re marks were particularly strong and devoid of trickery. Each avowing himself resolved to disconnect himself, for ever, from both the two leading organizations of the day, and for the future to fight under no other leaders, but those opposed to slavery. Of course, these remarks were responded to, by the body generally. The assemblage is large.

The Buffalo Courier says:

But little business was transacted on A word to the wise is said to be sufficient; Thursday. The Convention organized by appointing LEICESTER KING, of Ohio, President Samuel Fessenden, of Maine; Titus Hatchin-son, of Vermont; Wm. Jackson, of Massa-clusetts: Thomas C. Jones, of New York; Samuel McFarlane, of Pennsylvania; Samuel Lewis, of Ohio; Chas. V. Dyer, of Himois; Wm, H. Burleigh, of Connecticut, Vice Pre-sidents; and Lineus P. Noble, of New York; Elizur Wright, of Massachusetts; Charles B.

said. This last letter is long, but we hope separated from the crowd and proceeded to consider the business upon which they had assembled. Letters were read from Mr. J. G. Binney and Hon. WM. Jay, in which the former recommended the convention to reconthis subject that have appeared in our paper. sider the nomination of himself as President He need have no scruples about it. All the and the latter declined being a candidate and urged the continuance of Mr. Birrey in that position. The convention unanimously determined to make a nomination for President and Vice President, and with great una munity renominated James G. Birner, of Michigan, for President and T

The re-nomination of Messrs. Birner and Morris meets our cordial approval, and we loubt not will be well responded to throughout the country. But few of the Liberty menof this State have been privileged with a personal acquaintance with Mr. Monnis, although his character as a statesman and patriot has given him a high place in their estimation .-But Mr. BIRNEY, during the short time behas been with us, has gained largely upon the regard and esteem of the Liberty men of Mich., and we are confident we speak the voice of all of them when we say, that he is their uninimons choice. We do not believe that beter andidates could have been selected, or nations could have been made that would

Since the above was in type, we have conersed with Dr. BLMENT, who was a delegate from Western Michigan. He informs us the assemblage was large, there being some four or five thousand present at the meetings. The most harmony and unapimity prevailed .-The States represented were Maine, Vermont Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana. We shall publish the official proceedings as soon as received.

The Cheming Whig says that the N. Courier and Enquirer is the only Whigh paper in the State that is for holding sull this all, in order to secure the great victory next year. The Whig calls Mr. J. Watson Webb political blackleg, and recommends to throw im overboard.

The Owego Advertiser thus Ediscourses of his do nothing policy:

It is a mistaken notion, that it is useless to ing up candidates for office when the chance inst us. Experience, the best of teachers, shows the contrary. How long is it since our majority in the sixth Senatorial district was twelve hundred and upwards? Did the cofoco party then decline nominating a candidate through fear they would be defeated?-No, they knew better-they knew that their rseverance and our supineness, would ultiantely give them the victory; and they judged rightly. If we are not up and doing, our political death draweth nigh; and though we If we are not up and doing, our may object to wear the collar we will be compelled to submit to the yoke.

edge extends. He has placed himself between is not limited by national descent, or the hue tageous market, while the incalculable aand is vainly crying, 'peace, peace,' when for many years a resident of this District; and is to be left entirely out of the arrangement. there neither is nor can be peace, except by is favorably known as a gentleman of sound the utter defeat of one of the conflicting par- judgment and good business knowledge .ties. The battle cannot be stayed by such Let all the nominees receive a generous and

as he proposes. The contest will be decided THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

We continue to receive the most encouraand those who act upon his plan, will do but ging accounts from different counties in this little towards varying the final result. Of one District. Considerable accessions to our sub- thus nating Convention are in circulation; and we understand that Messrs. Gurney, Bement, and others will personally plead the cause of human Liberty before the farmers of the West. In Illingis, the Fourth Congressional Distric has given a Liberty vote of 1200 which they claim to be the highest according to the population of any District in the country. We think Michigan will beat that; and we look to the Third District to do it. The following extract from a letter of a prominent Baptist the country we read of repeal meetings, nu-Clergyman will show that the cause of the slave is not forgotten by Christians: "I have in my own mind the most underiable

> evidence that our cause is just, and its opponents are the same as those of pure christian. ity. When was there a reformation in the Church of any age or among any people, that was not opposed by wicked priests or ministers, and political demagogues, and an ignorant commuity. In many places the darkness is Devils should be free, but they are at once horror stricken at the abolition movements. The Whigs, the Whigs, it is a plan of the whigs, and the whigs were all Tories and the only aim is to put down the pure old Democratic party. The spirit of true Democracy has departed from that party as much as the spirit of christianity has departed from that old corrupt Church of Rome. The very name sends forth a sulphurous odor, and at once presents the idea of racks, flames, and murders, robbenes, assaults, rapes, adulteries, dangeons, licentiousness, and all the blacker vices of the Man of Sin. But others are afraid our country will be overron with the black dogs, and our wives and daughter's daughters will be ravished in the street. Some have so much pity for the poor slaves that they cannot bear the idea to have them all at while there is here and there one that is under great conscientious feelings for the owners, they bought them, and it is very unjust to take a man's property without compensation, while others are overcome with the thoughts the renders? We venture to say that the peof amalgamation. Now, my brother, you know that it is necessary to have a great deal of natience to deal with such horrid ignorance and hypocrisy. But I trust that the arm of while its continual tendency would be to famiand lay open the hidden things of the wicked. I rejoice that that the cause is on the gain, and the best blood in Church and State is with us, and if the great object is not accomplished in my day, I will glory in the thought that I am numbered with those who pray, preach and Vors for the destruction of slavery."

Convention of London, consisting of four gentlemen from the United States, lately wait. ed on Louis Philip of France, with a respect-The king received them very graciously; and

ould be universally banished from among ci vilized nations. War was a great columity, and thank God, added he very emphatically, it costs too much, and nations cannot afford to play at the game. Napoleon, continued he, began his great wars with thirty five millions in his treasury, but it was only a drop to the ocean required to carry on his vast operations.' He said that the sentiment, or rather the principle, that 'in peace you must prepare for upon.' war,' was one of difficulty and danger; for while he kept armies on hand to preserve the peace, they are at war. He rejoiced in all efforts made to preserve peace, for that was what all needed. Arbitration might not alvays be effectual in preserving peace in the present state of the world, for the bad passions of men may prevent, and wer is often oc casioned by such passions.'

OF We mentioned some time since that Mr. Tyler had in view the consummation of commercial treaty with England upon the reciprocity system. This is to be the distinguishing glory of his administration. For its accomplishment, Gen. Duff GREEN was sent to England to act as the exponent of the President sprivate views; but he seems to have met with rather a cold reception. In a late debate in the British Parliament, Sir Robert Peel complained that the Americans, had not mel the recent reduction of the English Tariff by a corresponding spirif; but they had imposed a high Tariff, which had caused a falling off in the amount of British exports to the United States. But there is reason to believe our The Liberty nominations for this government will persevere in its attempts to County are first rate. The candidates are not perfect an arrangement on the basis suggestinferior in capacity for legislators to any that ed by Webster in his Baltimore speech, by can be presented by the other parties, while which cotton, rice, tobacco, and corn, the protheir Democracy and regard for human rights ducts or the Slave States, may find an advanof the skin. Mr.Gay, of Livingston, has been mount of wheat and pork of the Northwest

> The Quarterly subscriptions will be received until after election. Send in your names and quarters.

REPEAL AND ABOLITION. A writer in the Bay State Democrat, a Bos-

'Repeal' means that the millions of Ireland gentlemen. An exchange paper says: shall be relieved of oppression. 'Abolition' means that the millions of America shall be delivered from oppression. Both are holy enerprises; but let no American citizen do more for the former, than he is willing to do for the

Slaveholders stultify themselves when they treat O'Connell's abolition opinions as of recent origin. But even more obtuse must their intellects have been, not to have discovered that the principles of Irish Repeal were those of American Abolition. The South has exhibited a singular fatuity on this subject. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel has the following comments on Repeal 'From every section of entiments and feelings of freemen towards the suffering and oppressed millions of unhappy friends of Ireland, the friends of human rights every where, to give expression to their sen-timents.' Change but afword or two, and the article becomes 'incendiary' 'From every section of the country we read of abolition meetings numerous and enthusiastic, breathing forth the sentiments and feelings of freemen towards the suffering and oppressed millions of unhappy America. Now is the ary was the Tabernacle speech of Robert Tyler at Boston. By changing a few proper names, it might have been taken for Remond's

We are aware that we labor under one disadvantage in conducting the Signal, which is not felt by some of our cotemporaries. The least intelligent part of communi ty, in general, have a strong desire to read minute and circumstantial details of all the elepements, bear-fights, pugillistic encounters, and shocking and horrid accidents that occur from day to day, through the known world .-This class are moreinterested in such articles than in the discussions of our best Statesmen. The Albany lady summed up the matter in few words when she said to the Editor of the once set free, they would starve to death Patriot, 'Put love and murder in your paper,

and it will surely be read.' We could easily fill ten columns a week with such articles, and those too, of the 'choicest kind.' But what would be the effect on rusal of 520 columns of such matters every year, as there are usually presented, would have no beneficial effect on the minds of any, the Lord will fight for us, and rend the vail, liarize the soul with the ideas of the most revolting vices. With what safety could a father put such a paper into the hands of his

We cannot conscientiously supply our readers with minute narratives of these transactions, unless where some good purpose can erator an elaborate and able article, showing be attained by it. But there is an inexhausti- that all the wars of mankind are a result of ble field of interest and inquiry for minds of our warfare upon inferior animals—that human arguments, in the wonders of scientific know- and that if men were not accustomed to take ledge, which are daily opening to our view, the lives of brutes, capital punishment would in the incidents of biography, and the history soon be done away. The writer says, "if the ful request of that body, addressed to all the of the human race, as every day produces a butcher be disarmed of his knife, the soldier governments of Christendem, to cause a change in the condition of men. From these cannot long-retain the sword-if we can rid clause to be inserted in all their treaties, bind - sources we intend to draw largely for the the kitchen of its horrors, and keep our tables ing the contracting parties to submit their dif- entertainment of our readers, while the main free from the mangled corpse, private and puberences to arbitration instead of the sword .- object of our paper will be steadily pursued. lic manslaying will soon become obsolete."

We have repeatedly shown that the He had ever been pleased when arbitration Whigs and Democrats, as such, do not differ d been resorted to, as in the oase between materially on the Tariff, and that their newsthe United States and Mexico, and between paper warfare on this topic is carried on for England and America. He said he confident. want of something more substantial to conly believed the time would come when such tend about. In a recent letter, Mr. Clay

I had hoped and supposed, that all would have cheerfully rallied around a Tariff, which, seeking to support the Treasury with an adequate revenue, for an honest and economical expenditure of the government, should at the some time, INCIDENTALLY, by proper discrimination, extend reasonable PROTECTION to such branches of domestic industry as need it .-That is all which is now asked or insisted

Mr. Van Buren avows himself in favor of a. discriminating Tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will INCIDENTALLY PROTECT American industry.'

Who can tell the difference between these two Tariffs? And if there be no difference, why keep up such a hue and cry about nothing at all?

(F In Great Britain are 6,000,000 of ndult males: the number of legal voters is only 800,000. The Free Suffrage party are labor. ing for the removal of these legal disabilities. But a serious difficulty in the way of their success is found in a provision of law by which no person can be admitted a member of Parliament unless he have a free hold estate of £300. The difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates among the middling classes is much increased by this restriction.

OF Our Postmaster General is screwing he people to the lowest notch to get funds to make up the purse of half a million dollars, or a little less, which is annually given by the Northern Post-office department to the Southern, to make up the general deficiency, and supply the slaveholders with newspapers free of postage. It is decided that writing the name of the person sending the package, or any matter of intelligence, on the outside of the wrapper, subjects the package to letter postage, but no fine is incurred by the sender.

The Democrats of this county have ominated for Representatives, C. Joslin, C. Van Husen, M. Porter, H. Hall, A. Parkburst, N. R. Ramsdell. None of the old memberr were re-nominated.

The National Convention of colored people which lately met at Buffalo was very ton paper, speaks of Repeal and Abolition favorably noticed by the city papers. The debates were attended by many professional

"All the non-slaveholding States, and several of the others, were represented by 75 delegates. 'The object was to devise some means to elevate the condition of their race. The Gazette says the proceedings were in every way creditable, and exhibited much talent.
Messrs. Garnett of Troy, Charles L. Remond
of Salem, Mass., Douglass of Connecticut,
Wright of New York, are all, except Mr. Douglass, who has been a slave, graduates of

some of our literary institutions.

An address to the colored people was adopted-making a stirring appeal to them for action in the great cause of self-elevation and self-advancement, and shewing that all other causes of their debasement may be removed except of color. A corresponding committee of two from each State was appointed, with power to call future conventions, &c., and resdutions were adopted for the circulation of petitions to Congress for the abolition of slave ry in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and against the annexation of Texas, &c. Mr. Beman of Philadelphia, presided."

It is quite ludicrous to notice what a zeal for the cause of religion has taken possession of certain Whig papers, because Mr. Gerritt Smith chooses to deliver anti-slavery lectures on Sunday. The Buffalo Commercial holds forth upon the subject in this wise: "How is it possible that this unnatural mixng up of the worship of Almighty God on the Subbath, and political discussions, can full to distract and sever the Churches of Christ, and inflict the most deplorable injury upon the holy cause of genuine piety? It pains us to see men professing to be good christians, who are not abolitionists themselves, but good Lo-cofocos, urging on this blind fanaticism because they believe it will injure their political opponents. If they have any regard for the ence of their own churches, they should beware lest they fan embers too much. The mere political party is as nothing, when compared with evils that religion must suffer by the introduction of politics, as a part and par-

cel of the sacred ordinances of the Church. Ves. here is the rub. Mr. Smith preaches to the people that the authority of God extends to all their political as well as religious acts; and they are bound to pay as much deference to His will in casting their votes, as they are in performing any religious act .-This "Union of Church and State" sounds dreadfully in the ears of the Whigs, and well it may; for if the people believe Mr. Smith, they will not be very apt to vote for "the great embodiment of Whig principles," Mr. Duel-

It is said to have been a remark of Dr. Beecher, that mankind are just becoming intellectually free; and that a necessary consequence of freedom after so long a period of mental slavery, will be the most absurd and extravagant positions and theories. We were reminded of this by reading in the Boston Libruemmna racis rather than butchery is a consequence of brutal butchery,

> Some of our subscribers have adopted a very nehristian and impolite practice of taking the to parts unknown, without paying for their papers, or even ordering the postmasters to discontique them. We have one gentleman of this class on our books who is a Methodist non whose uppaid bill is \$5 35. We do not cention this gent leman because the amount is unnaid; for he might not have been able to not t then; but it looks to us rather mean to decome to unknown regions without even ordering t liscontinuance. No man of honor, whether he be a Christian or Infidel, will be guilty of such

D Mr. ADAMS thus hits off Cass and Webter, in a recent letter:

"Have the petti-fogging, hair-splitting, nonthe right of search, pandering to the thirst for re-venge in France, pandering to the thirst for re-venge in France, panting for war to prostrate the disputed title of her being, has the sound of this war-trumpet yet faded away upon our ears? Has he supreme and unparalleled absurdity of stipuulating by treaty to keep a squadron of eighty guns for five years, without intermission, upon the coast of Africa. to suppress the African Slave trade, and at the same time denying at the point of the bayonet, the right of that squadron to board or examine any slaver all but sinking under a cargo of victims, if she but hoist a foreign flag-has this diplomatic bone been ye

The Albany Patriot says more than 20 Postnasters have recently been dismissed in that State for the crime of loving human liberty!-One was dismissed on a false accusation of Abolimonism! Poor fellow! He ought to become genuine Liberty man now. Can he not disover that there is a Slave Power in the nation, when it has extended its long Southern arm into York State and thrust him from office? He must be blind as a bat if he does not now see the necessity of a Liberty party.

ILLINOIS .- The Liberty vote in a portion of five Districts is 462: last year, 158: gain, 304. The whole vote of the State will be upwards of 3,000. The Citizen says:

"Himois is fast working out her redemption. The State which has persecuted the prophets, and murdered an apostle of liberty, will yet be edeemed, and consecrated to the cause of liberty by the "blood of the Martyr."

In St. Joseph, Ia. the Liberty cause is new. Between twenty and thirty votes were given .-Many were pledged to a favorite citizen of theirs -Judge Sample, but it is said many tickets came out of the box written on the backside, 'Abolition next year."

The census of Chicago has just been aken. The present population is 7,580.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. From the Albany Weekly Patriot. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1845.

. Mr. EDITOR:-I have various odds and ends to put together to-day-some old, some He says:

sailor, Com. Barron. But he is unlike him, hire a slave, in his family. So he hired one from one of the notorious C-s. of Maryland-notorious for their severity to their slaves. She is a mother of three or four children of this Pennsylvanian. C- told him dingly, Mr. P. bares, at it were, the bones of the poor woman. Is he not a fine specimen of a Naval Commander? Woman whire-PING IN THE NAVY YARD AT WASHINGTON!-How it would sound in London, or Rome!-Why, the arch inquisitor would shake his sides for laughter, in scorn of these pretenders to republican freedom!

Let me advert once more to some slighter details. A few months ago, I went up to the old jail to witness the sale of a woman at auction, for debt. It did not take place, as the master concluded to pay his debt, and reclaim the victim.

While I was standing in the entry of the jail,a zonstable brought in a dark negro manhis face bruised and his clothes soiled-bearing very evident marks of the drunken loafer species; though he was sober enough at that time. He was a free boy, and not detected in the violation of any law. Why, then, was he imprisoned?

The jailor and constable talked the matter over, in my hearing, and their explanations amounted to this: He was committed to prison | cent letter from England, says: as a runaway slave. The constable, with a at the time."

Meanwhile, the fees of the constable, jailor, and District Marshel, (for maintenance,) are secure, from the Treasury of the United States! And as the freeman whose rights are trampled on is a friendless stanger, and one whose bad habits deprive him of public sympathy, no one is concerned to interfere.

This is a sample of the petty legal oppressions to which the free colored man is occasionally exposed in this city. The oppression under the 10 o'clock law, of the City Corporation, by which all free colored persons who are out later than that hour are liable to be arrested, put in the watch house till morning, and then fined \$5, or less, at the discretion of the Magistrates, I have often noticed .-That the Corporation had no power to pass such a law, I need not stop to show.

In one instance, last fall, a servant of Daniel Webster's was thus dealt with; but Webster had no idea of submitting to the petty ordinance, and sent his lawyer, Mr. Hall, to contest its validity. The Magistrate thought it best to free the servant, without exacting the fine!

But with the colored man or woman who lacks so powerful a protector, the case is other wise; and the lawless ordinance is sometimes enjoined with every circumstance of oppres-

An active City Magistrate told me to-day, that its enforcement depended very much on the caprice of the constables! If one of those worthies did not make quite so much as his pockets required, in the more honorable part of his duty he would watch his chance to pounce on some helpless colored people who were out late, perhans on their return from church, or a visit to their triends: and either put them in the lockup, and have them fined, or let off by a private payment to the constable, of a part of the fine! That such barefaced highway robbery is perpetrated, I have no doubt. It is impossible for the colored man to prevent it, or get redress, as his color is a bar to his evidence against the white constable; and the laws of the United States, or of interest they allow on deposits, to 11 per city ordinances, that Congress sanctions by not revoking them, will bear the oppressor out in his iniquity.

enforced, till reward was established; but the very caprice in regard to its enforcement, made its action the more oppressive. No constable would think of enforcing it against any of the more wealthy and well-known people of color. So that those who are commonly the sufferers, are the most helpless of their class. This is the true instinct of lawless power, to bind the heaviest burdens on those who are least able to bear it. It is the meanness of slave holding chivalry.

The University year, of which the late exhibition was the commencement, will begin with three classes. The Junior class embraces 13; the Sophomore, 15 and the reckons no fe ver than 40,000 souls, and also Freshman 9, with the prospect of an addition different successes in that part of the Province that will increase it to 15 or 20.

"THE VINEYARD."-We have received the first number of a paper with this title published at Detroit, Eb. McDowall, Editor. It is semi-monthly, at fifty cents per year.

will please write the names in a plain hand.

as usual,

The Editor of the Emancipator men- this notable device. tions some facts respecting postage in England, which may be of interest to those having occasion to send publications to that country.

"Bear it in mind the English Post Office I believe you remember the introduction I gave you, one day, to Capt. Pendegrass, of the Navy? He is a son-in-law of that fine old ends, and preclude the concealment of any in every respect as possible. I have a rod for his back. He is from Pennsylvania, but he small. Hence, all pamphlets, all newspapers in close envelopes, and alls other matters, are memorandum. And they admit letters, which universally charged with letter postage. Now, letter postage in England, is as cheap as pamphlet postage with us. I received at Liverpool, by mail, from London, a pamphlet of seven sheets 8vo., with a letter enclosed, the postage on which, pre-paid, was only 3d. But the letter postage across the Atlantic by the anot to let her want for whipping." Accor- Boston mail steamers, is 2s. per ounce, and by other packets, 16d per ounce, and this is charged upon all pamphlets whatever. Hence the Post Office is burdened with tons of American pamphlets and papers, refused on account of being charged sometimes 6s. or 10s. postage apiece. Several of my friends spoke of having parcels sent to then charged a pound or more which, of course, they decline taking. By the rules of the English Post Office, the postage both ways is payable in England. Hence, as our friends are obliged to reject what we send to them, they also unit to send things to us through the same channel, and thus the vast amount of current and detailed intelligence which goes to make up the actual state of things in each country, is almost wholly un-known to the people of the other.

Newspapers sent from America by the mail

steamers are always charged 2d, on delivery. But papers like the Emancipator, if folded to-gether as one, will pass for one paper. They should always be enveloped in a narrow strip of paper, about three inches wide, leaving both ends open. The quarto and avo. papers, such as the Temperance Journal, Niles' Register, Oberlin Evangelist, Farmer's Gazette and the ike are not recognized as newspapers, but harged with letter postage like pamphlets."

Taxes on Light .- H. C. Wright, in a re-

"I have before me the rates of duties on becoming wink and smile, added, "Why, if laxes appointed to be assessed upon the peo-he don't turn out to be so, we must let him go, ple. Taxes on windows. In a house that has 4 windows, tax \$4 12-9 windows, tax \$5 25 -16 windows,tax \$7 00-25 windows, \$26 00 tax-30 windows, \$49 00 tax-60 windows, \$99 00 tax-130 windows, \$530 00 tax.-Some houses, and many mills have as much as 130 windows. Thus the people of England must be taxed for the light of God's sun to shine in their houses, and stores and mills .-The government claims not only the right to dispose of the land, the cattle, the gold and silver, and the lives and persons of the people as it pleases, but also to own the light that shines upon the island, and to dispose of it as it sees fit. Gevernment assumes the right to say to the people-you shall live in darkness, like bears and wolves in their dens, unless you will pay me for the light. The sun shall not diuminate your dwellings, unless you will pay me for it. So the poor Hindoos are not a!owed to gather the salt that accumulates on the sea shore, unless they will pay the tax to Great Britain. Why thus tax the poor peo-

> Next week we shall publish a valuable article, entitled, "The War of Slavery on Northern Commerce and Agriculture," by C. T. Torrey. 20,000 copies are circulating in New York in the tract form.

> Dr. BAILEY, of the Philanthropist, is about publishing a daily Liberty paper in Cin e nnati, to be called the Morning Herald .-He intends to sustain it one year at any rate.

D' Don't forget to read what we have to say 'To our Subscribers," in another column.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 8, 1843 Wheat has fallen a little since last week, here at \$3,50. The price has not varied materially in the Eastern markets.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The last arrivals from England bring no

news of special importance. Money was becoming nearly as abundant in the east of England as it was in London, and in consequence Messrs. Gurney of Norwich, and most other leading bankers in that part of the country, have reduced the rate

It is stated that a treaty of Commerce has been entered into between France and Bra-This ordinance, it is true, was not generally | zil, the terms of which are at present secret. Father Matthew appears to be pursuing his temperance career almost as triumphantly in

England as he did in Ireland. Thousands, heretofore, votaries of Bacchus, have signed the The South of Wales continues in a distarbed state; toll-houses and toll-gates are con-

stantly coming under the new reign of "Rebecca and her Daughters," and the government seems to possess no energy in maintaining the laws. The Minister of War of France has re-

ceived Jespatches from the Governor General of Algeria, dated the 19th of July, announcing the submission of the Flittas, a tribe which of Oran, which lies on the confines of the Des-

The Emancipator says: The Canada corn bill has been approved, and is now a law. It admits wheat from the United States into Canada, at three shillings Tickets, in any quantities, will be per quarter duty-about equal to nine cents printed to order, at this office, at fifty cents per bushel-and Canadian flour into England per hundred. Those sending from a distance at one shilling per quarter-equivalent to three and a half cents per bushel. This will make the duty on flour not far from sixty cents per The Liberty vote in Indiana is stated barrel, and then it must be shipped only in by the Laporte Whig to be about 1500. This British vessels via Quebec, and the freight and as an advance on last year. There is no doubt other charges are so much higher than via but the Liberty party will continue to die away New York, that I do not believe the people of The annual cost of the Austrian standing arthe North-West will be much benefitted by my, is about \$27,000,000.

The following notice of the present state of Ireland is from the same paper:

The state of Ireland involves the British Government in the deepest perplexity. O'Connell is pressing on his agitations, and is now beginning boldly to unfold some of his ulterior plans. One is, the virtual assembling of a sort of provisional convention as the material of a parliament. He said, in a speech lately at Dundalk, that a House of three hundred members would be made by giving one member to each county, and one to each town of nine thousand inhabitants. He proposes that each town shall select a person and furnish £100, and that these shall come together in Dublin-all by accident (!) and Mr. O'Connell is to invite them to a public banquet, where nobody shall attend but themselvesnot as a parliament, by no means, but as a conciliation board, and then, if the Queen should choose to issue her writs to the same gentlemen, without going to the British Parliament would be created as legally and constitutionally as the Queen's title to the throne. O'Connell declared that he could easily drive his three hundred men through the act of Parliament which prohibits seditious meetings. He has alse recently stated an outline of what he proposes his independent parliament shall do to remedy the real cause of the chief sufferings of the poor-the uncertainty of the tenure of land, and the arbitrary conduct of the "You know that the landlords have duties

of those duties. I will tell you what my pian My plan is, that no laudlord should recover til all the cream has risen to the top, and rent onless he made a lease for twenty-one years to the tenant—no lease or no rent, say I. [Loud cheers.] Unless he made a lease, he would have no more business looking for his rent than a dog would have barking at the moon. [Cheers and laughter.] It may be said, the landlords would, in that case, put too high a rent on their lands, but I have a remedy for that too, in my plan. [Laughter, and cries of 'More power.'] At present, if a man goes to register his vote, he must prove on oath what a solvent tenant could pay to his landlord for his holding, and in the same manner I would give the tenant an opportunity of proving what a solvent tenant ought to give for his land, in order to fix the amount of rent he had to pay. [Cheers.] I would give the poor man the benefit of a trial by jury in such case, so that it would be impossible for a landlord to get more than the fair value of his and. It may be said, the poor man would be turned out of his holding at the expiration of allow the tenant by law every year to register, and he can now register trees that he plants, all the improvements that he makes on his solding, and if the landlord does not pay him the full value of these improvements, he could not turn him out, but would be obliged to give him a new holding. Every tenant would then get every farthing be laid out on his holding before he could be deprived of possession at the end of his lease. [Cheers.] Is it not worth while. I ask you, to look for a Repeal of the Union for that alone? [Cheers.]"

General Antelligence

Keep Science.-Women must n't pray in public, at least not audibly. It is absolutely forbidden by the Bible-so says the Hopkinton (N. H.) Association of Congregational ministers.' Women may not preach, or pray, or exhort-they may not open their lips to utter any sound audibly'-say these wise men. continues this Association, in promiscuous religious meetings, preach or pray audibly, or exhort audibly, or sigh, or groan, or say Amen, or utter the precious words. Bless the Lord, or the enchanting sounds, Glory! Glory.' Of course not. It would be highly indecorous to do any such thing. It is anti-scriptural for a must a't shout 'Glory!'-and Episcopal women must n't read the responses from the prayer Look-and no sort of women must groan in promiscuous assemblies, though it is difficult to conceive how they can refrain from it, under the preaching of some of our modern expounders of Scripture.

rying to hoax him. The sentiments we have quoted above, were really written by a mem- tries to America. ber of the Hopkinton Association, and approved by that learned body, at their late session, on the 8th of August, 1843. Shall we laugh or scold?-Christian Freeman. Laugh, by all means .- Ed. Signal.

single obstacle, nearly one thousand leagues the comparative merits of the new and old from its mouth; yet no steamer has erer as- practice-the results to be mutually made cended it all, nor any sailing vessel above the known to the public. Is not this a fair pro-Rio Blanco, about seven hundred miles up .-One diminutive steam vessel, of twenty-five horse power, lies in the river, without engi- fectly fair, except to the patient!" neers or stockers. It was brought by some United States Americans, who proposed to form a company, and with this very madequate all descriptions, carrying 3471 gans, of which tionable to any one else .- N. Y. Tribune. instrument to create a commerce on the river, S are yachts, 14 sea-going line of battle ships and establish a communication with Peru; but | 31 frigates, 35 sloops of war, 34 smaller ves-In 1825, two large steamers were purchased pital ship, and 10 stationary guard ships .-United States and the Brazilian territories on West Indies S15, particular service 232, Surcitizens of the United States engaged in this guns during the year. speculation now claim from the Brazilian government some £30,000 of damages.

Wheat and Flour-The St. Louis New Era, of the 22d June, published the following list of prices in Philadelphia, made by a flour Annual average price of flour in Philadelphia

40 years, commencing in 1795: 795, 89 00 1819, 84 72		
89 00	1319,	84 72
12 54	1820;	4 78
8 90	1821.	0 59
8 15	1822,	6 84
10 15	1828,	5 59
10 40	1824,	5 11
6 90	1825,	4 70
6 85	1826,	5 27
8 21	1827,	5 60
9 09	1328,	€ 52
7 30	1829,	4 95
7 12	1830,	5.77
5 55	1831,	5 73
7 70	1832,	5 72
6 69	1888,	5 20
10 06	1884,	5 88
8 54	1835,	8 01
8 76	1856,	8 06
7 88	1857,	9 53
8 57	1858,	7 73
9 80	1859,	7 22
11 72	1840,	5 07
9 97	1841,	5 40
6 90	1842,	5 28
	\$9 00 12 54 8 90 8 15 10 15 10 40 6 90 6 25 8 21 9 09 7 30 7 12 5 55 7 70 6 69 10 08 8 54 8 76 7 88 8 57 9 80 11 72 9 97	\$9 00

If our dairy women would generally follow the English plan of making butter, they would what 'offences' against 'chastity, morality and not only improve the quality but increase the decency may be committed with impunity .quantity. The plan is simply to scald the The laws of this State, on this subject, are as well as rights, and I would establish the milk immediately after it is taken from the fixity of tenure [loud cheers.] to remind them cows, and then put it away in shallow pans in cows, and then put it away in shallow pans in isted in the District of Columbia when the is, and you can consider it amongst yourselves. a cool place. This keeps the milk sweet un- late whig Congress adjourned!—Free Press. greatly improves the flavor of the butter. Mr. Cuhing at his splendid establishment in Waseldom see in the market .- Boston Mail.

Fishing with Sledge Hammers .- A person writing from Frankfort, Kentucky, to an eastem editor, states a new mode of fishing, practised in small streams in Kentucky, during low water. It is termed "sledge hammering," and is performed by a man wading about with a sledge hammer on his shoulder, and to every rock which he approaches he gives a violent beautiful stream, abounding in black perch, istracy. his lease, and his land given to another, but 1 which affords fine sport to the angler, was have a cure for that also. [Cheers.] I would macadamized last summer by the wondrous which affords fine sport to the angler, was sledge hammer, and consequently this season the fish are very scarce.

> has written a long and interesting letter to the sell the shroud for liquor. National Institute at Washington in which he

Two great revolutions in the commercial intercourse of the globe appear to be impending, which cannot fail to be attended with the most important consequences to the progress of civilization. There are-

1st. The re-opening the ancient route be tween Europe and the East Indies, by Egypt and the Red Sca, which must inevitably result from the improvements in steam navigation and the founding a new Mahomedan dynasty on the banks of the Nile.

2d. The opening of a new route from Europe and the United States to the East Indies This will put a stop to their ymening—a bad and the western coasts of America, by an uyers paying only 59 cents. Flour retails practice in church. Let not your women, artificial communication between the Atlantic South America.

> Tappan of Boston, who has been making a recent tour through the vine growing districts of Europe, says in one of his letters, that it is woman to sigh in church, according to the the custom to gather every thing on the Hopkinton Association. Methodis t women vines, sound and unsound; and when the vats are well filled with grapes, spiders, bugs &c. the boys, some with bare feet, and some in their dirty shoes jump in and tread out the juice, which runs through holes in the bottom into casks beneath. The casks are rolled off to the wine merchant who adulterates the liquor and sends it to the warehouse for ship-We hope the reader will not think we are ment. It is a well known fact, that no pure fied his assent to the invitation of the Cincinwine is exported from the vine-growing coun-

> > A Novel Challenge .- The Boston Atlas says that a Homeopathic Physician in that city has sent forth the following challenge. "I pledge myself to meet any brother M. D.

nosition?" The Atlas very coolly responds-"Per-

The Royal Navy consists of 250 yessels of there was no money to carry on the company. sels, 68 steam vessels, 9 troop ships, 1 hoslish a commercial intercourse between the 566, Coast of Africa 293, North America and and soon resuscitate the deadthe Amazon; but when they arrived they were veying 420, Troopers 58, Lakes 8. This is not allowed to proceed up the river. The 3 increase of vessels, and a decrease of 584

> To make marking Ink .- Take six and a quarter cents worth of Lunar caustic, put it into an ounce phial of Vinegar, cork it and stand it in the sun two days.

Rapid Travelling .- A party of gentlemen who arrived here at noon to-day to attend the Commencement exercises, left Hudson, Ohio, house of 50 years standing from actual sales : at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, having travelled the whole distance from there to this place (about 700 miles) in 64 hours! This is probably the shortest time in which the same journey has ever been accomplished. -New Haven Herald.

> A Colored D. D. Surrey University in England has conferred the degree of D. D. upon Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, pastor of the African Congregational Church at Hartford, Ct. The Christian Freeman says: "He deserves the title far more than two thirds of those who wear it-though we presume he is the first colored man in the United States that has received it."

Money easy .- The banks in Boston have nearly eight millions in specie on hand at this time-a much larger amount than ever before. For several years past the average amount of specie on hand has been about three and a half millions. Money can now be had on the hypothecation of prime securities for S 1.2 per cent, per annum, on demand, or on four, for six months.

The Advertiser, (Mr. J. M. Howard probably) is very busily engaged in looking over the revised statutes and advising the people now, we believe, the same as those which ex-

Father Mathew was at Manchester at the latest dates, where he had administered the tertown, has all his butter manufactured in pledge to 80,000 persons. He had obtained this way; and it is of a quality such as we permission from the Pope to go where he pleased. He was at Liverpool the week previous, where 30,000 signed the pledge. He intends to come to this country next year.

> Wholesale Swearing .- The following reolution was adopted by a Whig Convention in

Resolved, That we now most solemnly swear before God and the people, this day that we are deeply and permanently convinced that blow with his hammer. The stunned fish rise under Providence, great and abiding good from beneath the rock to the surface, and are would result to the people of this Union by basketed. The bottom of South Elkhorn, a the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Mag-

The Ruling Passion .- The Richmond Star states, that a woman in that city came so near dying from intemperence, that her friends had a shroud made for her, presuming that she Impending Commercial Revolutions .- The could not live long. She however recovered American Minister at Berlin Mr. Wheaten, and the first thing she did was to hasten and

> Peace Establishment. -L. A. Thompson and Co. of Boston, will sell, on account of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 21st instant, a great quantity of guns, pistols, swords, shot, tents and other munitions and equipages of war, not wanted by the State during this long reign of peace.

Specie of the World .- The entire amount of specie of the world is estimated by Jackobus at \$1,900,000.000. In Europe there is supposed to be 1,000,000,000. According to the best authorities, it is supposed that the paper circulation in Europe is fourteen times the specie currency.

A Wife .- Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters, they improve each other, Interesting to Wine Drinkers .- Mr. John and from emulation, acquire more accomplishments and know more, and do more than a single child spoiled by maternal fondness .-This is a comfort to people blessed with large

> "Wages" in England .- The daily pay of the Duke of Wellington, for doing "nothing hardly," is £118 44s 6d: and a woman re. ceives for manufacturing twelve hundred round headed hob nails, five pence and three farthings! Something of a contrast.

The Hon. John Quipey Adams has signinati Astronomical Society to deliver an address on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Observatory in that

An Anti-Temperance People .- It is stated that in Great Britain fifty-six thousand houses in this city, globule to pill, and impartially to are licensed for the sale of beer and spirits, The River Amazon is navigable, without a test, upon his patients or mine, at his option, independent of forty-four thousand beer-shops; making a total of one hundred thousand.

> The Journeymen Carpenters of Alleghany City, Pa., have formed a House Carpenters' Building Association,' and proposed to take jobs and execute them without the intervention of employers. This is worth more than five hundred 'strikes' to them, and not excep-

The Effects: - Under the tillage of slaves, the lands of Eastern Virginia are becoming worthless. The old settlers have to sell out. at Washington, with the sanction of the Bra- The force at home consists of 780 guns, in and depart with their slaves-the Yankees zilian Ambassoder there, with a view to estab- the Mediterranean 653, Brazil 451, East Indies then go in, with the appliances of free labor,

> Cheap Travelling .- It costs about \$3, to travel from Montreal to New York city by steamboat, meals included. The time occupied in traveling this distance is three days and

The fare from Boston to Buffalo by Railroad

A wet silk handkerchief, tied without folding over the face, is, it is said, a complete security against sufficating from smoke. It permits free breathing, and at the same time excludes the smoke from the lungs.

Liquor banished .- Spirituous liquors have een banished from the U.S. ship Levant, except in the surgeon's department. The officers have abolished the use of wine, and the crew have stopped their grog.

Commodore Jones, who took a petty town a California, is, it is said, to be taken from the line of promotion and laid upon the shelf, with an annuity of \$600 per anum, in place of being cashiered-that is, he has received an eternal furlough.

Plethora of money .- Prime buisness notes have been negociated in the street during the last week at the rate of three per cent a year, and it can be done to any extent .- N. York

They have begun finding gold in Texas .-That settles the fate of the new republic, even if it was not settled before. A gold mine is the greatest curse which can befal any nation .- Hart . Times.

The Specie, in the three cities of New York, Boston and New Orleans, amounts to 26, 147,-980, dolls., divided as follow: New York 12,589,103 dollars; Boston 8,000,000 dollars; New Orleans 8,858,857 dollars.

Akron, Ohio, has four woollen factories, and a fifth just going into operation. 120,000 lbs of Wool have been bought there this season, at an average of 23 cents per pound.

The farmers in Ohio are already selling hogs, deliverable next winter. The asking nrice is \$5, but sales have been made to some extent at \$2 50 per cwt. The quantity of Pork will be about equal to that of last sea-

Dr. Albert Earnes .- This gentleman has been elected the successor of Dr. Richards, lately deceased, in the professorship of Christian Theology in the Seminary at Anburn.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. James Gay, Aug. 31, the Rev. R. C. LANING to Miss CLARISSA R. PHILLIPS, both of Southfield, Oakland County.

DIED.

In Ann Aroor, on Sabbath, the 3d inst., Jost-H BECKLEY, Jr. aged 53 years, 10 months and 14 days.

WASHTENAW LIBERTY CONVEN-

Convention met Sept. 5, pursuant to public notice. M. Kenny was called to the chair. and T. Foster appointed secretary. Prayer by Dr. Hoskins, of Scio. Convention proceeded to an informal hallot for six candidates for the Legislature, whereupon the following gentlemen were unanimously designated as the candidates of the Liberty party:

DANIEL POMEROY, of Salem, Joseph Bennerr of Augusta, DARIUS S. WOOD, of Lodi, IRA SPAULDING, of Sylvan, SABIN FELCE, of Ann Arbor. S. W. FOSTER, of Scio,

The following gentlemen were appointed a County Corresponding Committee: T. Foster,

The Convention then resolved used into a Senatorial Convention, and M. H. Cowles, Sabin Felch, W. Jenes, J. Norris, T. Hosking and I Ellint, were appointed a committee to meet the delegates from Livingston and report the name of a suitable candidate for the State Senate.

The committee reported the name of Ep-WARD F. GAY, of Livingston, as candidate from this Senatorial District, which was unanimously ratified by the Convention. Closed with prayer by T. Foster and adjourned. M. KENNY, Pres.

T. FOSTER, Sec.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL CONFERENCE. By divine permission, the Michigan Annual Conference of the Weslevan 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, 1848.

Strayed or Stolen,

ROM the Subscriber in Manchester, Wash-I tenaw county, about the tenth of July lost, a faint sorrel or roan colored more, supposed to be eleven years old, medium size, white back feet with a large scar on one hoof, made 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 ance in securing her to the owner shall be liberally rewarded.

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

Cheese.

LOR Sale by Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43.

Sheep Shears.

FOR Sale by

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

STAPLE AND FANCY

THE Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRV GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCERIES, &c. &. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best qualities. As they are determined not to be under-sold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing Among other things too numerous to mention,

they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, | DRILLINGS, SUMMER STUFFS. FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS,

DRILLINGS, SATINETS. CASSIMERES. LINENS, MUSLINS,

CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assurement. Shawls, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the

richest patterns.

Parasols; of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted.

Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw. The above assortment of GOODS will be sold

as cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Detroit. Wool, Potash, Flour, An and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in

payment. ABBOTT & BEECHER, July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.) Detroit

Young Ladies' Seminary. MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL.

Miss WEST, Teacher in Music. Mrs. Hughs, "Drawing Drawing and Painting. Mrs. SAUNDERS, "

L commences on Tuesday, 29th inst.
TERMS OF TUITION.

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; Francy Work, 3.00; Board, 1.50; Washing and Ironing, 374 cents per dozen.

No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction will be made for absonce 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— Moral Powers—Kame's Elements of Criticism—Whately's Logic—Jamison's Rhetoric—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany—Parker's Natural Philosophy—Comstock's Chemistry and Physiology—Burritt's Geography of the Heavens—Phelp's Legal Classics—Rollin's Ancient History with Butler's Ancient Atlus—Playlairs 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.

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 expenumber of students have far exceeded their expec-tations. This fact, together with the general sat-isfaction given, warrant them in the belief that prosperity and usefulness will crown this enter-prise. Knowing the value of a permanent teach-er, they have made arrangements with Mr. BAR-RIS, the present Principal, by which stability will be given to the school.

TUITION. The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4.00 Tuition to be paid at the middle of each quar-Board may be had in respectable families for

\$100 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, Recurtion, and Libert Recurrent brary Rooms; and also to accommodate from 40 to 60 students with private rooms.

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

Millinery & Dress Making. MRS. C. BUFFFINGTON,

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

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843.

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 coun-

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING, r which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arber, April 19, 1843.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW.

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

CHARLES H. STEWART ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Aces & will great room May & took ATTENTION,

CLOTHIERS! DRY GOODS.

JUST received at the General Depot, for the Subscribers keep constantly on hand a Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jefferson Avenue, Dary GROCER.

DRY GROCER.

Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons in Slick, 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Stick,

5 Tons 50 bbis Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, " Red Wood, " 120 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark,

10 W Queretton Bark,
5 to lbs. Nutgalls,
10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Sumac Sicily,
3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Mudder,
5 Casks Alum. 5 Casks Alum,

2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, a --

500 lbs. Virdigris, 5) Block Tin, Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Curtis'
Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles be-orging to the trade, have been purchased this animer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, I hiladelphia, Mr. F. Marsh, "Latin.

do do "Mathematics.

Miss L. Ward, "The Primary Depart'at

The ensuing term of Miss P's. Seminary

Computers of Total of the Country and as it is his fixed determination. The country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers, leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and

ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

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

Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

Attention Invalids!

THO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew W David's or Hebrew Plaster, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before the public some four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively physicians at the East have used them extensively in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these medicines. READER! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are the Cheapest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—price 50 cents. The large Boxes of Pills contain 73 pills for 63 cents: the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sure until they have tried them, and then we are sure they will not. These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he will

give any information wanted.

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

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the nu-merous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have

received. LETTER FROM W. HOAG. ERIE, MORROR CO., Mich., June 13, 1840.

Missins. H. Harris & Co.—I have for three years past sold considerable of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, in Perry, Genesee county, N. Y., and can assure you that it has in every instance within any hope lake years have been been sold as the past have the pas results. In several instances where other reme-I am fully of the opinion that it is a remedy of real merit, a source of great benefit to man-kind. For the benefit of the afflicted I wish I may be supplied with the article and keep it for

Very Respectfully, W. HOAG. IF For the diseases in which this Plaster is apolicable, see advertisement in another column of

this paper.

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann

E. Denn's Chemical Plaster & Arbor, (Lower Tawn.) by
J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, \ Town
49-1y

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL A. M. FARREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK.

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

ister Ink, of va-rious kinds. BLANK BOOKS,

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

Timothy Seed,

WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by

J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. 17-6w. Axes.

FOR sule, Wholesale or Retail, by
J. BECKLEY & CO.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843.
17-6w.

WHOLESALE and Retail, by
Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

BECKER.

Anti-Slavery Books.

A QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are for sale at this office, very cheap. Call soon, before they are gone. [46-1y]

TO WOOL GROWERS.

The same of the

WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that hey 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 Saunetts of a seperior quality, which they purpose to exchange for wool. TERMS.

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

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

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

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

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

ings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Searlet Fever, Quinsey,

let Ferer, Quinsey, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

IFA liberal discount made to dealers and physicians.

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore. ¹¹ C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatentine. Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft. H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo. James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh,

T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan, J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville,

Perin & Hall, Northville,
Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Julius Dean, Pontiac,
Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,

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

49-1y

MANUFACTORY.
THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their 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 last they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above discount of the public for the public for the above discount of the public for the from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is

cloth they have made for the last three months is 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 3½ cents per yard for fulled cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of certificates might be asses.

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 cents per yard for inited ciota finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public no-tice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above

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

Ann Arbor. (lower town) May 29 1842. 9 If any wish to have their wool worked with-

Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay-ment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attend-ed 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 tween Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor. branch of business, and many have encouraged us. The above is from the Sener by their patronage during the last year. We now invite ail 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 21 milest west of

Ann Arbor, on the Huron.
S. W. FOSTER, & CO.
Scio, April 30, 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTEEN 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 re-fitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on ner. the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

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

S. D. WOODWORTH.

Murder & Suicide!

PASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Cheapest Store in town—"New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap cash Store" 'Buffalo Cheap Store' led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they aut 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 DASSING your streets a few days since, I was

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.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

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

arge and general stock of Dve Woods & Dye Stuffs. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic 120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods, do Alum, 6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol,

4 do Blue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,
500 lbs. Extract Logwood,
600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,
300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,)
250 do Powdered Curcuma,

200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, do Aqua Fortis, do Spirits Sea Salts, do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye,

2 cases Lac Dye,
300 lbs, Banquo Tin,
250 do Cream Tartar,
500 do Quereciron Bark.
Together with a complete assortment of all the
minor articles in the trade, to wit:
P.ess Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent
Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling

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

MACHINE CARDS,

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

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

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

GRAVE STONES

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c. THE subscriber has a large assortment of sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, De-

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call, as 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 29-1y

S. PETTIBONE,

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-ver AGUE PILLS.—Parely Vega-table, 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 at-tend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, n as much as he depends upon the merits of

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, n Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way be-The above is from the Seneca Falls and Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority.

ELDRED & CO.
January 12, 1843

46-6m.

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of
Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the
above business in all its branches, (some
of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and

ORNAMENTAL BAINTING

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

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

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

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

RAIL ROAD

28 Pills for 25 Cents.

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

Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they recommend and the stomach and bowels, their action of the bowels, where a cathartic or sperien is indicated, producing action in all cases of topor of the bowels, where a cathartic or sperien is indicated, producing action in all cases of topor of the bowels, where a cathartic or sperien is indicated, producing action is indicated, producing action in all cases of topor of the bowels sess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practising physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.—Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never afals to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—23 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use—23 pills for 25 cents are persede every pill in use—3 pills for 25 cents or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do notwith the torpid organs; throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do notwith. Standing the great show of words and fictitious certificates. We are determined to let these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we sak is, for a fair and impartial tral. 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 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 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 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 children, for words and fictious certificates. We are determined to let these pills at a discussion of the proposition o

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, Teachers' Seminary

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL. [A competent assistant will supply the place of Miss HAMMOND, who has left town to teach.]
THE thirteenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 28, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to ue 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 ap-

paratus, minerals, or otherwise.

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

Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.
Turrios in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2,50 to \$3,50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Bouny, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5.00 Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

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

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

MONEY TO BE MADE. THE subscriber would hereby give notice to the farmers of Washtenaw, and the neigh-

boring counties, that he has an Oil Will

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

same quantity.

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

Merchants are requested to send in their seed and exchange for Oil in preference to sending to New York or Boston for it, and thus keep what

money we have in our own State.

[45—tf.]

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 1. 1843.

JOB PRINTING, Office, at the shortest notice, and on the ost reasonable terms.

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

Of Orders by mail promptly filled.

2 1 1 1

Peters Pills.

'Tis fun they say to get well with them,

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.

DR. HALSTED'S

BRISK FILLS.

28 FILLS FOR 25 CENTS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other.

The town and country are alike filled with their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and unrivalled in their results.

Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croup, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumasia, distention of the stomach and howels, ineition of the stomach and howels, ineition of the stomach and howe

possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for lamily use. They have cured many diseases which no other medecine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do posyou 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., Designed, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., P. Owen, M. C. Designed, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., P. Owen, M. C. Designed, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., P. Owen, M. C. Designed, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., P. Owen, M. C. Designed, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., P. Owen, M. C. Designed, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen, M. C. Designed, N. P. Jacobs, J.

as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not compelled to make a meal. TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York, (Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work,)

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

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

find? I would yield him N. York, sir, if there lie would stay: But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

way.
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 tur ed to bile,
At that unsparing scourge of ills.
By all men known as Peters' Pills.
These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter.

And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all;
For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,

Begin like any rose to bloom. Look hard all who try them continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Messre. Beach & Abel, Board, Including room and washing, from \$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars require of the principal.

Rev. I. M. Wena, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esgrs. 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.

Solution of the school.

Ypsilanti, Aug. 12 1843.

For sale as follows, by Messre. Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Shaw, Lima, J. C. Winaus, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith, Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merriman, Jackson; M. A. Shoenaher. Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton: J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone. Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movi-For sale as follows, by Mesers. Beach & Abel. BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILE (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING,

ROOK BINDING,

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS. TUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general as-

sortment 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, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats, Sugar, Tea and Cof-fee, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. All of which will be sold cheap as the cheap-

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farm-

ers and Mechanics Store

C. J. GARLAND.

N. B. Any goods purchased of him not give ng satisfaction in price and quality can be re-Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7tf

For Sale. ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG,
Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843. 3,000

PLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND, 2 Ann Arber, Upper Town, May 5, 1843 BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the IF SIGNAL OFFICE. EN