SIGNAL OFLIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, Beckley.

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MISCELLANY.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

The subject of Suspension Bridges is one of peculiar interest to the West. The time is hastening on, when the Ohio must be bridged over at different points, to meet the wants of the population that is beginning to throng its banks. Before this time, had our sister state kept pace with Ohio, a bridge would have spanned the stream between Cincinnati and Covington. The amount of travel and trade would have demanded it. But the population on the other side is yet too sparse owing to the malign influence of slavery.

Suspension bridges worked themselves into favor very slowly. In 1300 an attempt was made on a moderate scale in this country, but its success was not such as to induce a speedy repetition of it. It is thought however that it had something to do with the design of the great bridge across the strait of Menai, between Wales and the Island of Anglesea .-The width of the strait at the point of erection was 1000 feet, and the depth of water at high tide, 48 feet. The distance between the points of support of the bridge, is 580 feet, and the flooring is elevated 128 feet above low tide, so that ships may pass under it in full

In 1823, a series of cables, manufactured of iron wire was substituted for the wrought iron chains, previously employed for the support of the road-way; and for this improvemen are indebted to Mr. Seguin, a practical mechanic of Lyons, who constructed a suspension bridge at his own cost, across the Rhone at Tournau. The experiment was repeated, and the improvement universally adopted, and there are now suspension bridges in every part of the continent of Europe.

In 1838, the famous wooden bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount, which had cost \$120,000, was burnt down. The county of Philadelphia purchased the title to the site, & C. Ellet, civil engineer, furnished the design of a suspension bridge. At first his project, on account of its apparent frailty, was ridiculed by some, distrusted by many; but at last, after much inquiry, adopted. The work was 842 feet; the difference between the points of suspension, 357; its width between the parapets, 26; the carriage way, 18 feet wide, and each of the foot-ways, raised 8 inches above the road-way, 4 feet wide. Four granite columns, 30 feet high, 21 square at the base, sustain the bridge. There are 2316 strands of no. 10 wire in the ten cables, which uphold the flooring, and the average strength of the wire, is equal to 51 tons per square inch of section; and the ultimate strength of the ten cables, 2100 tons. The weight of the entire woodwork is 115 tons; and the proper weight of the bridge, sustained by the cables, is 240 tons, a ninth part of the force necessary to break them. On the completion of the bridge, its strength was tested by placing 39 carts and horse, the former loaded each with two tons of stones, on the flooring, while some one or two hundred people were on the footways; but all this weight subjected the cables to but one fifth of the force necessary to break them!-The whole cost of the bridge was \$55,000.

"The peculiar advantages of these structures," says Mr. Ellett, "is due to the power which they furnish of bridging rivers of great breadth, at moderate cost, and without the necessity of intermediate supports. If the breadth of the stream is not over the third of a mile, and the object is sufficient to justify the expense, a bridge may be constructed without the need of a pier in the channel .-When it is expedient, therefore, to avoid obstructing the water-way, or impairing the navigation,-where it is essential to elevate the flooring far above the surface of the river, or where the expense of permanent foundations for the piers will be great, this system will be found to present remarkable claims."

Mr. Ellett shows conclusively, what every man must admit, that wooden bridges over the Mississippi or Ohio, are out of the question. A suspension bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati, might be constructed, he believes, with one pier, and at a cost of only \$150,000, leaving the navigation completely unimpeded. Mr. Ellett truly remarks that "the lightness, for the English market.

grace, and beauty of these structures, when tastefully designed and judiciously applied, can be only adequately appreciated when in place, and the edifice never parts with its beauty -The form it assumes, when first thrown over the stream, is the result of natural laws, which are always in action, and will preserve its position and figure forever."-Philanthro-

FATHER MATTHEW.

In a recent speech at Brooklyn, Long Island, Mr. Lewis Tappan, of New York, stated that, while attending the World's Convention, he had an interview with Father Mathew. and although an old temperance man himself, received the pledge from him anew, and a present of a handsome medal:

Father Matthew stated to him that he was himself induced to take the pledge by the persuasions of one William Martin, who had for a long time been urging him to do so. He was at that time a humble, obscure Catholic priest, and soon after he had signed, he began to preach upon the subject to his little flock. At first, only a few of his congregation came about the neighborhood-then they began to come from places ten fifteen and twenty miles distant. He finally concluded that it would be began to make short excursions about the there, instead of finding four or five hundred two hundred thousand assembled, anxiously awaiting his arrival. His Bishop, seeing the great excitement he was producing, went and remonstrated with him, and told him he was departing from the line of his duty. 'Don't you know, said the Bishop, 'that the publicans do more to sustain our religion than anybody else?' 'Yes,' replied Father Matthew, and I know that your brother is the greatest happiness, and peace of our people, than it is to build up the Roman Catholic Religion.'-Finding that he had nothing but opposition to expect from his Bishop, he immediately wrote to the Pope, who sent him back a highly encouraging letter, with a commission aphim entirely out of the jurisdiction of the Bishop, and made him responsible for his conduct to the Pope alone. Father Matthew told Mr. T. that three-fourths of the people of Ireland had taken the pledge, and that not more than one in five hundred had broken it. The number of Mr. T.'s certificate was 5,-281,921!! In administering the pledge, the people, men, women and children, kneeled down in a row, and the women in rising, would often hold up their babes for Father Matthew to kiss which he invariably did, although their little faces were often rather smutty. He would plough dirt to do good, he said, at any

Hulling Indian Corn .- A valued friend in London, conversant with the corn trade, has the whole product of slave labor every year, mentioned a fact to me that I think may be of to keep it alive. It must plunder the free no small importance to our country. It is an States to this amount. It does! improved method of grinding Indian corn, which, if as successful as my friend thinks, will work great results, particularly to the free States of the West. The improvement consists in hulling the corn before grinding, which is done by passing it through the machine that is used for making pearl barley and split peas. The maize floor that is ground from this hulled corn is said to be vastly nicer than that made by the ordinary process, having less of the grittiness that English people complain of, and it is found to mix well with wheat flour, in bread-making. I hope some experiments will be tried in our country. It is impossible that depriving the kernel of its shell, before grinding, may lessen the liability to sour on the voyage, which is now so great an inconvenience in the exportation of Indian meal. Who can reckon the advantage to our country that would accrue from the discovery of a process by which the flour of Indian corn would be made marketable in England, and could be preserved also from souring on the voyage?- Emancipator.

Commendable Example -It is said that Governor Bouck, in the tour which he has lately made through the eastern counties of the State, has uniformly abstained from partaking of any intoxicating drinks, wherever or by whomsoever offered. This is a noble example-pity there are no more of them.

Clocks for England .- The Liverpool packetship Splendid, now loading at New York, takes out two invoices of clocks, amounting to about forty tons measurement.

Fifty tons of iron were purchased in Philadelphia, the other day, for weights to clocks SELECTIONS.

THE WAR OF SLAVERY OR NORTHERN COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

BY CHARLES T. TORREY. More than sixty years ago, EDMUND BURKE, the great philosophic statesman declared that the lessons of all history proved that slaver was not a self-supporting system. Crime seldom profitable. He who enslaves man must keep him in ignorance, or the slave wil burst his fetters. With little intelligence, and deprived of nearly every motive to industry the slave will do less than the thinking freeman, and his labor will have little skill or enterprise to guide it. Hence the universal ac knowlegement of southern men, that one free laborer does the work of two slaves, with less hardship. Besides, in a slave State labor is disgraceful. No person will work if he can help it, lest he sink to the level of the slave. The labors of the field and the cares of the household are alike thrown upon the slave, to him to receive the pledge-then others who must support himself and his thriftless master. Hence in a slave country one half the people perform little or no productive labor to add to rheir wealth and comforts. One less trouble for him to go to the people than half of the laboring class, of course, are chil it would for the people to come to him, and he dren too young, or persons too infirm to labor. Many more are house and body servants .country, administering the pledge to those Hence, in a State like South Carolina, or in who were willing to receive it. He was those parts of it where free labor is banished then invited to Limerick, and upon arriving hardly one in five of the whole population is a producing laborer. In a free State, like people to speak to, as he expected, there were New York, one in every two persons does the work of an able bodied man. Yet the State valuations show that we in New York only ly one in five worked, we should be growing poorer every year. This is actually true of all the slave labor parts of the South. The only apparent exception is where new lands are cleared up. In the older sections, where distiller in the country, and I know too, that slave labor still prevails, there is an actual loss it is more important to secure the health, and of wealth. The free States are about twice as rich as the slave States, in proportion to their population. The wealth of the free labor section increases faster than the population. while the inhabitants of the slave region increase much faster than its wealth. Free labor makes one richer, slave labor make the the annual productions of the Southern States is less than \$50 dollars to each inhabitant .-Taking Senator Walker's estimate of the cost of maintaining slaves, at \$17 a head, it leaves \$48 each for every free person. Any body, by calculating the cost of maintaining his family, will see that it is not enough to support them. Muchless can it support the reckless extravagance of slaveholders. Hence, though the plantation slaves be half starved. on their peck of corn per week, the slaveholding South cannot live on its own resources .-It is not enough to rob the slave of his manhood, by taking away all right motives to intime. Mr. Tappan asked him what would be dustry, and then to rob him of what little The length of the flooring is movement to the people of Ireland? He an- The slave system must PLUNDER FREE LABOR,

> Do you ask how? Attend to the facts I each year, in foreign countries. How are they exchanges of the country, because he has the in pork, or shoes, or any thing he wants; and I must trust him, till his cotton is sold in Europe, and the money for it comes back in the shape of silk, or iron, or glass, or whatever I may wish to buy. So then, he has the control of the domestic, as well as the foreign exchanges. Hence, this man can command as much credit as he wants, better than any body else, because he raises the real money, (the wheat or cotton,) that must be used to buy foreign goods with, and which lies at the bottom of all business. (2.) This shows the reason why slaveholders have always been anxious to have nothing but the products of slave labor ex ported from the country. They could then control the business of the country, establish an unlimited credit for themselves, at the North, run in debt from 2 to 400 millions beyond their means, and either plunder us 25 to 40 millions

the whole, once in every three to five years | workshop or factory. (7.) The last treaty | hard earnings! The free States, Ireland, all by a general bankruptcy, as they have done, ever since 1812. (3.) Now look at the following facts. By 11 years struggle the seat Don John, of Portigal, at the time that mon- of this Moloch, to whom we and our children of Government was placed between two slave erch held his Court in Brazil, in 1807 or 8.— our interests and our rights, the freedom of States, where freedom of speech and of the Under that treaty a vast and very profitable the press and of speech, our personal safety, press might be cruehed, and the Government trade grew up between Brazil and the free and the purity of our churches alike are made corrupted and controlled by the slave power to States. We sent nearly \$10,000,000 worth the costly sacrifice. How long shall it be so? suit its interests. By the purchase of Florida and Louisiana, and the violent and cruel ramoval of the Indians, the richest lands on the continent was thrown open to slave labor .-By the war of 1812 and its connected measures, the North was deprived of the carrying bidding? John C. Calhoun's! What for?- vote for men, for public office, who for powtrade of Europe, its commerce crippled, and its industry half paralyzed. By the Tariff of goods was immediately destroyed, by discri-1817, the burden of paying 7-8 of the Nati- criminating duties. The price of grain, flour, religion, to the tyrants who have already made onal debt was thrown on the Northern conlumber, pot and pearl ashes, land and labor was sumer of foreign goods, while foreign nations lowered 20 per cent. One manufacturer of pot were excited to shut out Northern products and pearls at Lockport told me it destroyed his from their markets. And finally, by the disgraceful Missouri compromise, the control over | Massachusetts and New York were ruined, and Congress and the Executive was secured to their losses thrown back on the farmers and a freeman's arm, with the lightning of a freeslavery, if its supporters could have wit enough to bribe or frighten one-fifth of the Northern Representatives into supporting must pay for our Brazil sugar, coffee and hides their measures. (4.) What was the result? with cotton, sent to Europe, and exchanged In 1817, the total exports of the United States for British and French goods, sent to Brazil in were over \$60,000,000. Of this, over \$45,- British and French vessels. The American 000,000 consisted of the wheat, flour, pot and farmer, mechanic and ship owner might compearl ashes, lumber, beef, pork, hams, cheese, and other products of the free States. In it! Shall the "white slave" dare assail his 1852-and so on, till now,-when the popula- 'master?' tion of the free States had risen from 4 to 10 millions, the entire exports of the North treaties has secured the admission of slave ultation, the dark day of April 1840, with this amounted to barely 10 or 11 millions, while labor cotton into England and France-and those of the South had risen from 15 to over through France, into nearly all Continental 80 millions! The little Northern produce ex- markets. The last was that of 1831 with ported went chiefly to South America, or France, the real object of which was covered cause. From every part of the land the most

Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, and other

numbers-consent to such a shameless subser-

viency to the interests of despotism. Look

tected, and by changes in the Tariff from 1898

mechanics who had trusted them. Who cared? man's flashing eye and indignant voice, with Slavery got its ends. Henceforward, we the sword of a freeman's power, THE RALLOT plain of the loss of bread. But slavery willed Take one more example. A long series of cantrasting with feelings of gratitude and excountries more remote, being shut out from all up by the paltry 'indemnity' of 5 millions. cheering news was given. In the morning retain our capital stock, and add about 41 per the great markets of Europe, where we bought which gave it a name. What were its terms? another familiar meeting of friends, preceded our imported goods; while the products of We agreed to take off our duties on French by a meeting for prayer, took place at 9 o'clock, slave labor found free access to all these mar- wines, brandies and silks. (Intemperance came kets, and were alone used in paying for them. in upon us like a flood, and the country was ning session. I will not speak of the names (5.) How did it happen? I reply, the entire drained of its resources to pay for silks and of friends now. You will find a roll of the power of our Government, by whichever par- other luxuries.) France in return, took off delegates with my to-morrow's letter. Print ty it has been wielded, has been constantly em- her duties on slave labor corrow. The cot- it, and let the people see what sort of men ployed to bring it about, from 1816 to this ton sent to France increased nine fold in three hour, Four out of five of the Presidents, years! The news of the treaty raised the price of cotton S cents a pound, in one hour, public officers, who have shaped our laws and raised the value of slaves in the breeding States treaties have been slaveholders, and they have 3 to 400 dollars apiece; stopped the abolition debate in the Virginia and Kentucky legislashaped them to make slave labor as profitable as they could; and then, to enable it to pluntures; revived the internal slave trade, led to called the meeting to order in the GREAT TENT the anothe death; Brings of greeden one the vipoth of the water of the place The acres The acres The acres interest of the North, at the expense of all ed through the National Slave Markets at tre of the city. It is more than 100 feet in Washington) to the cotton growing States, diameter. Seats are provided for about 3000 the rest, and by the bribe of office, the slave power has made Northern Federalists and between 1832 and 1838, accompanied by all the persons, and they are filled at this opening ses Republicans, Democrats and Whigs-all par- horrors of sundered families, broken hearts, and sion! There must be more than 1000 deleties that numbered slaveholders among their bodily sufferings, that mark this infernal gates now here. Large numbers more will traffic every where on earth. To meet the necessities of the slave traders and cotton at a few facts. In 1828, there were 1425 Nor- growers a horde of new banks were created, thern vessels employed in trade with the Brit- (on Northern capital, chiefly;) vast tracts of of our principles. After prayer, by the Rev. ish West Indies, (which were the enterports land were thrown into market; the fever of Mr. Snyder, of Monroe Co., a Committee on of a vast commerce with other nations.) The over credit and speculation encouraged to its Nominations was appointed, consisting of S. goods sent them were chiefly the products of utmost extent. Cotton rose to 18 cents a P. Chase, Esq. of Ohio, Chairman, R. B. Be-New England, New York, New Jersey and pound. Slaves were worth 12 to \$1800 a Pennsylvania. The slaveholders led on by piece in the shambles. The banks loaned vania, Owen Lovejoy of Illinois, Williams of Calhoun, complained that their sugar, rice, their entire resorces, and private men their Indiana, Asa Walker of Maine, Henry B. after much inquiry, adopted. The work was finished, January 1st, 1842, after the labor of moles sess and rum (or slavery) were not pro- hoarded treasures to negro traders and cotton. Stanton of Massachusetts, Elijah Miller of and land speculators: the South run in debt Vermont, S. M. Booth of Conn., Schuyler swered, very significantly, (for he is a man of also, of its earnings, or it must die. For this to 1426, the North was almost wholly cut off more than \$400,000,000 to the North. States Hoes of New Jersey, H. Dresser, Esq. and the first than the f few words,) "They will get equal laws sir." system of robbing and fraud never did and from those markets for its goods; the number lent their credit to get money from Europe Henry H. Garnett, of New York. While never can earn an honest living! Slavery of vessels employed in the trade reduced from for the same dark business, and the nation re- they were absent, on motion of W. L. Chapneeds at least 30 millions of dollars more than 1325 down to less than 450; and we obliged joiced in its 'prosperity,'-a bloated prosperity lin of N. Y., the following resolve was unanto pay for our West India goods by bills of based on the groans and sweat and tears and exchange drawn against Southern cotton, sent blood of \$50,000 victims of the internal traffic to Europe! Again. In 1820, over 350 sail in men's bodies and souls, and 1,500,000 more of candidates for the Presidency and Vice of American vessels were employed in the compelled to ceaseless toil in the cotton and Presidency, each State be entitled to as many shall now give. Note (1.) We buy about trade with Ireland, carrying the products of the sugar fields of the South. When was ava- delegates as she has members of the Electo-\$1,00,000,000 worth of clothing, food, drinks, free States, (chiefly provisious,) to her people. rice ever glutted? Greedy of more gain, sla- ral College, and that the delegations from iron, glass, crockery, tools, and other goods. and bringing back Irish linens, kerseys, and very stretched its credit to the utmost, when, State be requested to designate persons to act other goods. By similar changes in our Ta- in 1837, the cottons of India, Egypt and Bra- in behalf of those districts not represented paid for? Not by silver and gold. A single riff, directed by the South, this whole trade zil began to compete with our American blood especially appointed for that purpose, and to year wold drain the nation of its last penny. was destroyed! DANIEL O'CONNELL stated, produce, the price fell suddenly 100 per cent. designate two delegates at large from their We do it by exchanging the products of our at a Repeal meeting at Belfast, in 1841, that the buble of our prosperity burst, slavey swallabor for these goods. Now, the man that it turned \$20,000 Irishmen out of employment lowed up in its bankrupteres the resources of raises the wheat or cotton with which I pay and covered the most flourishing part of the the nation, and such desolation filled the for English broadcloths, or French silks, has 'Green Isle' with desolation. We know that land as war, even, with all its horrors, never in his hand the real money I must use to pay four years after not an American vessel enter- wrought. Yet who did not applaud the for them. I must buy his wheat or cotton on ed an Irish port, and not a dollar's worth of French treaty of 1831? So it is with all our his terms. If he chooses to ask pay in ad- our provisions or other goods entered an Irish- treaties, all our taries and other laws. Slavevance, one or two years, I must give it, or go man's home. What say you, sons of Ireland, ry is always the only gainer, free labor the onwithout my coat, and my wife must go with- to the curses American (slavery has brought ly loser. Search and see! Take a few conout her silk gown. He controls the foreign on your native land? (6.) Since 1816, there nected facts. The largest and oldest Book have been about 163 treaties made by our seller now living told me that his average only thing by which they can be made. And Government to regulate our trade and inter- losses, in Southern trade for 40 years, had then, I must pay him for his cotton or wheat course with foreign nations. Thirteen out of exceeded 20 per cent. on his sales. The loss every 17 of our ambassadors and others who in his Northern business was less than 2 per made them have been slaveholders, and they cent.! One of the oldest living importers of have shaped them to their liking. Conse- dry goods stated his Southern losses at 25 to quently, not one of them of any importance, 30 per cent; his Northern and Western losses has had any reference to the interests of the at 5. This is the experience af all classes North, or of free labor. They have all, or of business men. The aggregate, in any ten nearly all, had for their sole subject the en- years, thus plundered from the people of the largement of free markets in all the world, for free lubor States is not less than \$500,000,- B. Hudson of Ohio. cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, the products uoo, all of which goes to make up for the of slave labor, and the exclusion of Northern pauperism of slave labor. This is a sample products from those markets, and the destruc- of only one or two of the many modes in congratulating us on the aspects of the cause tion of Northern commerce, so as to bring the which slavery makes its control over the Gov- and of the meeting. Judge King is rather a price of the wages of free labor down to the ernment a blessing to itself, and a curse to short man, but large frame and head, with a level with slave labor. For this our Govern- the people who live by honesty, by the sweat broad, commending forehead. His voice is ment has strained every nerve. For this it of their brows, and labor of their our own tenor, full and sweet. He presides with great now has 24 diplomatic agents in Europe, while hands. 'Democracy,' ever prating of 'human dignity and efficiency. not one line has ever been written, not an am- rights' and 'Whigism,' ever loud in professions A Business Committee was chosen, consist-

ever made for the benefit of free labor, was countries, are made to contribute, in tears and negotiated by Hon. Mr. Hill, of Buffalo, with bloody sweat to build up the bloody throne, of grain, flour, pot and pearl ashes, lumber and Are you a slave, son of New York, son of manufactures to Brazil, in exchange for her Ireland, son of freedom, that you will cling sugars, rice, coffee, etc. Either party could to pro-slavery sects that barter religion in its terminate the treaty by a year's notice. Who truth, Christ in his members, for a little of gave it? The United States! At whose the gold stolen from the slave? That you The result shows. The market for Northern er will barter your interests and rights? Oh cease to sacrifice yourself, your country, your one half the laboring men of the nation ionorant, sensual, brutish slaves, and who exultingly proclaim the coming of the day when entire business. Hundreds of merchants in Me, the same accursed system shall spread over all the land! Answer them with the might of

From the Albany Weekly Patriot.

NATIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION. About 5 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, we reached Buffilo, and found it already thronged with the delegates from the various States from Maine to Illinois. We could not help day of glory. In the evening over 150, from 10 different States, assembled for familiar social conversation in regard to the state of the which confirmed the impressions of our eveconstitute the elite of Liberty's gathering hosts, Such men are not to be conquered!-Whatever they attempt will BE ACCOMPLISH -

At 10 o'clock, ALVAN STEWART, Esqu. Chairman of the Liberty National Committee. come in a few hours.

Mr. Stewart made a few forcible remarks, congratulating the Convention on the progress ment of Michigan, Dr. Lemoyne of Pennsy!imously adopted.

Resolved, That in voting on the selection

This settled the question of the mode of voting on the great business of the meeting. The Committee on Nominations reported as

For President. LEICESTER KING, of Ohio. For Vice President. Gen. SAMUEL FESSENDEN of Maine, Judge Titus Hutchinson of Vermont, Hon. WILLIAM JACKSON of Massachusetts, Judge THOMAS C. LOVE of New York, SAMUEL McFARLAND of Pennsylvania, SAMUEL LEWIS Esq. of Ohio, Dr. CHARLES V. DYER of Illinois, WM. H. BURLEIGH Esq. of Connecticut. For Secretaries.

LINNARUS P. NOBLE of New York, ELIZUR WRIGHT, jr. of Mass., CHARLES B. RAY of New York, Owen LOVEJOY of Ill., TIMOTHY

Judge King, on being introduced to the meeting, made a brief and excellent address,

bassador sent out, since 1806 or 7, 'to any of 'more favorable' views in respect to the ing of Alvan Stewart, Wm. L. Chaplin, Wm. country, to get a market for any article raised slave and his friends, combine in unholy league Goodell, S. P. Chase, and H. C. Taylor, of a year, in the shape of bad debts, or reb us of by a Northern farmer, or made in a Northern with slavery, to plunder the freeman of his Ohio; Henry B. Stanton of Massachusetts; Burleigh, and S. M. Booth of Connecticut .-The report of the Committee, is sufficient test of their ability and clearness of vision.

SAMUEL LEWIS, of Cincinnati, being very loudly called for, addressed the Convention. Lewis is a Yankee, by birth. His ancestors are from Sciluate, in the old Plymouth colony. He is nearly six feet high. His countenance is open and cheerful. The dark, thoughtful eye, and broad, high forehead would mark the great THINKER and imaginative speaker, if you saw him among strangers .-He eloquently contrasted the condition of the popular sentiment on the slavery question in 1776 to '90, and now. Then, our Constitution and the action of Government pleaged the untion to the speedy extinction of slavery; and now, the Slave States have forfeited these pledges, and the Free States have consented to give slavery the control of the appointing and Legislative powers of our Government, and made millions of laboring poor to be most degraded bondmen.

In the course of the morning, George W. Clark and Charles A. Wheaton delighted the audience with Liberty songs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The great tent is crowded to its utmout capacity. There are not less than 3,500 people here scated. How shall the throng be accomodated to- night and to-morrowl

Prayer by Rev. John Keep, of Ohio. The Business Committee reported in part-(see below.) Stephen S. Foster rose, and asked leave to speak. A very needless effort to prevent him from speaking, consum'd half an hour. He then made a capital address, defining his position-declaring that if the Liberty Party would pledge itself not to return the fugitive slave, or to suppress the efforts of the slave to gain his freedom by force, he should support it, as far as he could sustain any political body. Abby Kelly followed him, in some pointed remarks about the wickedness of abolitionists contending with each other .-They were both warmly aplauded-The first resolve was passed. The second was debated by Messrs. Torrey, Alvan Stewart and Prof.

Nevins, of Ohio. I wil! not speak of Mr. Torrey's developement of the democratic policy of the Liberty party. Mr. Stewart was in his happiest vein. The people laughed at his quaintness, wept at his pathos, and thought of his bold and energetic exhibitions of the atrocity of supporting the slave system by our religious influence and at the ballot box. The resolve was then passed, and George W. Clark sung Whittier's Stanzas for the Times.' The whole immense audience united in

"The indignant answer, No!"

ne Novien of snoula have said that S. S. Foster denounced the National A. S. Society, and its apologies for continued support of pro slavery churches and parties. Miss Kelly, in conversation, expressed equal indignation at the views sent forth in that paper.

The third resolve being under consideration GARNET, of Troy, poured forth a flood of fire and logic-a consumation quite natural to him. The evening session was devoted to addresses. Galusha Legan by a prayer. I cannot criticise prayers. I hear eloquent ones in this Convention, judged by the common rules of eloquence. But an ELOQUENT PRAYER is one that reaches the ear of God! If it comes from a pure and humble heart, then God is pleased. If not, it is sounding brass. The prayers and whole spirit of this immense gathering are hearty-breathe the spirit of deep devotion and duty. Every thing is very cheerful, full of hope and joy. Liberty men are refreshing themselves in this great meeting, to renew their toils in the conflict with more

Geo. Fessenden, of Portland, begins the meeting. He is a large, port'y man, with a full, clear voice. He speaks loudly, but with the air of a man of cool judgment, decided character, and high-toned Christian principle. Such he is. Any party might be proud of such a man. What am I doing? Look back, reader! I have been commending every speaker, as I know not how great and good. Be patient, reader! We have more great inteilects, real statesmen, eloquent orators, and pure patriots in this great Convention than ever met before in one body since the days of '76. It is the largest and best of all our Antislavery Conventions. There are some pure spirits that I regret to find absent. Smith, Birney, Morris, Earle and Jay are absent .-Francis Jackson, Loring, Philips and Garrisson are not here, though I believe in spirit and heart they are now with the Liberty party. God grant that we may not find one of the old and faithful friends of Liberty opposing us hereafter.

JOHN PIERPONT, of Boston, then addressed the Convention in his own strain of argument and poetry. The resolves below in relation to nullifying the (supposed) provisions for the return of fugitive slaves are from his pen. His argument our readers will have in full, as reported by the Daily Gazette.

I have been looking up again from my paper. Here are not less than 5000 people, silent as the grave, hanging on Pierpont's lips -slilent, save at intervals when the rejoicing, approving spirit of the audience bursts forth a shout of applause. No wonder the maddened pro-slavery politicians of this city are swearing! Poor men! "Othello's occupation" will soon "be gone." Pro-slavery priests and pol- ed by State authority. iticians must soon emigrate to a Southern elime, or sink to deserved infamy and con- and nation thus pledged, was nobly redeemed

S. S. Brown of Maine, Chauncy Cook of Ill., rather a portion of them tried to do the work ral of the States, and by the adoption of the Samuel Lewis then moved that every man, Mr. Williams of Indiana. Titus Hutchinson of slavery by preventing the election of the and S. M. Bigelow, Vt., S. Hoes of New tent, under which this magnificent meeting territory North West of the river Ohio, then SELVES TO DO ALL IN THEIR POWER TO SECURE Jersey, R. B. Bement of Michigan, Wm. H. convenes, on the Park, the only suitable place in the city for it. But the majority had "sober second thoughts" of what THE PROPLE would think of it. They have dured to suppress the liberty of the people by breaking up peaceable temperance and anti-slavery meetmurmurs of the people are deep and loud. If these poor political babes are old enough to learn, let them go to school, and learn to think what will be their position in 1848, in the view of any body who takes the trouble to recall their names from the obscurity of insignificance into which they will sink. Stop! Chase, of Ohio, is following Pierpont in eloquent vindication of the Constitution from the charge of sanctioning the return of the fugitive. Galusha nobly vindicates the doctrines of Pierpont's resolve, in bold and eloquent words. And here comes WARD-Samuel R. Ward-the young (he is only 26 (reasoning poetical giant. My calm judgment is that he possesses the most commanding intellec among the people of color in the United States. Few men of any color or clime can compare with him. He is now vindicating the SUPREMACY OF THE DAW OF GOD OVER all human laws, with a clearness of illustration and purity of language, and felicity of allusion and figure that mark the great, educated intellect. Yet he now speaks on the spur of the moment, on a resolve he never saw or hears till an hour since. Hs voice is very powerful-it's clear, ringing sounds fill the great tent, hold the audience rapt, and echoes round the squares. Now the discussion is interrupted to hear from Wheaton the "Slave mother's Lament." It diffuses over the vast audidience the tender spirit it breathes in its sentiment, and in George W. Clark's most appropriate music. There are men weeping on whose faces tears are strange visitants.

Prof. Hudson, of Ohio, follows, recalling the facts of the past, that show how vast the changes that have passed over the public mind in ten brief years. Now he describes the work of slavery in striking out of being the very idea that man has any rights derived from the hands of his Creator. He speaks with much power; his voice is powerful; his manner graceful; his language choice and eloquent; and his grasp of intellect is strong .-Yet the audience evidently feel that Hudson, the learned Professor, the educated man, is in all points inferior to Ward-the self educated vouth. Hush! an allusion to the "Old Man Eloquent" calls forth a shout from the audience! What a hold that noble man has upon the hearts of the people! Ah, Mr. Albany Argus, you'll find that some deeper cause than the superior courtesy of the "Democratic" party accounts for the enthusiasm that hlended all parties in the reception of one who to bestow. He is an abolitionist! Gop be praised, that is now a title to man's applause; a passport to the hearts of the people.

Pierpont's preamble and resolves are again read, and adopted by a RISING VOTE, BY THE ENTIRE CONVENTION, and with a burst of ap-

Yours truly, THE EDITOR. N. B .- The New School Presbyterians have just given notice of a meeting to protest against the action of the late General Assem bly, and to organize a rebellion against its wicked bowing down to the dark spirit of sla-

RESOLVES.

Being assembled in Convention as the Repesentatives of the Liberty Party in the United States, and feeling it incumbent on us to set forth clearly and fully the principles which govern us, and the purposes which we seek to accomplish-and this, the rather, because those principles and purposes have been misunderstood, and either ignorantly or maliciously represented: be it, therefore.

1. Resolved, That the Liberty Party has not been organized for any purpose by interested politicians, but has arisen from among the people in consequence of a conviction, hourly gaining ground, that no other party in the country represents the true principles of American Liberty, or the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the Liberty Party has not been organized merely for the overthrow of slavery; its first decided effort must indeed be directed against slaveholding, as the grossest and most revolting manifestations of despotism; but it will, also, carry out the principle of equal rights into all its practical consequences and applications, and support every measure conducive to individual and so-

cial freedom.
3. Resolved, That the Liberty party is not a sectional, but a national party; has not originated in a desire to accomplish a single object, but in a comprehensive regard to the great interests of the whole country: is not a new party or a third party, but is the party of 1778, reviving the principles of that memorable era, and striving to carry them into practical appli-

4. Resolved, That it was understood in the times of the Declaration and the Constitution, that the existence of slavery in some of the States, was in derogation of the principles of American Liberty, and a deep stain upon the character of the country; and the implied faith of the States and the nation was pledged that slavery should never be extended beyond its existing limits; but should be gradually and yet, at no distant day, wholly abolish-

5. Resolved, That the faith of the States

Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the woman and child RISE UP AND PLEDGE THEMthe only territory of the United States, and THEIR ELECTION. The whole of the immense consequently the only territory subject, in this the vast regions which now compose the states ings in the market-house square. But the Territory of Wiskonsan; and an incapacity to bear any other than freemen was impressed measures of the party. Then came a song, upon the soil itself.

6. Resolved, That the faith of the States and Nation thus pledged, has been shamefully violated by the omission, on the part of many of the States, to take any measures whatever for the abolition of slavery within their respective limits; by the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of Louisiana and Florida, by the legislation of Congress; by the protection afforded by national legislation and negotiation to slaveholding in American vessels on the high sens employed in the coastwise slave traffic; and by the extension of slavery far beyond its original limits by acts of Congress, by admitting new slave States into the Union.

7. Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which confer extraordinary political power on the owners of slaves, and therefore constitutes 250,000 slaveholders, in the slave States, a privileged aristocracy; and the provision for the reclamation of fugitives from service, are anti-republican in their character, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, and ought to be abol-

3. Resolved, That the operation of the first of these provisions is seen in the growth of class of laborers. About \$30,000 of his propa power in the country, hostile to free institution, to free labor, and to freedom itself, which is appropriately denominated the SLAVE in the benefactions of the departed friend of

9. (Pierpont's.) Whereas, The Convention of the United States is a series of Agreements. Covenants and Contracts between the people of the United States-each with all. and all with each: and whereas, it is a principle of universal morality, that the moral laws of the Creator are paramount to all human laws-or, in the language of an Apostle, that "we ought to obey Gop rather than man"; and whereas, the principle of Common Law-that any contract, covenant or agreement to do an act derogatory to natural right, is vitiated and annulled by its inherent immorality-has been recognized by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who in a recent case expressly holds that "any contract that rests upon such a basis is void': and whereas, the third clause of the second Section of the fourth Article of the Constitution of the United States-when construed as providing for the surrender of fugitive slavesdoes "rest upon such a basis," in that it is a contract to rob a man of a natural right to his Therefore

Resolved, That we hereby give it to be understood by this Nation and the World, that as abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hope for it in our conformity to the LAWS or Gop, and our respect for the RIGHTS OF MAN, we owe it to the Sovereign of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as private citizens or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and treat the 2nd Section of the 4th Article of that Instrument, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as ur-TERLY NULL AND VOID, and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon. or sworn, to support it.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31. 1843.

Last evening the assembly numbered more than 5000. This morning, when the mere gazers are gone, there are more than 2,500 men and some 500 women present nearly 2,100 of whom are members and friends from out of this city. We shall not be able to secure any thing like a complete list of this vast mass of people. 1 wish here to expose the knavery of the papers of this city. They report, as adopted by the Convention, resolves that have never been before it, or which have been rejected by even the business committee. The Gazette has things of this sort.

In the early part of the session a long and very valuable letter from Gerrit Smith-which he readers of the Patriot will have next week -was read. It was received with acclamations. The delegates from each State then assembled, each State by itself, in the centre of the tent, and proceeded to select the candidates for the highest offices. All the free States, except New Hampshire, were represented by quite full delegations. Letters from JAMES G. BIRNEY-leaving his name at the disposal of the Convention-and from Will-LIAM JAY, declining a nomination in Mr. Birney's favor, and expressing a cordial devotion to the Liberty party. These noble letters will leave little to regret, save that we could not have both of them for Presidents! They speak the language not of ambition, not of office seekers, not of parzans, but of TRUE GREAT-

The Convention then proceeded to the vote. Judge Hutchinson, of Vermont, and General Fessenden, of Maine, were appointed tellers. The entire number of votes-148-was given on the first ballot.

For President, JAMES GILLESPIE BIRNEY, Of Michigan. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, Of Ohio. The announcement of the result was receiv-

J. F. Lemoyne and Robert Hanman of Penn.; tempt. The Common Council of the city, or by the voluntary abolition of slavery in seve ed with a shout that made the welkin ring. multitude rose up at the word, and again the respect, to the control of Congress-by which welkin rang out with the cheers of the true-Ordinance slavery was forever excluded from bearted. The Convention then united with Rev. Mr. Keep, of Ohio, in thanksgiving for of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and the the unanimity of our proceedings, and prayer for the blessing of God upon the objects and the words written for the occasion by Elizur Wright, jr., and the music, written on the stand, by George W. Clark, who sung it with great effect. Next week we shall try to give both the words and music to our readers.

> The friends of freedom every where will rejoice that the names of our old, tried, faithful men are again placed on the banner of the hosts of freedom. They have bore our banner well, and they are wo thy to bear it up before the nation-before the world. For some time little but congratulations occupied the assembly.

> In the afternoon, the Convention took up the resolves and passed upon many of them with perfect unanimity. The resolve in regard to the departure of the beloved Firch, of Michigan, to his reward, called forth deep emotion. As a characteristic incident in the history of this noble spirit, Mr. Bement, of Michigan, stated that Mr. Fitch, by way of giving employment to fugitive slaves, had entered on the erection of a large brick meeting house in Marshall, at his own expense, by their labor alone. It was not quite completed at his death, but he made provision for its completion from his estate, by the same erty is devoted to the cause of benevolence .-The cause of the enslaved shares most largely humanity.

The Finance Committee reported that \$500 be raised for the expenses of the Convention, and for circulating through the press the proceedings of the Convention. In the course of an hour our friend Alvan Stewart raised over \$550 on the spot. This was the most amusing scene in the Convention. It is hoped that in addition to the 10,000 copies of the proceedings to be thus scattered, that the Liberty men in each State will take other measures to circulate the document very wide

The evening session brought again the throng of over 5000. The day meetings num bered over 3,500, both morning and afternoon. The numerous resolves before the Convention were acted on rapidly. Owen Lovejoy the brother of the Martyr, gave an account of his recent persecutions for discharging the duties of common humanity towards two poor colored women; one of them a woman 60 years of age, who had been most brutally outraged by a tyrant, beaten with a hickory stick thronged audience could not suppress shouts of indignation at the brutal laws of Illinois .-Stanton poured forth a torrent of eloquence. He was in one of his very happiest moods .-Wit and argument, eloquence and poetry, wrought into a beautiful Mosaic, delighted the audience and called forth their enthusiastic

A song from George W. Clark-Whittier's "Yankee Girl"-was sung with great effect. He was followed by S. S. Foster, in a speech designed to lead all sorts of aboliionists to united effort. The 'Tetotal Antislavery pledge," so called, which he read to the meeting, called forth the loud applauses of the audience. The resolve in regard to REPEAL was then reported, and John Roberts. of Lockport, an Irishman by birth, a Repealer and true Liberty man, addressed us with great force. He is a farmer; un-educated, but possessing a clear intellect, and full of fire and eloquence. The call for Miss Kelley, however, was so loud that he was cut short in the midst. She then took the stand, and addressed the meeting in a strain of great eloquence, holding the large audience in mute attention. Her remarks were well received, with few exceptions. Some of the "New Organization" friends in New England were somewhat grieved at her allusions to old contests in that region. But they were passed over, and the resolve of conciliation, with others relative to the rights of our colored friends, and those of courtesy to the citizens and authorities of Buffalo, were adopted.

Judge King then addressed the meeting in a strain of eloquence and power that delighted the audience, late as it was-nearly 10 o'clock Friday morning. His speech will be fully reported.

The Convention is over. God smile upon its labors, and hasten the deliverance of the millions of the bondmen!

Fanny Elssler .- There are fools in Bussels -where those heautiful carpets are manufactured. The London Sunday Times says:-

"Fanny Elssler has arrived from the Continent. A new ballet is in preparation for her. The success which she has met with in Brussels is almost unprecedented, and the enthusiasm of the public was so heightened of her last performance, that 30 young beaux unyoked her carriage on her quitting the theatre and drew their favorite to the hotel. The Reunion Lyrique came forward with gallantry, and serenaded "the fair Elssler," as the Americans call her, when the denseus made thanked the artists."

The first bank in America was established by the legislature of South Carolina, in 1712. lent out at interest.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1845.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS.

OF OHIO. For Governor.

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF SAGANAW. For Lieutenant Governor. LUTHER F. STEVENS.

OF KALAMAZOO. For Representatives to Congres FIRST DISTRICT, A. L. PORTER, OF WAYNE. SECOND DISTRICT, R. B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN. THIRD DISTRICT.

STATE LEGISLATURE. For Senators,

WILLIAM CANFIELD,

OF MACOMB.

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 23d of Sept. at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating three Representatives to the State Legislature, and to transact such other business as may come before the Convention. It is earnestly hoped that each and all the true friends of Liberty in all the Towns in the County, will nerrouse to convention. Let not one wait for, or depend upon another, but all come to attend an all-day Convention of the friends of Liberty both to hear, and to be heard. Come friends, come, 'et us awake, and be up and doing! Every thing for our cause looks encouraging. Our friends of the Empire state talk confidently of having from 20 to 25,000 LIBERTY VOTERS this fall, and shall the Peninsula state fall short of this according to her population? Genius of Liberty forbid it!!-While CALHOUN and CLAY, noted SLAVEHOLD-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,) Central R. B. REXFORD, THOS. McGEE. Com.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY LIBERTY CON-

VENTION.

The friends of Liberty and Northern rights in Livingston County will meet in Convention, at the village of Howell on Thursday the 28th day of Sept. inst. at one o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating two candidates for the Legislature, and also to effect a more n said County. FRIENDS, AWAKE!! In union there is strength. Let us combine our efforts to resist oppression whether from Foreign or Domestic foes. Our interest, as well as Humanity, calls for action: let us respond at the Ballot Box.

> E. F. GAY, RICHARD SUTON. JOSEPH SEXTON, "SAMUEL HUBBARD. ADAM ROHRABACHER, ELI CARPENTER, ELISHA COOK, JOHN R. NEELY.

The Editors have both been sick duing the past week, and utterly unable to write any thing for the paper. We regret his the less, however, inasmuch as our colimns are chiefly filled with the most important matters from the pen of C. T. Torry .-His lively and animated style will be rather pleasing to our readers, accustomed, as they are, to our sedate and matter-of-fact way of expressing our views. The NATIONAL CON-VENTION was a glorious one and will add an immediate and powerful impulse to the cause. her appearance at the balcony, and gratefully The idea that the Liberty party is a mere temporary organization, will not be believed any longer!

OF Next week we shall publish the of-It issued £13,000 in bills of trust, which were ficial proceedings of the National Convention in full.

OF Do not fail to read "THE WAR OF SLAVERY ON NORTHERN COMMERCE and Ag-RICULTURE." When you have read it once, read it again, and weigh well the mass of testimony presented there.

(In a letter declining an invitation to an anti-slavery celebration of the First of August, John Quincy Adams took occasion to express his deep interest in the Anti-slavery cause. In reference to the the movement in England, the aged patriot says:

"Of that undertaking, Clarkson himself has written the history. He has shown in what small beginnings it commenced, by what slow and almost imperceptible progress it advanced -by what interests, prejudices and passions it was perpetually obstructed. How many years it was before it could obtain admission to the hall of legislation in the British House of Commons. How, in the meantime, it had been silently making its way to the hearts of the British people. How many struggles of ar gument and of eloquence it had to encounter, before it could lay prostrate all opposition at its feet-and how this emanation of the Christian faith, after waiting eighteen hundred years for its development, came down at last like a mighty flood, and is even now under the red cross of St. George, overflowing from the white cliffs of Albion, and sweeping the slave trade and slavery from the face of the terraqueons globe.

People of that renowned Island! children of the land of our forefathers, proceed, proceed in this glorious career, till the whole earth shall be redeemed from the greatest curse that ever has afflicted the human race-proceed, until millions upon millions of our brethren of the human race are restored to the rights with which they were endowed by your and their Creator, but of which they have been robbed by ruffians of their own race, shall send their choral shouts of redemption to the skies in blessings upon your names. Oh! with what pungent mortification and shame must I confess, that in the transcendant glories of that day, our names will not be associated with yours! May Heaven, in mercy, grant that we may be spared the deeper damnation of seeing our names recorded, not among the liberators, but with the oppressors of mankind."

ONE IDEA.

Is it better to have one idea or no idea at all? Is it better to pursue one distinct object, or a thousand fanciful ones? The old parties accuse the liberty party of having one idea. What have they? Visions-dreams. Now,a monster rises before them, a Bank, perhapsis admired for a moment and then annihilated. Anon some other bugbear-it may be a Sub-Treasury-appears, and is soon brushed away. And if, perchance, they get a gimpse of something real, it goes the way of the others. -Nothing is permanent. Every thing is unset-

The liberty party on the other hand, have one bold, distinct, momentous, idea. It is fundamental, not only to the existence of the party, but to the nation. In the free States, this is undisputed, undispu'able. To this idea all others are as vapor. As is the idea of existence to man so is this to the nation.

Men of this idea have no occasion to be ashamed when they are sneered at by shallow pated or prejudiced politicians, who cannot comprehend its importance and whose only argument is a sneer. Conscious of its magnitude they have only to go forward, and the establishment of the great principle of equal liberty will ultimately crown their effort .-Liberty Standard.

A Southern Whig, who is writing letters rom New England to the Charl ry-a Calhoun paper-avows his determination-and says such is the general feeling of southern Whigs-to support Mr. Calhoun as his next choice after Henry Clay. This shows what Liberty men have proved by a thousand other facts, that instead of being Whigs or Democrats, the population south of Mason and Dixon's line should have no other name but slaveocrats, as slavery is the great interest-the test question with them in politics. There cannot be two men in the nation more unlike at this time, on other great interests, of which we hear so much at the North, permanent organization of the Liberty Party | than Calhoun and Clay; yet, let a man opposed to the peculiar institution be nominated by the Democrats-there is no danger of that however-and the whole body of Southern locos would wheel in for the support of Clay, with a United States Bank, a high Protective Tariff, Assumption of State Debts, and all other Whig humbugs; for their visionary scheme of Free Trade, which they are as much opposed to as any body-and the other hobbies of their leaders, are all secondary considerations, - Essex Transcript.

> Thurlow Weed, editor of the Albany Journal, now travelling in Europe, in a letter dated Liverpool, gives the following account of what he saw in one of the rooms of the Colegiate Institution of that city:

In Room No. 25, is what the proprietor has very appropriately called "The Happy Family." It is a large carge, in which a Family of upwards of 100 in number, made up of cats, rats, hawks, starlings, owls, doves, monkeys, mice, squirrels, porcupines, rabbits, &c. &c., dwell together in perfect amity, and manifest for each other much and mutual affection. When I went in, a large grimalkin was asleep and four huge rats lay reposing upon her back, while her kittens and two young rats were at their gambols about the old folks! An owl was feeding a startling with fresh meat .-These animals are very playful and the birds are musical. It is an assimilation of hostile natures which fulfils much scripture. This room attracts and delights all visitors. A

and is not unlike to tempt him to cross the At-

Wheat is selling in this place at 56 cents per

LETTER FROM S. B. TREADWELL. JACKSON, Sept. 4, 1848.

Dear Brethren in the cause of Liberty:-Having observed the columns of the "Signal" considerably occupied of late, I have not thought it best for some time to ask a place for any thing I had to say upon the interests of that cause which I hope and trust will lie near my heart till it ceases to beat.

Having recently, however, witnessed among a portion of our practically pro-slavery fellow-citizens, extraordinary manifestations of interest in our long wronged, and oppressed Irish Brethren; and also in that class of fellow citizens who are competing in mechanical employments with convict labor, I could but be reminded of a few trite sayings, such as "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," "penny wise and pound foolish," or "holding a groat so near the eye as to hide a guinea at the end of the nose," fc. fc. I mean this, in case only, where much interest is manifested to remedy smaller evils, to the entire neglect or opposition to remedy far greater ones. For instance, as much as I believe Ireland has long been wronged and greatly oppressed by the English Government, yet, if for a pro-slavery, American to be loud and boisterous for the rights of oppressed Ireland, and at the same time to swallow down 5,000,000 of American slaves without even "wincing," and show bitter opposition even to any kind of effort for their liberation, be not lowing a camel', I have to confess I know not what is. There can be no wonder that that portion of our fellow citizens who are so deeply sympathising with Ireland, and at the same time sneering at American abolitionists, and their efforts and sacrifices, and applauding the "chivalrous" slaveholders, should imagine England saying to them, first "take the beam from thine own eye that thou mayest see the more clearly to take the mote from thy brother's eye." There can be wonder that some of these slaveholding and pro slavery Irish repeal gentleman should have (as they do) serious misgivings about the "policy" (an icy word here truly) of their meddling with the political affairs of England, for fear, as they say, that England may seriously retaliate upon American slavery! Conscientious philanthropy this truly! The plain interpretation of it is, that as long as England will hold her peace about our slavery, we will enter into a solemn treaty with her to hold our peace about Irish and all other British oppressions. There can be no wonder however, that such selfish and shameless hypocrisy that would seem ready to die with sympathy for Ireland (for the sake of party capital) and at the same time strenuously advocating every pro-slavery party, and principle and measure, in America, should have such fearful forebodings of retributive judgment. The expedient tyrants of earth do indeed often make common cause to aid and assist each other to maintain their villany. But when tyrants thus agree, we be to toil without pay-but a peck of corn a week their victims. The truth is, that true philanthropy encompasses the globe. All else is narrow-souled "policy" poising on its own supremely selfish axis. For instance, witness the workings of the great heart of O'Connell in this lofty and admirable sentiment, as re- ly free laborers of the northern states will cently expressed by himself, in a great repeal continue much longer to suffer the little local meeting of many thousands of his country- and party interests which will be constantly tinue the crime of slavery, I regard as the enemies of Ireland, and I desire to have no sympathy or support from them!!" O says the American mushroom, stripling demagogue, 'O'Connell do'nt understand our institutions.' Afraid to give full vent to their pro-slavery feelings against the great Irish liberator, for fear it will wake up jealousy in the confiding Irish heart as to the disinterestedness and purity of their motives in so zealonsly advocating liberty for Ireland and slavery in America, and thus blowing hot and cold with the same breath. O'Connell, the world's great champion for liberty for more than a quarter of a century not understand the world's slavery as well as the stripling proslavery demagague of a day! Most preposterous! 'Sooner far, would the great luminary stantly sending forth poisonous, loathsome of day be eclipsed by a star." From the lofty eminence on the side of universal liberty for man every where, which, O'Connell has so rebuke tyranny and expose disgusting and miserable inconsistency than he.

state or sect, which has so long oppressed tional ascendency of the slave power and the seven millions of Irishmen and ENSLAVED three millions of Americans, soon shrink back to its own native hell to curse the earth no more. men in Congress of both the old parties have May the supporters too of a religion which oppresses and enslaves, instead of blessing these haughty and most unjust southern de- withstanding some heavy rains which had inmankind speedily repent and do works meet mands, for the most obvious reason that they for repentance, before they sink with their religion, and their works do follow them.

As to the interest in some sections, manifested in behalf of mechanics at the north who are compelled from the present mistaken policy of some of the State Governments to compete with convict labor, let me say that ties at the north are constantly underbidding I too believe this wrong both in principle and true state policy; that it is oppressive and demoralizing and should by no means be sufpeople. Better, far better both for the morals and the prosperity of a state that the avails if But when our fellow citizens who are engag- degrading connection to the slave labor [or | in this country, and to the part taken by Rob. patient investigation, and even submitting them | ted at 65,000.

friend who went there with me is in a treaty ed in mechanical employments are eagle eyed, prison labor] institutions of the south. The ert Tyler, sou of the President. The follow- to the test of practice, is neither generous nor

The competition with convict labor in our country which is paid for in part, may be as tain their corn law league with American hear.) I will not believe it until I see the 1 to 500. That of entirely unpaid slaves, slaveholding cotton growers, as American for-letter. Mr. Tyler is accidentally President with freemen as 1 to 6. Who must not see, eign ministers, to receive American cotton of the United States; but by the same accitherefore, that the wholesale unpaid slave la- free, and prohibit the introduction of Ameri- dent that made him President, I hope & trust, bor competition with free labor in this nation can wheat, &c. This is the great American and I have every reason to believe, that he is vastly more destructive to the free labor slaveholding and English land holding league | inherits, with the President's chair, some of interests than that of convict labor.

Run a line through the center of a state, a county, or a town, as it is through this na- of misery. degradation and ruin. This Ametion, and let all the mechanical and agricultural labor on one side of it be done by unpaid miserable slaves, and what mechanic, or faring thus put upon a par with slaves. Let but little under price, the injustice and injury thus done to other mechanics, is at once seen and the poor crushed slave were as hard as Pha- bond which now united them would be sevfelt by them. This important principle is fast being seen,

in the vastly greater and more unjust competition of the slave laborers with the free laborers of this nation. Who should not see that unpaid labor under the same body politic always unjustly competes with free labor in the same ratio that it is suffered to exist-that two antagonistical systems brought into conflict, always tend to assimilate nearer and nearer to each other, until they become identified, or until one overcomes and destroys the comparatively "straining at a gnat and swal- the other. So it must inevitably be, with slavery and freedom in our country. One must use up the other. Ye "bone and muscle," ye hardy and yet but nominally free laborers of this land, which shall it be?-Which shall finally spread, and be established over this land, universal freedom, regardless of color, or UNIVERSAL SLAVERY REGARDLESS OF COLOR, among all the laboring classes, as has at times been the case in other countries. Who ought to wonder that the 250,000 slaveholders in this nation, holding so firmly in their own hands as they do, the political balance of power, by means of their voting, for their 5,000,000 of shaves, are boldly predicting among themselves, that "IN 20 YEARS THE ENTIRE CLASS OF LABORERS IN OUR COUNTRY WILL VIRTUALLY BE OWNED, AND BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE LARGE CAPITAL-18TS." Let the slaveholding South, continue voting for their 3,000,000 of slave laborers and insist as usual on demanding every thing of the north, and the north, as they always do, through their miserable servile party time servers, concede every thing to the South, under the specious plea that it is patriotism, and who must not see that the political vassuage or the entire laboring class of the people, will certainly and speedily be effected, and that too, quite beyond a peaceful redemption by moral sua ion and the ballot bex. The thirteen slave states are but one great prison house in which 3,000,000 of able bodied farmers and mechanics are every day whipped to for food, and about \$10 worth of coarse clothing per year. The white laborers of the slave states, are already very little better off in their ignorant and degraded condition, than the colored slaves themselves. And if the nominal men. "Those who commit and those who con | coming up, to blind their eyes, to those most destructive, slaveholding, slave political aggressions upon their rights and liberties, what can they, what ought they expect will be the legitimate result, but their own ultimate and utter degradation and ruin, and that too past. all hope, short of a bloody revolution. For the free laborers of this nation to think

of ever saving themselves from this constantly and rapidly downward tendency to utter destruction, by destroying from time to time some of the far lesser evils among them, such as convict labor, &c. while this great slave labor competition is still going on, and the great SLAVE POLITICAL MONOPOLY exists, is no more consistent than it would be to attempt to cleanse a foul stream far below its source, while its exhaustless fountain, is conand purturbed waters. The master stroke of policy of the arch politicians of the South has ever been to introduce and keep up nalong occupied in the world, who can better tional questions to keep the north divided, while they themselves have ever been careful to keep firmly united on every thing that could May that pretended religion whether of build up add maintain the all controlling naslave labor interest upon the prostration and ruin of free labor interests. The northern long yielded and will continue to succumb to England was still considered favorable, notdare not and can not do otherwise and exist

as national, northern and southern parties. The South hold the balance of power and our northern members of congress of both the Halifax. old parties know it and constantly yield to it, Nay more, the leaders of each of the old parthe others, by offering to sacrifice more of the closing business of the session. It had been themselves and carry into practice the princirights and liberties of the northern people to occupied with the Irish Poor Laws, Emigrathe south than the other party, for the sake of tion to Canada, the Treaty of Washington, which violates no moral obligation, made to ferent quarters of the globe, viz: one in Eufered among a free, a virtuous and enlightened securing the largest southern support to their Revision of the Tariff, and the Foreign Policy realize a better state of society, we regard with rope, one in Africa, and one in own party.

The free laborers of the north are thus held need be, of convict labor be annihilated .- to a most unnatural and most destructive and Brougham alluded to the repeal meetings held chimerical and absurd, without giving them a

and exceedingly sensitive on this subject, and great Land holders or Land LORDS of Eng- ing is an extract from his speech: totally insensible or blind to the wholesale un- land are also most vitally interested in keepdermining process of the competition of the ing the control of our government as it is in named Tyler, said to be a relation of the Presunpaid labor of 5,000,000 of slaves in the the hands of a few southern slaveholders, and ident, has taken part in this agitation. No great southern prison house of this nation with their few northern miserable servile allies in one is answerable for the fooleries—the exevery class of free laborers, it surely seems to Congress who are constantly cringing to the cessive fooleries—any one of his family pleasme like "holding a penny so near the eye that lash of the southern overseers for the sake of es to commit, (a laugh); and I do not for one a guinea cannot be seen at the end of the now and then a "crumb" of office, that falls moment believe that, as has been said, the from their southern master's table. The Eng- President has written a letter to say that his lish Land Lords can thus keep up and main- heart and soul were in the cause. (Hear, which is so fast oppressing the American and the wisdom and prudence of his predecessors. the English laborers into one common mass (Hear.) I will not believe that any man in rican SLAVE Lord and English LAND Lord such a letter as that which I have seen bolleague makes bread stuffs scarce and very stered up in some of the newspapers; as if the high in England, and plenty and very cheap Queen of this country, like the President, mer on the other side of the line, would not in America. All the laborers in England and were to say that she had her heart and soul be most seriously injured and degraded by be- Ireland are decidedly anti-slavery. If they in the cause of the Carolina and Virginia nesaw their true interest they would all be so in | groes, and that she hoped ere long to see a one mechanic in a community work but a America too, on grounds of self defence and white republic in in the North, and a black It appears that Bridgewood had stopped at Mr. self-preservation, even if their hearts towards raoh's ever was. This great land holding and slaveholding aristocracy of the two countries is most deadly hostile to the best inter- but though I hold repeal to be as utterly riests of the true democracy of both countries, that is, the best interests of the laboring peo-

Never will this wholosale and tremendously oppressive aristocracy be overthrown, till its kindred enterprises, SLAVE ABOLITION, Corn law ABOLITION, and Irish repeal ABOLITION shall be triumphant. Neither is it probable that any one of these enterprises will ever be but partially successful without carrying along with it the triumph of its kindred ones. It would I think be contrary to common sense and the nature of things, for oppressors and the oppressed have each their kindred interests

When I see, 3,000,000 of my fellow beings wantonly made slaves by this nation, now in the hands of a few slaveholders who are using them by means of the VOTING POWER they give them, to subvert the rights and liberties of the mass of the people who thus enslaved them, I see in it all nothing more than what might well have been expected, a righteous retributive judgment.

I see by the last Signal that Slade and Giddings are both dropped in the late Whig nominations for Congress in their States. This is only an additional proof that each pro-slavepossible, to sacrifice every man among them upon the bloody altar of slavery who is even suspected of common honesty, independence and patriotism, instead of pro-slavery partyism. This ought to convince all that the "LIB-ERTY PARTY" was absolutely demanded, and that it must and will be maintained as the last hope of the slave and the country .-But those who cry "I am as much opposed to slavery as any body but-I disapprove of 'carrying it into politics," because I want SLAVEHOLDING CLAY or SLAVE-'just this once," seem to have labelled in bla-HYPOCRISY!! I most carnestly desire that ment; but they repulsed him. some means would be devised to introduce the tract and lecturing and organizing system lic mind and hold it to the contemplation of American Slavery as the great paramount evil est of all the "monster meetings." in our country, MORALLY, POLITICALLY, and FINANCIALLY, without which the body of the people will never see sufficient cause to break Yours Truly,

SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Mercantile Journal. ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA! NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!!

The steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at this port Sunday morning, about 5 clock. She left Liverpool on the 19th ult., and brings dates to the day of sailing. She brought from Liverpool 79 passengers, and left 17 at Halifax.

There is no news of particular interest by this arrival. No material changes had taken the royal stud, and a splendid saddle. Capt place in the commercial relations. The markets were firm, and the political world was remarkably quiet.

The prospect for the grain crops which were in the course of reaping throughout jured them in some quarters. The sales of cotton were large, and prices rising.

The Caledonia arrived at Liverpool on the 13th ult. after a passage of ten days from

of Great Britain.

In the discussion of Irish affairs, Lord

"But I have seen it stated that a person

the situation of President Tyler, would write republic in the South; and that the intolerable ered. Why, we should have the British Parliament most justly up in arms, (hear, hear); diculous a measure, and as pernicious to be entertained, as I certainly hold the emancipation of the Carolina and Virginia negroes would be a wise, humane, just, and virtuous act, yet God forbid that, if I were in a situation of advising the Crown, I should think of uttering advice, either in an official capacity wood caught it: The General then drew his exciting the jealousy and embittering the animosity that may be supposed to have prevailed which no good citizen of his own country or would think of advising ."

Export of Machinery .- A very important measure for legalizing the export of machinery has passed recently. The new act will probably render Great Britain the workshop of the world as regards the manufacturing of machinery; but whether it will not also have a tendency to enable foreigners to beat us out of every foreign market is another question. Many of the speakers who supported the measure inclined to the the latter opinion; but, as free traders, they sacrificed their interest system, came to the following conclusions: to their principles, which is somewhat of a novelty now-a-days in legislative history.

Father Mathew, the apostle of Temperance, wus still in London, holding vast meetings in thousands daily

Ireland, —In I reland, matters continue stationary. One or two exciting debates have taken place in Parliament on the subject of the present anomalous state of the country, which have exhibited some of the members of the Conservative party attacking, with great bitterness, the do-nothing policy of the government. Neither the rent nor the exertions of O'Connell suffer any diminution. Foremost fold. in the parliamentary fight has been Lord Brougham, to whom the present condition of HOLDING CALHOUN elected President, Ireland is a source of great uneasness, and who for the purpose of putting an end to it, For, in the first place, there has been a rapid ring capitals upon their foreheads, the word has been thrusting his services on the govern-

A great-perhaps the greatest-demonstration which has yet been made in favor of in all the counties and towns in our State .- repeal, took place at Tara Hill-a memorable In co-operation with the Anti-slavery papers, spot in the early history of Ireland and its tricts almost to its extinction; and thirdly, the it is fast enlightening the people and bringing kings, and celebrated even in late years by the them over on the side of liberty in New York, resistance which was made there to the versal practice of concubinage, for the eqully Massachusetts, Vermont and others of our Kings' forces by the "Croppies" in the rebel- general adoption of marriage .- Journal of sister States. This seems to arouse the pub- lion of 1798-on Tuesday last. All the ac- Commerce. counts concur in representing this as the great-

Wales .- The Rebecca riots in South Wales still continue, and have hitherto defied the this season, while it was so green and unrice. most energetic measures employed to put away from the OLD LONG ESTABLISHED PARTY them down. Another event, too, has com-PREDILECTIONS, to unite with the LIBERTY plicated the evils under which the people of Wales now groan. The copper-masters of the neighborhood of Swansea, owing to the ed several days before any others had begun. great fall in the price of that article, have found The berry when cut, was soft, and in that themselves under the necessity of reducing state known as being in the "milk." He has their workmen's wages. A turn-out has been the consequence; and several thousands of them are now voluntarily without employ- I to-day went, in company with Mr. Andrews,

Alexandria, July 26. Captain Harris, who has been on a mission to Abyssinia on the part of the British and Indian Governments, left this for England by the Oriental, on the 20th inst. He has taken with him twenty-five cases of curiosities and objects of natural history, as presents from the King of Abyssinia to the Queen, also a fine mule of the breed of Harris mission has been so far successful that he was well received and treated by his Majesty, and has been able to enter into a sort of commercial treaty, by which the exports and imports of certain articles will be allowed; and since so much has been granted, very probably a trade of some importance may eventually be opened up with Abyssinia.

General Antelligence

Association .- A company of Fourierists Parliament was to be prorogued on the 24th have recently purchased a tract of land in Midult. by the Queen in person, and both houses dletown, New Jersey, containing about 700 were engaged most energetically with the acres, upon which they will soon establish ples of Industrial Association. Every effort interest-and certainly to scoff at the principles of Association, and denounce them as

wise. For ourself, we believe the Fourierists too sanguine in their expectations-that they do not make sufficient allowance for the deep depravity of our nature-yet we are by no means certain that communicies established upon their principles will not come nearer to what society should be, than can be done under the present system of isolated households .-In view of the deep wretchedness in which multitudes of the poorer classes are involved. any system which promises them substantial relief, is, at least worthy a respectful consideration .- Ch. Freeman.

Southern Morals .- The Van Buren, Arkansas Inrelligencer, gives the following account of an affray which took place in that State last month. What is a man's life worth in a State where lynch law and the duel ride over both the civil and the Divine law?

"An affray took place at Mr. S. Fine's in Washington county, about 8 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, between Gen. Allen Wood and Thomas Bridgewood, which resultin Bridgewood's being shot by the General. Fine's to get his supper-his horse was tied to the fence, when Gen. Wood rode up and inquired for a carriage driver by Mr. Norman, on his way to Missouri. When General Wood inquired for the carriage, Bridgewood jumped from the fence into the big road, caught the General's horse by the bridle and bursted the cap of his pistol within a few inches of the General's head; at the same time saying: 'You are the rascal.' The General attempted to draw his pistol from the bolster, when Bridgeor an unofficial capacity, for the purpose of other pistol, when Bridgewood ran into the bushes, put another cap on his pistol, returned, bursted the seconds cap at the General .between the two countries. That is a course Whereupon the General fired his pistol, and shot him in the groin; the ball ranging round. of the world, & loving the peace of the world, The next morning the General returned to Favettville and gave himself up to the sheriff. The matter was investigated by justices Bots ford, Newman, and Costs, when the general was discharged."

> Effects of Emancipation .- A Quaker friend of ours, who recently traveled extensively in the Island of Jamaica, and other British West India Islands, to learn from his own observation, the practical working of the new

1. Whenever the emancipated negroes are fairly, kindly, and wisely treated, there they are working well on the properties of their old masters, and that existing instances of a conry party at the north is determined, as fast as the suburbs, and administering pledges to trary description must be ascribed to causes which class under slavery, and not under free

> 2. An increased quantity of work thrown upon the market, is of course followed by a cheapening of the labor.

value. Real property has risen and is rising in

4. The personal comforts of the laboring population, under freedom are multiplied ten-

5. Lastly, the moral and religious improvement of the negroes under freedom, is more than equal to the increase of their comforts. increase and vast extent of elementary and Christian education, schools for infants, young persons, and adults, multiplying in every direction; and secondly, the gradual but decided diminution of crime, amounting in many dishappy change of the general and almost uni-

Harvesting Wheat .- Amasa Andrews, Esq., of this town, harvested sixty acres of wheat, that every farmer in the neighborhood thought, and did not hesitate to declare him mad. He commenced cutting it ten days before any other persons thought of beginning, and finishnow thrashed it: and, being somewhat curious to learn the result of so novel a proceeding, to the mill and examined the wheat, and found it plump, with a peculiar transparency of the berry which I never before saw-which is to be attributed to the very thin coating of bran. We weighed some, and found it weighed just sixty-three pounds to a measured bushel; and the miller, Mr. Howard, who is an old and experienced one, informed me that it made more flour and less bran then any wheat he

Now the above facts are worth knowing, from several considerations. By cutting so earley no wheat is shelled and lost, and the harvesting seasons can be lengthened so as not to make necessary to work so hard or produce a scarcity of hands; beside, the wheat is beyond a doubt better and will make more and Yours truly,

N. B. ELDREDGE, M. D. Commerce, Mich., Aug. 11, 1845. Mich. Farmer.

A Baptist clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure daily of gathering around their fireside, four daughters who were born in the four dif-

The population of Wisconsin is now estima-

DIED.

In Ann Arbor, Sept. 3. 1843, of Congestive Fever, Dwight K. PERRY, aged 11 years 2 months and 20 days, youngest son of W. R. & SOPHRONIA PERRY.

ORDINATION.

The Rev. DARWIN CHICHESTER Was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry by the Jackson Congregational Association, Aug. 22,

Introductory prayer by the Rev. Marcus Harrison; sermon by the Rev. Thomas Jones; ordaining prayer by the Rev. Jason Parks; charge by the Rev. Mr. Barrows; hand of fellowship by the Rev. Josephus Morton, concluding prayer by the Rev. Mr. Emersoni

The New England Peritant New York Evangelist, and N. Y. Observer, are requested to copy the above.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN.

The next annual meeting of the General Association of Michigan, will Le held at the Congregational Church in the village of Grass Lake, Jackson Co. commencing on Tuesday the 26th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M.

L. SMITH HOBART. Secretary.

Union City, Sept. 7. 1843.

WOOD! WOOD!!

WANTED immediately, any quantity of DRY WOOD in payment for the Signal of Liberty. Come soon:

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL

Miss WEST, Teacher in Music: Mrs. Hughs, "Drawing and Painting, Mrs. Saunders, "French. Mathematics

Miss L. WARD, " The Primary Depart'nt THE ensuing term of Miss P's. Seminary commences on Treesday, 29th inst. TERMS OF TUITION.

In the English branches, from \$2 50 to 4 50 per quarter of twelve weeks; Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instrument, \$10; Drawing and Painting, \$4 50; Latin, \$3 00; French, \$3 00; Fancy Work, 3 00; Board, 1 50; Wash-

ing and Ironing, 371 cents per dozen.

No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction will be made for all-

quarter, and no deduction will be made for alssence except in cases of ill health.

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

All the friends of Education are requested to visit the school on Thursdays, when the lessons of the past week are reviewed, and compositions The Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Ann Arbor have Consenied 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 acquained 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 inter-

MISS AND MRS. PAGE'S SCHOOL. Mr. Erron:-The undersigned having been requested to visit from time to time the Female School under the charge of Miss and Mrs. Page, and particularly to attend the regular examina-tions, take pleasure in submitting the following:

statement to the public:
The competency of the teachers of the school is unquestioned, and we need not say more than by long experience as well as constant applica-

tion, they have rendered themselves worthy the patronage and confidence of the public.

The young ladies in their examination at the of close application to the various branches of learning which they had been pursuing. Their recitations were admirably correct, evincing in the manner in which the numerous and various questions were answered, that they had been ught to think as well as to commit to memory.

The attainment of this object is doubtless on of the highest and most difficult to which a teacher of youth can direct attention, without which all the facts with which the mind may be stored is but as rubbish encumi ering the intellect.

It is therefore with satisfaction that we speak of the conduct of the teachers of this school hi reference to this important matter.

The reading of Compositions on the evening which closed the examination gave us an opportunity of observing the progress which the pu-pils had made in that important branch of instruction; having no disposition to indulge in invidious distictions, it is sufficient to remark, that general satisfaction was given, the selections were good, and the style of composition correct and chaste.

In conclusion, we cannot refrain from the revicinity, should conside: it a subject of just pride of Miss and Mrs. Page is located in their midst, affording as it does such valuable facilities to their daughters for obtaining a useful and ornamental education.

O. C. COMSTOCK, A. M. FITCH. Ann Arbor, March 20, 1843;

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber in Manchester, Washtenaw county, about the terith of July last, a faint sorrel or roan colored mare; supposed to be eleven years old, medium size, white back feet with a large scar on one froof, 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 assist-ance in securing her to the owner shall be liber-

GEO. J. BARKER. Manchester, July 23, 1843.

Cheese.

OR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. 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 DRY GOODS.

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

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

CALICOES, SATINETS. FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES. GAMBROONS, LINENS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c.

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

richest patterns.

Parasols; of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

Hose and Half Hosz, 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 Wool, Potash, Flour, Ju and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in

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

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MISS E. PAGE, PRINCIPAL.

Miss West, Teacher in Music. Mrs. Saunders, 44 Mr. F. Marst Drawing and Painting. French. Lauin.

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ing and Ironing, 37½ cents per dozen.

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

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

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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.

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GRASS LAKE ACADEMY,

AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of this institution would inform the public that its Fourth quarter will commence on Monday, the 21st of August next .-Considering the general depression of business, and embarrassed state of financial concerns, the number of students have far exceeded their expectations. This fact, together with the general 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.

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

Board may be had in respectable families \$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, Recit tion, and Library Rooms; and also to accommodate from 40 to 60 students with private rooms.

FOSTER TUCKER. Grass Lake, August 2, 1843.

Secretary of the Board.
18-4w

Millinery & Dress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most fashionable style. Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843.

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 try produce, and

300,000

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

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW. SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

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

CLOTHIERS

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stoffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jeff rson Avenue Detroit, the following large, weil assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

190 bbls St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, Tons
bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Stick, 5 Tons

50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, "

" Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgalls, 500 bs. Nutgalls,
10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 bs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 bs. Sumae Sicily,

3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar,

3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Od Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris,

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

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

The above, with a variety of other articles beonging to the trade, have been purchased this ummer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, I hiladelphio, and Boston Markets, and every thing having re-ceived his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence off in them to purchasers as the be t and mes' complete stock in 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,

di et en Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, F17-tf.1

Attention Invalids!

WHO has tried the Persian Pills and Jew David's or Herrew 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 Last 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 Cherp set 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 for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sur-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. Jew ett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Milford: M. C. Bakin, Noyi: D. H., Rowland. avery, 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 numerous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have

LETTER FROM W. HOAG. ERIE, MONROR Co., Mich., June 13, 1840.
Mysers. H. Harris & Co.—I have for three

Mrsus. R. 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 my knowledge produced the most happy results. In several instances where other remedies had failed, the plaster effected an entire cure. I am fully of the opinion that it is a remedy of real merit, a source of great benefit to mankind. For the benefit of the afflicted I wish I may be sumplied with the article and keep, it for kind. For the benefit of the afflicted I wish I they are now manufacturing WOOLEN may be supplied with the article and keep it for CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their sale here.

Very Respectfully, W. HOAG. IFFor the diseases in which this Plaster is aplicable, see advertisement in another column of

of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and

J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Upper CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Town 49-Iy

1843. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. .A. MO F. ARE BEIN,

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, Catlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-

Ing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

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 SGHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

Timothy Seed, WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by

J. BECKLEY & CO.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843. Axes.

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

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

Anti-Slavery Books. A QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are their for sale at this office, very cheap. Call tory.

soon, before they are gone.

TO WOOL GROWERS.

Woolen Factory.

-ALSO-

A large amount of Saunetts of a s perior quality,

TERMS.

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

One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds

of wool. Thankful for past favors, the subscribers would respectfully solicit a share of public

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 Scar-

let Fever, Quinsey,

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its eas-

speedy relief by its active, strengthening, ano-dyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties— an effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammato-

ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Barns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of

Barns, Bruises, Scrollia, Oleers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this

Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is

put up in boxes at finy cents and one dollar

each, with full directions accompanying each box Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-

RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold

also by their Agents throughout the country.

A liberal discount made to dealers and phy

For testimonials and certificates from person

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Lurrimore, "

Janes M. Parsons, P. M. Battle Creek.

James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.

Paul Reymond, Druggir, Jacken.

C. Skannhan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.

Pent. Bauersond, Prive Latente

J Millerd & Son, Dexter.
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northville,
Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,

Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan,

Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac,

Mack & Sprague, Rochester,

James Stephens, Utice,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co. Detroit.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,

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

Ann Arbor.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY

most sanguine expectations. With the machin-ery drey now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is

kind in a new country. Their terms are 37% cents per yard for fulled cloth finished, or half the

If any wish to have their wool worked with-

Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay

The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in

by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of

25,900 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very easonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2½ milest west of

S. W. FOSTER, & CO. Seio, April 30, 1843. 1-tf

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE

having been thoroughly overhauled, and re-

fitted in a manner calculated to promote the

Those who may honor him with their coun-

S. D. WOODWORTH.

enance, may be assured that no expense or at-

streets, in a business part of the city.

[46-1y]

Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

which they purpose to exchange for wool.



heir patronage.

WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

DASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continua Almost horror struck in noteing 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 THE Subscribers respectfully announce to the A citizens of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that for customers, in the best style, and at the short-est notice. Having good machinery, experienced workmen, and long practice in the business, they have the utmost confidence that they shall give emple satisfaction to those who favor them with

Murder & Suicide!

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

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 large and general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs. 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

130 bbls. ground Camwood, Logwood, Redwoods, do 20 do Ab 6 hhds Copperas, Alum,

4 do Blue Vitriol. 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,

300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,

6 do Aqua Fortis,
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitrie Acid, 2 cases Luc Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: Piess Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling
Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,
Sugar of Lead, Steel
Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the 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 adof the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this padition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE troit.

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 GRAVE STONES, MONUMENTS, &c. which he will 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

S. PETTIBONE,

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PHLLS.—Purely Vege-table, A sale, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilions diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which at-

THE subscribers would inform the public that tend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of our country.

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

> 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.

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

out 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 The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29 1842.
L. BECKLEY than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be nent for manufacturing to the amount required

GROUND PLASTER. PRICE REDUCED TO NINE DOLLARS PER TON.

for the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack.— THE subscribers have now on hand and will continue to keep a good supply of GROUND PLASTER. as nearly as can be done with reference to the n Barrels, at their Store in Detroit, (123, different qualities.

IF Many Farmers have expressed to us their

Jefferson Avenue,) and in Bulk, at their Plaster Mill, on the River Road, half way between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

The above is from the Seneca Falls and

gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us Grand River Plaster Beds, both noted for their superiority. ELDRED & CO.

January 12, 1843 46-6m.

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT.

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

The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is now the proprietor of this well known establishment. The house 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-

comfort of citizens and the travelling public.
The house occupies an eligible position, on
the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph 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.

tention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, &c for sale at this office. Ann Arbor, August 1, 1843.

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

shillings—and then you, with me, will be satis-fied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I 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 cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, withcure all for every thing. But this I do say, with-out fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, inter-mittant and remittant fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. from ten years experience as a practising physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.-Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that nev-er fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills the cheapest pills in use-23 pills for 25 cents-and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all he torpid organs: throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do, notwi k-standing the great show of words and fictitious cer tificates. We are determined to let these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial tra!. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for fa-mily use. They have cured many diseases which last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do pos-

you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do pos-sess peculiar properties and virtues.

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett. C. Eber-bach, Ann Arbor: D. H. Rowland, Northville;
J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth: J. Dean, Pontiac;
J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens; Mailland & Co., Romeo: Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., De-

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, TEACHERS' SEMINARY

H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL. A competent assistant will see, to the place of Missil MADAN. who has left town to teach. I the thirteenth term of this institution will commence on Monday, Aug. 28, and continue II weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the ap-

an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$5.00; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turrion in the common English branches. in cluding Composition and Declamation from \$2,50 to \$3,50. In Philosophy. Chemistry, Astronomy. History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra. Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5.00 Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting. \$3,0) each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

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

at the public examination of the school. Ypsilanti, Aug. 12 1843.

BOOK BINDERY.

THE-PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

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

BOOK BINDING

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 neighboring 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 ame quantity.

same quantity.

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

Menchants 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

oney we have in our own State.

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

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

Books Pamp hets Circulars. Handbills. &c. will be printed to order, a any time, with the utmost accuracy. IF Orders by mail promptly filled.

Peters Pills.

A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a large

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for mash, produce, or good credit. And here I found hat the pure English was such as bestow their settled with a large where English was such as bestow their settled with a large and the pure English was such as bestow their settled with a large and the pure English was such as bestow their settled with a large and the public private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for mash, produce, or good credit. And here I found hat the pure English was such as bestow their settled with a country are sold and the public compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has somewhat distinguished himself as a man of sciences on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing and the purple of the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing and studied on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing and studied on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing and period to the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters are the country and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters are the country are single compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of sciences on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing and every great additional improvements, is now ready for the relive and the public compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself a large
STOCK OF GOODS,
selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843.

STOCK OF GOODS,

adminost 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 are alike felled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this their operation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their Gave. fever and ague, dyspepsia, fiver companies, croup, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, chlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi-28 Pices 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 gether in medical excellence and virtue. If you have this, just try them, it will cost you only two has been pill be satis.

The most triumphant success has ever attentioned to the production of the bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping or debility; and we repeat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attentional triumphant success has ever attentions.

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

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

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of milli-

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

While musing in council what course to pursue.

At that unsparing securge 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

For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom.

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

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

Rév. L. M. Wead, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen. O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and t Centre: Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842 27-ly

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF.

GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS. UST received at the Farmers and Mechanics

vats, Mous. de Lains, Silks, Shawls, Bonnets, Hats,

Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farm-

Goods purchases Store
ers and Mechanics Store
C. J. GARLAND. N. B. Any goods purchased of him not giv-ing satisfaction in price and quality can be re-

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

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND. 2 Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843 BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-printed and for sale at the

to the testimony of mili-tions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as di-

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

Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain, But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by

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

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

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view.
The King of terrors looked a while,
As though his soul was turned to bile,

Of people dying there at all:

Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, consisting of all most every article wanted, such as Sheetings Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Calicoes, Drillings, Gambroons, Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Cra-

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

Ann Arbor, (Upper Town) June 12, '43. 7tf

Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

3,000