SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. Foster, G. Beckley. Editors.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1843.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY that the clerks and officers were obliged to success-and therefore do we advise the

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17 Signat of Liberty; Ann Arbor, Mich.

POETRY.

The following song was composed at the Buffalo Convention on the announcement of Presidency, and was sung upon that occasion, stand by G. W. Clark.

TO JAMES G. BIRNEY.

BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.

We hail thee, Birney, just and true, The calm and fearless, staunch and tried, The bravest of the valiant few; Our country's and our country's pride, In freedom's battle take the van,-We hail thee as an honest man.

Thy country in her darkest hour, When heroes bend at Mammon's shrine, And Virtue sells herself for Power, Lights up a smile at deeds like thine: Then welcome to the Lattle's van,-We hail thee as an honest man.

Thy example leads the way From Egypt's gloom to Canaan's light: Thy justice is the breaking day Of Slavery's long and guilty night; Then welcome to the battle's van,-A Heaven appointed honest man.

Thine is an eagle eye to see, And thine a human heart to feel; A worthy leader of the free, We'll trust thee with the nations weal, We'll trust the in the battle's van,-We hail thee as an honest man.

An honest man!-an honest man! God made on this noblest plan, To do the right and brave the scorn. To stand in freedom's hope forlorn: Then welcome to the triumph's van,-We hail the as an honest man.

MISCELLANY.

FACTS RESPECTING INSOLVENCY. extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Boston, which we find in the New

ture delivered the last winter before the far- devotecly, in defense of the same great prinmers of the Massachusetts House of Repre- ciples which now called them together, bore sentatives, declared that 97 out of every 100 a part. The shadow of death seemed to linpersons who obtained their livelihood by buy- ger about his presence, and make sacred the ing and selling, failed or died insolvent. He cause, the place, and the occasion. was contrasting agricultural with mercantile clared that he would prefer a cottage in the body of men from different parts of the Union, country, with five acres of ground, to the most combining so much distinguished talent, and splendid palace that can be erected in the city, animated by so pervading and warm a zeal, is

their livelihood by buying and selling, failed bear upon great ends could have gathered them or died insolvent. He then submitted his cal- together, and held them so in an organization ence, who confirmed it in every particular .- of the country. The unity, the steadiness, startling, that I was induced to examine it great measure, and opposed what seemed the with much care, and I regret to say I found most settled principles of constitutional law, it true. I then called upon a friend of mine, even, are worthy of all surprise. There was a great antiquarian, a gentleman always refer- nothing temporizing, or half way about any red to in all business matters relating to the of their proceedings, nor any shifting off of city of Boston, and he told me that in the responsibility, orevading a direct issue upon Party. But we give notice that we shall ask right to speak against oppression, no matter year 1800, he took a memorandom of every or died destitute of property.

work until 12 o'clock at night and all Sundays, that they had occasion to look back a year or two ago, and they found that of the 100 accounts which were open with them in starting only 20 remained; they had in the 40 years either all fuiled or died destitute of property. Houses whose paper had passed without question had all gone down in that time. Bankruptcy, said he, is like death, and almost as certain; they fail single and all alone, and are thus forgotten, but there is no escape from it, and he is a fortunate man who fails young. Another friend told me that he had occasion to look through the Probate Office a few years since, and he was surprised to find that over 90 per cent, of all the estates settled there, were insolvent. And within a few days I have gone back to the incorporation of our banks in Boston, I have a list of the Directors since they started. This is, however, a very unfair way of testing the rule, for bank directors are generally the most aubstantial men in the community. In the old banks over one third had failed in 40 years the nomination of James G. Birney for the and in the new banks, a much larger proportion. I am sorry to present to you so gloomy having been set to music composed upon the a picture, and I trust you will instil into your sons, as Gen. Deurborn recommends, a love of agricultural, for in mercantile pursuits they will fail to a dead certainty.

SELECTIONS.

NATIONAL LIBERTY CONVENTION. We had intended, and, indeed, partly promised, a sketch of the proceedings of the Liberty Convention, which had its recent session in our city, for this week. But the extreme length of the proceedings, and the consequent impossibility of conveying anything like an adequate idea of what was done by that body, in the space which could be spared to this purpose, has put it out of our power to do as we intended in this matter. The mere outline of business and resolutions would nearly fill our whole sheet, and this must be my ex-

The Convention was one of the most remarkable that has ever met in the history of the world, to consult upon any subject. The of the loftiest and most imposing that could command the attention or consideration of man and regarded in view of its own intrinsic interest, and in view also of the consequences to which its agitation may, and even must tend. it assumes a grave, and even a most sublime

The presence of Lovejoy of Illinois, in this Convention, gave to the whole an air of solemnity and pathos, most impressive and powerful in its influences, and effects, upon the whole vast audience assembled. One feit as if he was brought face to face with a member of that great martyr band who have sealed with their blood their faith in the truth of heaven,-and made that truth evidently apparent by their convincing & sanctifying deaths. The following interesting facts in relation to That cause becomes almost holy, for which ing by buying and selling are contained in an and purity of heart. That man is scarcely human who could have lifted a hand against Gen. Dearborn of Massachusetts, in a lec- his brother's blood, shed bravely, cheerfully,

The abolition movement has ceased to be pursuits, and said that rich men should instil contemptible. The time is passed when it into their sons a love of agriculture. He de- might be laughed at with impunity. Such a if it must depend upon the success of mer- any thing but ridiculous. There were about chandize to support it. He then went on to four hundred delegates, representing more say, "that having been some fifteen years in than half the States in the Union. They the Custom House in Boston he was sur- were characterised by a common and burning prised to find at the close of the term, an en- enthusiasm. What else, indeed, could have The statement, however, appeared to me so the energy with which they pressed on their any of the points that came up; all was open, person on Long Wharf, and that in 1840 hold, manly and determined,—their principles to the polls till slavery is abolished. (which is as long a period as a merchant plainly expressed, their position on clearly de- shall claim your suffrages for Liberty this continues in business.) only 5 in 100 remain- fined, and their objects boldly avowed. The once, not for the sake of party, but on the ded by the audience at St. Louis. But why on the wall and there were Daniels in the you will ever east. Vote then, 'this once,' I then went to the very intelligent director Convention by whom it was interpreted. We for men who have given proof by their past of the Union Bank-(a very strong bank)-he are not in favor of ultra aboition movements, deeds, that they will break every yoke, and told me that the Bank commenced business we have doubts of their being right—but this let the oppressed go free,' in the District of ulty of his soul, and hush his mind and tongue in 1798, that there was then but one other we know, that right or wrong measures and Columbia-for men who will restore to our to silence, when he sees the every day's wrong Bank in Boston, the Massachusetts Bank, and principles urged with so much power, and de- citizens their wrested rights, and who will inflicted upon the slave in his own land. It

South to compromise this matter early, or it will be too late. It has even now become a will make it only the more difficult, -Western Literary Messenger.

REPEAL AND ABOLITION. By the late arrival of the Caledonia we find the following interesting incidents which occured at a Repeal meeting recently in Ire-

Mr. O'Connell read a letter from the repealers of Ohio-the Repeal Association of Cincinnati-enclosing a remittance of £115. (Cheers.) The writer stated that slavery does not exist in the State of Ohio, but went on to assert the difficulties of getting rid of the system, which was in accordance with the compact entered into at the Union, and could not be abolished without violating the fundamental laws and the national compact with the United States. With these sentiments. the letter stated that the repealers of Ohio had seen with surprise the speech of Mr. O'-Connell. That speech was powerful and eloquent, but they totally dissented from his arguments. They were free from slavery in Ohio; but nevertheless, they "despised the abolitionists." The letter concluded by expres- the pure spirit of republicanism, and kindled a ing sympathy for the wrongs of Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell observed that slavery did not exist in Ohio, and they could not, therefore, object to receive the money transmitted. pressed in this letter in defence of slavery .-The attacks upon the abolitionists were mere tempt to mitigate the horrors of slavery by men who boasted that their own state was his intention to move that this letter from Ohio should be referred to the committee, in order that a detailed answer should be returned. He denied that man could be the property of his fellow man. (Cheers) He had was negroes. Reverse the picture, and suppose the vellow Americans were the property of the black uegro-who would have compassion for the slaveholding negro? (Cheers.) This document, which asserted much that was untrue and concealed much of the truth, should they would have missionaries preaching freedom in every region where slavery degraded the human race. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving that the letter from Ohio be referred to the committee. Carried.

The following excellent thoughts are from the Christian Freeman, the Liberty paper of Connecticut. We suspect they are quite applicable to the present election in Michigan. THIS ONCE.

The plea of 'this once," will be urged upon Abolitionists at the coming election by the proslavery partizans, with greater earnestness than ever before. It is the same plan which Power as ourselves, destined to the same imthe Great Tempter has always used, and which, mortality—redeemed by the same Saviour, the express benefit of Whig and Democratic faith, then I would say, deliver me from such politicians, as a sort of vade mecum in the last Democracy, for I desire not a knowledge of the cause or the convention in which this resort—a carryall to transport voters from the Lovejoy, fresh from the outpoured gore of Liberty Party to the proslavery parties-the final argument, when all other reasoning fails. It is the same plea, which, for the sake of 'other interests," led the Priest, and the Levite, to pass by the man who "fell among thieves," and leave him weltering in his gore. It is the plea which prevailed with Judas, to betray his Lord, and to sacrifice his Master's life for the sake of those 'other interests,' 'the thirty pieces of silver.' 'This once,' has been the first step in the road to ruin, of thousands whose crimes have stained the pages of human history. To give up vital principles 'this once,' for the sake of party, or of 'other interests,' is to sow to the wind,' and 'reap the whirlwind'-to launch out upon the surging flicting principles which can never be reconocean, amid rocks and quicksands, without chart or compass, to be wrecked by the storms tire new set of men doing business there." | called them together from so remote parts of of heaven, and be swallowed up by the billows This induced him to look into the subject, the country, and with prospects of profit or of avenging wrath. To do wrong this once,' master. and he ascertained after much labor, time and power to themselves still more remote?— is all the Great Adversary asks, well knowresearch, that 97 out of every 100 who obtained Nothing but the zeal of conviction brought to ing that if he can prevail 'this once,' his next temptation, will be the more readily received. The very plea itself is suspicious. If they culation to an old merchant of great experi- openly at war with the great political powers are right, why ask you to vote with them only 'this once'? Why not claim your support, not 'this once' only, but always, at all times, and in all circumstances? Why claim it too, on the ground of expediency, and not on the ground of principle?

Now, fellow citizens, we intend to press your cooperation 'this once' every time you go

Constitution of Connecticut. Vote "this that the system of slavery seals up the very deadened to its own woe and destiny, or is covagainst might-for impartial freedom-for huhard thing to yield gracefully, but every year manity-for the cause of the crushed and the blessings of many ready to perish shall come upon you.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. COL. R. M. JOHNSON'S DEMOCRACY Mess's, Editors .- As the columns of the Signal seem to be a channel through which the friends of Liberty communicate their sentiments upon subjects connected with the welfare of our country, and the conduct of public men, and the policy they pursue, I feel called upon to make a few observations upon the proceedings and expressions of a certain individual at an Irish Repeal Meeting at St. Louis. The person alluded to was the so called hero of the .Thames, R. M. Johnson. The scene was represented as being enthusiastic in the extreme, and the address of the old veteran was applauded for its eloquence-his strain was truly fascinating, and breathed forth kindred flame in my breast so far as an abhorrence of tyranny was concerned. His fervent devotion to the cause of Liberty, even in his declining years, and shattered condition of his willingness to sacrifice his domestic comforts, for the benefit of bleeding humanity, his oppressed, and hurled in proud defiance at their oppressors, his flaming zeal to vindicate the free from the stain and the disgrace. It was rights of a free man in speaking against oppression, no matter who the oppressor, his firm determination never to suffer the current of his thoughts to be checked, or his tongue to be palsied for fear that tyrants should not be pleased, all bespoke the man of stern integrino compassion for the man whose property ty, and the uncompromising enemy of tyran-

ny and oppression. But how did my feelings recoil when I reflected that this fervent devotee, this bold denunciator of tyrants, this zealous defender of the rights of others, this determined, uncompromising enemy of tyrants, of tyranny and oppression, was himself at the same time the but obtain her legislative independence, and cruel, relentless tyrant, ruling with despotic sway, if report be true his own offspring, and crushing with the iron heel of despotism -who? not a wild, ferocious race, incapable of cultivation-not captives taken in war, as were the slaves of the Roman Republic, and some others, recorded on the page of history -no, but the native born citizens of this far famed Republic, and simply because the color of his skin is not like his own, and this man, this boasted champion for freedom, claims to be a Democrat-a Republican! But if Republicanism consists in degrading to a level with the brute creation a portion of immortal beings, created by the same Almighty made heles of the same salvation through its ways. But this is not the case. Democracy has no sympathy with such disgraceful works of darkness, fruitful only in crime.

> The system of slavery is directly opposite to every principle of democracy, as held forth in that memorable Declaration of Independence framed by our forefathers, and by them transmitted to their posterity, declaring in the most solemn manuer, before God and the world. that all men are created free and equal, possessing certain inclienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. This slavery denies, and says a man shall not enjoy liberty, shall not pursue any course calculated to secure happiness, either temporal or eternal. Here, then, are two conciled; they are antipodes. Slavery denies man a right to himself; it makes him a thing, a chattel personal, disposable at the will of the

Had this incomitable hero arose in the maesty of his strength, and said, who shall bid these lips be silent, and palsy this tongue when called upon to speak in a free land, in behalf of freedom-the constitution of my country guarantees to me freedom of speech, and shall I not enjoy it when speaking of the African race and their oppressors, shall my voice be hushed to silence and the sentiments of my heart repressed because I am an American Citizen, and the wrongs inflicted on the slave "this once," into the service of the Liberty is the work of tyrants? No, I claim the

who the oppresor. Had this been his language, I opine his address would not have been very much applausensitiveness in regard to the wrongs inflicted upon a people 5000 miles from him, and suffer such an eternal apathy to brood over every fac-

once," and always, for Liberty-for Right mind and soul against any sympathy for the ered with anguish and sits wailing out the bitcolored man, and the wrongs inflicted upon terness of its sufferings, its claims are equal, him. I might proceed to an indefinite length, loud and imperious upon us. We need not down trodden poor, and the prayers of the but will only add, it is tyranny whether sancwidow and the orphan shall be for you, and tioned by a crown or a republican government: claimants upon our Christian philanthropy.it is a stain upon the character of the nation, They are on every side of us. We might aland a foul blot upon our free institutions, and most say, they cover the 'Earths' broad surif not abolished, will eventually prove the des- face. truction of this Republic, as it has proved the destruction of nations that have passed off the

For the Signal of Liberty.

THE BLOODY BANNER. What banner floats on yonder sea? Its silken folds seem tinged with gold. The royal purple hue is there, with crimson red, imperial blue, and scarlet rays, bright as the flame of sunset glow. It is a splendid banner .-What nation owns it? Proudly it bears its radiant colors to the sky, and fearlessly and He strongly condemned the sentiments ex- his frame, his bold denunciation of tyrants, joyfully it dances o'er the mighty deep. But ville, on the 5th day of October, according to stay-that is no Tyrian die-no sunset ray. That banner's glowing hue is blood! The trash and nonsense, and he despised the at- longing to see the shackles stricken from the purple stream of life is flowing there! See, Liberty, for the purpose of nominating suitaoh see, the reeking gore has crimsoned even ocean's wave.

What nation's banner may that be? Is it England's Lion bold? Oh no! No lion there; not that the flag of Albion's sons. What! see you not that soaring Eagle? Know you not those brilliant stripes! It is the far-famed, star-gilt, banner of America. America! That is a noble nation. Well I know her gallant story. She was taxed by kingly power-abused by kingly pride-and she revolted .-She would not bear oppression. She led her youthful troops unarmed, undisiplined, against a monarch's veteran bands, and fought for liberty. She dared even England's power, and bravely won her Independence. Well may may the stars of heaven glitter there, and well tutes. may rainbow stripes adorn it; for she gave liberty, peace, happiness, and equal rights to all her people. But why is the banner of America still wet with blood? What battle has she fought-what victory won? With what bold nation is she now at war? With none. On every breeze her flag is freely borne: it waves in peace o'er all the sea. In peace! Why streams that banner then with blood!-America has shorn her beauteous flag of all its honors. Oh, she has drenched that lofty ban ner in the gore of guiltless Africa. Not in strickened to the earth. Oh, who has dipped her noble banner in the blood of the defenceless mother-in the blood of helpless children and of shrieking babes. Avaunt, thou cursed Liberty and of the down-trodden and ophanner! Pestilence is in thy stars-treachery in thy coward eagle! murder is in thy stripes!! Oh, bring to me the flag of Europe's despot cient measure for its speedy and final overkings; even the Sultan's crescent bring-Mahomet's standard bear-but take, oh take away the Bloody Banner of America!! E. C. Redford, Sept. 26, 1843.

DEAR BR. BECKLEY:-I forward to you an extract from the Pastoral address which passed unanimously at the late session of our a more decided and working class of Abolitionists are not found in the State. I have long desired to see that day in the history of any denomination of Christians when the cause of the slave would have its equal rank as a moral and benevolent work in the hearts of its communicants. This I think is true of the Wesleyans so far in our history. May it always be so, until the end is accomplished, is steam frigate Missouri: my fervent prayer. We had an harmonious and encouraging session.

Yours affectionately, WM. M. SULLIVAN. Oct. 17, 1843.

MORAL ENTERPRISES.

A corrupt sectional feeling may always be detected by an unwillingness to mingle our of it himself, and wholly unconscious of the offerings upon the altar of human kindness, unless it is demonstrated that the numbers and reputation of our favorite sect is increased thereby. Let a feeling of this description Lt. Winslow, who goes home in the Boston come from what quarter it may; we are bound to condemn it. It is both churlish and anti-Christian. It can never meet with the approval of Him who had described the good man ed. They had all in that time either failed hand writing against slavery was seen here ground of principle. It may be the last vote should an American citizen feel such acute thus, "he bath dispersed, he hath given to the well, and she was in every respect fullfilling poor, his righteousneas endureth forever."-Psa. 112: 9. A true regard to the moral and benevolent enterprises of the age will set no that the bank was so overrun with business termination, and unitedness, can scarcely fail of wipe off the last stain of Slavery from the can only be accounted for upon the principle, not whether the sensibilities of humanity are European markets—chiefly for France.

make a tedious pilgrimage in search of the

The thoughtless sinner—the misguided youth-the debauched violator of the seventh stage and are no more. If a Jefferson could commandment-the heedless, vicious sabbathtremble when reflecting upon the subject, and breaker and swearer-the profligate drunkconsidering that God was just, and that his ard, and the wronged and oppressed slave. justice would not always sleep, have not we Aye! The despised and broken-hearted slave abundant cause now to tremble for fear of im- even by the professed christian in his "thirst pending judgments? Surely we have, and it for gold" are before us; and all those means becomes the duty of the philanthropist, the and influences calculated to remove their statesman and the christian to unite their ef- woes, and prepare them for eternal blessedness forts for the preservation of our cherished in - should be patronized by us with vigor and fistitutions, and for the overthrow of the soul- delity. Let us ever remember that with us. destroying, God-dishonoring system of Ame- as with our divine master, "The field is the world." In this work sacrifices are to be made. many of the ornaments and endearments of our being, and old and long-existing friendships, may be required. If need be, let us give them all, conscious that "the Lord loveth the cheerful giver."

> For the Signal of Liberty. HILLSDALE COUNTY LIBERTY CON-VENTION.

The Liberty party having assembled at the house of Jesse Button, in the village of Jonesprevious notice given by the chairman of the county committee, through the Signal of ble men as candidates for Representatives to the State Legislature.

On motion Lemuel Long, of Litchfield, was called to the chair, and David C. Fullerof Adams, was appointed Secretary.

On motion, LYMAN PEASE, of Wheatland. and WILLIAM SAVAGE, of Litchfield, were declared duly nominated for Representatives. On motion, Lemuel Long, and Harvey Smith of Litchfield, and Wm. D. Moore, of Adams, were appointed a county correspond-

ing committee for the ensuing year. On motion, Wm. Savage, of Litchfield, David C. Fuller, of Adams, Lyman Pease of Wheatland, were appointed delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention at Adrian on the towering Eagle deck her banner. Well the 7th inst. with power to appoint substi-

> The following preamble and resolutions were introduced and adopted by the conven-

Whereas, Slavery as it exists in the United States, is a violation of every principle of republicanism-the taking away from a portion of the human family, their natural rights, given them by their CREATOR-and is a heinous sin against the Creater of the Universe: And as Slavery is the creature of the law, and cannot exist only by positive municipal law; and as slavery does exist in the District of the gore of 'mighty chieftain"-not in the Columbia, and in the Territories; under the gore of "sable warrior armed for fight," but immediate control and legislation of our rein the gore of unresisting millions chained and publican Congress, and as they have taken no measures for its removal, but means for its support,

> Rosolved, therefore, That every friend of pressed of our land should use the means at the ballot box, as the only potent and effi-

> Resolved, That we cordially and earnestly recommend LYMAN PEASE and WM. SAVAGE to the electors of Hillsdale County; as men worthy of their support at the ballot box, at the November election.

Resolved, That the proocedings of this Convention, be signed by the Chairman, and Conference. I think I am safe in saying that Secretary, and sent to the Signal of Liberty for publication. LEMUEL LONG, Chairman.

DAVID C. FULLER, Sec'y. Jonesville, Oct. 5th, 1843.

Loss of the Missouri .- Thurlow Weed, who is now in Paris, gives the following account of the origin of the fire on bord the

It originated from Turpentine, a case of which was broken and spilled by one of the crew. The Turpentine was observed leaking through some part of the ship in season to have saved her if it had been known that the vessel was thus endangered. The sailor who broke the case, accidentally, did not make the fact known, supposing that he could take care disastrous consequences. These facts, elicited by a Court of Inquiry, were communicated to Mr. LEDYARD, our Charge d'Affaires, by Steamer with the official account of this very serious and mortifying calamity.

I.t. Winslow says that the Missouri proved an excellent sea boat. Her machinery worked the expectations of the Government.

The New Orleans Price Current states that bounds to its gifts, and make no distinctions the exports of Lard during the year ending on in the objects of patrimony except those which the 1st instant, amount to 787,000 kegs, of arise out of the more necessitous. It matters this quantity 300,000 have been taken for

For the Signal of Liberty. SLAVERY AND THE NORTH.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-It is with deep and thrilling interest that I have read a number of articles in the Signal of late, exhibiting the comparative proportion that the free States hold and have held in the Government from its organization down to the present cay, and I must acknowledge that it is with shame that I discover the degradation to which the free States have submitted, not having at any time since the organization of the government had a share of the offices proportioned to their free population. Great and unreason able as this evil was at first, I discover that it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength, until the free States have less than one fourth of the offices to which they are justly entitled, and this state of things (which arises from the subserviency of the two great political parties to the mandates of the South) is like to continue as long as either of these parties retain the power of the Government, neither party being able to retain power without the sid of the southern portion of the party. Now I would enquire of the freemen of the North how long this state of things shall continue, and whether it will ever be removed by pro-slavery parties, since both these parties readily yield to the unjust demands of the South for the sake of retaining power.

This sore evil has long been endured; how long shall we endure it? I answer not only till the cities are wasted without inhabitant, but until Gabriel's trump shall call the sleeping millions to come to judgment, unless men will learn to disregard the cry of interested politicians who are drumming them up to vote for their respective parties, and who will ever find something to be accomplished by the coming election of sufficient importance to induce them for this once to vote as they have heretofore done, and then they admit it will be proper to yield to the voice of reason and vote for the righteous cause of Liberty.

In the view of what we are now suffering, I call upon the free enlightened citizens of the North to rally around the standard of Liberty already erected, with its banner floating on the breeze, and cast their votes for Birney and Stevens and the other friends who are in nomination on the Liberty ticket, and enjoy the consolation which arises from a sense of having done right, and no longer have to upbraid themselves with having voted for men that will uphold the dark crime of slavery, and thus continue and prolong the evils under which the country is now suffering.
ROBERT EDMUNDS.

Union District, Oct. 17th, 1845.

For the Signal of Liberty. LENAWEE COUNTY CONVENTION. Pursuant to public notice, the friends of Liberty of the county of Lenawce met at the Court House in the village of Adrian on Saturday the seventh inst., to make nominations of county officers.

Whereupon H. Tripp was called to the chair, and L. P. Perkins appointed Secretary. Upon motion of T. Tabor, it was Resolved that an informal Ballot be taken for the office

of Representatives.

The result of the balloting was thus; Henrich W lley 2, Stephen Allen, 7, John M. Coe, 8, Henry Tripp, 4. H. Hoag, 4, Geo. L. Crane, 4, D. Carpenter, 2, James B. Wells 2. Resolved, That we take a formal ballot from the names above mentioned.

Result: Henrich Willey, got 6, Stephen Allen 9, John M. Coe, 10, Henry Tripp 1, H.

ting he considered the regular nominees to represent the county of Lenawee in the ensuing Legislature. Whereupon, Henrich Willey, of Blissfield;

Stephen Allen, of Madison; John M. Coc, of Rome: and James B. Wells of Franklin were considered candidates for the coming the treasury this amount above their expen-

Moved that the Secretary be empowered to notify the above named gentleman through the Signal of their nomination.

On motion, L. P. Perkins, P. Tabor, and J. L. Peters were appointing a county corresponding committee for the ensuing year. HENRY TRIPP, Ch'n.

L. P. PERKINS, Sec'y. Oct. 7th, 1843.

Upon motion the convention resolved itself into a Senatorial convention by calling Curran Bradish to the Chair, and appointing Paul Tabor Secretary.

When it was moved by L. P. Perkins that we proceed to nominate Senators from the county of Monroe and Lenawee, viva voce.

Whereupon on motion Thomas Tabor, of Adrian, Lenawee County and Isaac Lewis of the Monroe, Monroe county, were unanimously nominated Senators to represent the Second Senatorial district in the next Legisla-

Voted, That if either of the before men tioned nominees, decline their nomination, that the corresponding committee shall have power to nominate others in their stead.

After a few preliminary remarks by several gentlemen upon the importance of having our ballots prepared, and distributed in season it

Resolved. That the county corresponding committee superintend the printing and distribution, of ballots necessary for the county of Lenawee.

On motion, the convention adjourned sine die. CURRAN BRADISH, Chin. PAUL TABOR, Sec'y. Adrian, Oct. 7th, 1843.

Adrian, Oct. 10th, 1848. To Messrs. S. Allen, H. Wuley, J. M. Coe,

and James B. Wells, Esqrs .:

ing you, that the county convention which met at Adrian in the county of Lennwee or the 7th inst. unanimously nominated you the Liberty candidates for the office of Representatives of said county at the ensuing elec-

He also had honor of being appointed to inform you through the Signal of Liberty of your nomination, and most earnestly requests your acceptance of the same, which is most heerfully performed.

Your humble and obedient servant,

L. PRESTON PERKINS.

MODERN ABOLITIONISM.

There is one feature in "modern abolitionsm," which is more than any other calculated to awaken inquiry, excite discussion, and finally to overturn slavery in the South; and that is the "pocket feature." Freemen from the North, when they learn from facts and figures that they have been taxed annually nillions of dollars to support what they abhor, the Slavery of the South, they will no longer sit quiet under the significant cognomen of Northern doughfaces," which in return for their blind liberality, the Southern Hotspurs have given them. That it has ever been the policy of the South to fill the principal offices of government with Southern men, or those friendly to their "peculiar institutions," is a part of the history of the country. Presidents, abinet officers, and foreign ministers, have by a large majority been of this cast. When nce installed into office, whether by democrats or whigs, the discipline of parties and the servility of party presses have been called to their sid. Placed there by the Southern policy, they consult first the interests of the South; and whatever measures they recommend, the whole partizan press, North and South, will yelp responsive to, and the din of enlogy be heard throughout the land. For ourself, we know of no section or clause in the Constitution, nor in the creed of the Democratic party, that prohibits us from expressing our free opinions on this subject. The South may talk about the delicacy of the tark as much as they please, and threaten dissolution; but there is one thing, with all due amenity of disposition, we can assure them, that we, for a single journal, shall not permit our right to discuss this or any other subject under heaven, to be denied. Far off be the day when the ties which bind our sisterhood of sovereignties shall be sundered; but come that event when it may, there are none on whom the ills of separation will more sorely press than on those States which are so ready to calculate the "value of the Union," and to threa en its dissolution.

What could they do without the free States? They have been leeches upon the public treasury ever since they had a sovereign existence Sixty millions of money have been expended to remove the Seminole Indians from Flori is for their special benefit; two millions and a half for removing the Cherokees from Georgia, so that they could enjoy their lands .-The Creek Indians, with whom they could not live in peace, have also been removed, at a great expense to the nation. Millions upon millions have been appropriated to line their coasts with fortifications, and to provide a navy so as to protect them against foreign aggression, it being universally acknowledged, that in the event of a war, slavery presents the only vulnerable point to the enemy. While less than four hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated to build light houses and Hong 1. Geo. L. Crane 4. James B. Wells 9. harbors in Northern Ohio, a frontier of several On motion of L. P. Perkins, it was Resolv - hundred miles, and not one cent for fortificaed that the four highest from the formal bal- tions, one million and seven hundred thousand Norfolk alone!

It is a notorious fact, too, that the free States are taxed nearly a million and a half per annum to support the post mail system in the South. The Northern routes pay into ditures, and the whole department barely sustams itself. Only the white population of the South are allowed by law to read or write. -They are scattered over an immense region. making the routes long and expensive, and the mails light in proportion to the reading population; consequently yielding but little revenue. Thus we of the North, in paying two shillings for a letter, pay one to the carrier and one to the slaveholder. So we might enumerate a multitude of cases showing the entire dependence of the South upon the North. Their vital principle lies in the pockets of Northern freemen; shut up this resource, and the whole system of slavery would fall by its own weight. Let the issue be made! We have nothing to fear from the South, in their oft repeated threats to "dissolve the Unon." They may hold it up as a bugbear to frighten Northern men into a compliance with their demands; but they will be the last to move in a measure so suicidal to themselves, and which we should look upon as the greatest curse that could befal our common country .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Speaker of the House .- It is said that Dix on H. Lewis and J. W. Jones, will be competitors for the Speakership of the new Con-

This is one of the tricks of Southern polcy; to make an issue for the speakership beween two Southerners, so that the choice will be sure to fall on one of them. We hope our friends in the North and West, will see to this. The South have bad the speakeship, and of course the organization of the House and the appointment of committees for the last FOURTEEN YEARS.—Cleveland Plain Deal-

Oh yes! yes! yes! but let a southerner be elected, as one will be, by your party, and you will pronounce him the very man that should The undersigned takes pleasure in inform- have been elected .- Lib. Herald,

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1845.

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

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

OF MICHIGAN.

For Governor. JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF SAGANAW.

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

For Representatives to Congress FIRST DISTRICT. ARTHUR L. PORTER,

> SECOND DISTRICT. RUFUS B. BEMENT, OF CALHOUN. THIRD DISTRICT.

OF WAYNE.

WILLIAM CANFIELD, OF MACOMB.

STATE LEGISLATURE. For Senators. FIRST DISTRICT,

> JOHN DYMOND. SECOND DISTRICT, EDWARD F. GAY.

FOURTH DISTRICT. SEYMOUR B. TREADWELL, ERASTUS BUSSEY. FIFTH DISTRICT. J. P. MARSH.

SIXTH DISTRICT, JOHN C. GALLUP, URI ADAMS. 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, SAMUEL W. FOSTER.

BERRIEN COUNTY, NATHANIEL PULLMAN.

WAYNE COUNTY, ALANSON SHELEY, HORACE HALLOCK, HORACE HALLOCK, WILLIAM'S GREGORY, BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, HIRAM BETTS. GEORGE W. SWIFT.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, LEONARD NOBLE. ASAHEL HUBBARD.

EATON AND INGHAM COUNTIES. ALVAH L. ARMSTRONG. CALHOUN COUNTY, DUDLEY N. BUSHNELL, GEORGE INGERSOLL.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY. WILLIAM WHEELER,

CASS AND VAN BUREN, JONATHAN N. HINKLEY, W. S. ELLIOTT.

IONIA, KENT, ETC. HENRY BARTOW. HILLSDALE COUNTY, WILLIAM SAVAGE. GENESKE COUNTY. JOHN PRATT.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The Liberty votes for Wayne County are ready for distribution at the store of Hallock & Raymond, Detrioit. The Liberty men of the county are requested to call and supply their respective towns IMMEDIATELY.

The Liberty votes for Washtenaw county are ready for distribution at this office. Let some one from every town call immedi-ATKLY and get them.

First Senatorial District.—By some accident, which has not been explained to us, the notice for a Liberty Senatorial Convention in this District, has not been published. As it is now too late to make a formal nomination, a portion of the Liberty friends have agreed upon John Dymond, of Livonia, as a proper candidate of the Liberty party for Senator. We doubt not all the Liberty voters will every way worthy of their support.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS. We received the proceedings of a meeting of the Colored Citizens of Detroit, just as our paper was going to press. The meeting was held preparatory to the State Convention of Colored Citizens which meets in Detroit on the 26th. We have room to notice only the principal items of business. The tollowing delegates to that Convention were appointed from Detroit: H. Jackson, R. Gordon, W. Lambert, W. Dollerson, W. C. Monroc, M. J. Lightfoot, O. C. Hoyt, G. R. Svms, R. eific Democracy." Allen, W. Wilson, A. Darreck, and H. Bibl.

N. B. Delegates from a distance will please call on Messrs. G. French, R. Gordon, and M. J. Lightfoot, who are a committee appointed to receive them, and conduct them to the best quarters they can provide.

F Seven Liberty Representatives were elected in Verment. Last year but one.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

We sometimes hear of "Modern Abolition"-what a bad thing it is-what horrible to persuade the Liberty men to dop their principles it puls forth-what a disastrous candidate, and select from the other two canend it will have. We might retort on those Democrats who thus preach to us, that 'Modern" Democracy is a thing quite as inconsistent and mischievous as Modern Abolition is alledged to be. Suppose we enutuerate some of its characteristics. 1. It professes as a cardinal principle of the

creed the doctrine of man's political equality of Rights. It holds that "a man is a man," and because he is such, he is entitled to a voice in making the laws by which he is to be tioneering addresses: governed. This principle is professed by the Democracy of every State in the Union. Is there one State in which the principle of-Political Equality in all respects is carried out? There may be one or two, but these must be the only exceptions in twenty-six. How is it in Michigan? This state has a Constitution framed by Democrats, and they have had the legislative power in their hands most of the time since the State was organized. A portion of their citizens they continue to tax from year to year without allowing them any representation. They cannot plead that this injustice was perpetrated through ignorance or want of consideration; for it has been urged upon the attention of the Legislature for years. They have refused to act upon it .-The Democratic press of the State, so far as we remember, hus been entirely silent, or treated the whole matter with contempt. Here is a specimen of "Modern Democracy" .-When the Democratic party of Michigan are pointed to a plain and palpable violation of professed principles-a violation as great as caused our fathers to rise in arms against their Now, weask, is such a democracy worthy of versation Mr. Wise says to Mr. Clav. support from the freemen of M chigan-a Democracy which sneeringly gives the lie to its own professed dectrines? Will not the the principle of 'exclusive legislation'. Who can trust his liberty to the safe keeping of any man who will want only rob another of his political rights? We trust that many during the last year have seen the nature of have resolved to go with the only party which sustains the RIGHTS OF ALL.

2. Modern Democracy proposes to go for the largest liberty in every thing. How does its practise correspond with its profession?-To take the single instance of freedom of Discussion-one of the most valuable man can have-without which there can be no social progress. Look of the Gag Rules of Congress, which have been established year cuting the all after year by Democratic votes. How fla grant, how bare-faced, has been the action of the party here! And with few exceptions, how fully has the party press sustained this open violation of the rights of the people!-The greater part of the Democratic Members of Congress have voted for these Gaes, thus shewing the general corruption of the party. Now we are asked to vote for three more members of that party to represent Michigan. We much fear that, if elected, they too will be Gag men at heart, if they do not act it out boldly. The former course of Mr Lyon we formation which would lead us to think better favor it. Now on this we remark, of his colleagues. We have the example of their Democratic predecessors before us, and either of these assertions are true. our advice to the electors of Michigan, resgest liberty are thus annually set at nought making power of the Senate. by its delegates in our highest national assembly, is Trust them not! S. Modern Democracy is unworthy of sup-

port because it is but another name for subsuch, is as servile as it can be. The proof of the Whig party against the annexation! it is, that it does all the Slaveholders require. When has it ever taken ground against their pretensions? Are not its Presidential candidates completely subjected to the Slavocracy? Think of Van Buren's pledge that he would veto any bill for the abolition of slavery in the Federal District! What could be more degrading than such a pledge taken before the civilized world? Then think of Buchanan, who says the Democracy of Pennsylvania have inscribed on their banners "OPPOSITION TO ABOLITIONISM" as one of their lead ing principles. Then notice the strenuous efforts of Cass to make our national flag a protection for the pirates of all nations, unter which they might securely carry on the Slave Trade. The principles of Calhoun and concentrate their suffrages upon him, as he is Johnson are familiar to our readers. Now he who votes for McClelland, Hunt, or Lyon, votes to commit Michigan and the whole Union into the hands of the Slavocracy, for four years, to mould every thing after the counsel of their own will. We trust that not a few who have hitherto acted with Modern Demo crats, will see the utter servility of the party. and the hopelessness of its reform, and bestow their votes where they will count only for independent and upright men.

The Fourierists in France have established a large daily paper in Paris, called "Pa-The papers in this city are very expensive. The publishing society have appropriated a capital of twelve hundred thousand francs, or \$240,000 for its support.

In Maine, Liberty Representatives are elected in Bucksport, Freeport, Wilton, and Chesterville. More will be elected in the elected by one majority.

TWO SIDES.

A writer in the Jackson State Gazette tries didates the man nearest their views, and give him their votas. He says, thy so doing Congress may be filled with abolitionists; northern rights secured; slavery abolished, and we become a free people." Very fine, is'nt it?-The same writer has the impudence to ask, "In what essential principle does Mr. Williams differ with the third party organization?" paragraph in reference to Mr. Williams' elec-

"Especially would we invite the friends of the Liberty party to be present, and hear what ha has to say upon the great principles for which they are contending. Though a Whig Can-didate, he is the friend of free labor, and the enemy of appression in every form, and will do all in his power to accomplish the great ends for which all honest abolitionists are stri-What a pity it is the Whigs did not ac-

quaint us with the Anti-Slavery character of their candidate! It might have saved us the trouble of making a nomination of own own.

Now look on the other side and see what the said Mr. Williams will do for Liberty men. The Detroit Advertiser of Oct. 16th

"If Jacob M. Howard, Joseph R. Williams and Thomas J. Drake, or any two of them, shall be elected this fall, then Henry Clay will have the vote of Michigan; but if Robert Mc-Clelland, Lucius Lyon and James B. Hunt, or any two of them shall be chosen, then Martin Van Buren will get it!"

Exactly so; if Mr. Williams is elected, he will give the vote of the State for Henry Clay justice, of political rights, and of their own for the Presidency for four years. Well, will that be an anti-slavery administration? What think you dear reader? If you have lawful monarch-they turn from the whole any doubt, read the following extract from a matter with contempt. The feeling seems to conversation of Mr. Clay with Mr. Wise, as be, "We white men are well enough off; we given in the Madisonian of April 17, 1843, care not how much negroes are oppressed." from the Richmond Enquirer. In the con-

"But on the subject of Abolition of slavery in the District, Mr Clay you admit the power of Congress to act upon the subject, upon oppressor of the colored man oppress the white dear sir," rejoined Mr. Clay, "while these are man also when it is his interest to do so? - my opinions, conscientiously formed, I am the son of Virgina, a slaveholder of Kentucky TURES OF THE INQUISITION, BEFORE WOULD SIGN A BILL HAVING FOR ITS OBJECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTR CT, these pretensions of Modern Democracy, and TENANCE TO THE SUBJECT."

Thus every Liberty man who votes for Williams votes for Clay and eternal slavery. Yet the Whig writer asks with all the complacency in the world, "In what essential principle does Mr. Williams differ with the Liberty party?'

TEXAS.

Several prominent Tyler papers are advoion to save it from becoming an anti-slavery dependency of the British Empire. It is supposed that President Tyler will recommend the annexation in his message to Congress .-He is quite desirous of signalizing his ad ministration by some remarkable event; and the addition of a territory large enough to make thirty States as large as Massachusetts, would certainly be a remarkable event in our national history.

The Whigs are trying to get Liberty votes on the ground that the Whig candidates for Congress are opposed to the annexation of have already referred to, and we have no in- Texas, while the Democratic nominees would the case, and can act upon it at any time. If

1. That we do not know positively that

2. That the scheme, if attempted at all, all, will probably be tried through the treaty.

3 That the Whig Anti-Texas circular, which we published some time since, was signed by only about twenty members of Congress out of more than one hundred and fifiection to the SLAVE POWER. The party, as ty. This did not display any great zeal of

> 4. The only real security against this result lies in the intelligence, firmness and good sense of the people.

Mr. LABRANCHE, member elect of Congress from Louisiana, lately killed Mr. Hueston, an editor, in a duel. The Philadelphia Sun, the Spirit of the Times, the Pittsburgh Age, and other able papers, are discussing whether Labrauhce should be permitted to take his seat in Congress. They are unanimous against it, because his hands are imbued in human blood, because it would sanction law maker, and because the Constitution would be outraged by such an act. Do not titioners? He never has! all these reasons apply to the election of Mr. Clay to the Presidency?

(F Hon. S. M. GATES, late member of Congress from New York, has given in his full adhesion to the Liberty party. Also, Lewis Tappan has done the same. It will be remembered that Mr. Tappon was opposed to the formation of the Liberty party from the beginning, and wrote an article which had an extensive run in the Whig papers, entitled, "Fifteen reasons against the formation of a Third party." It seems he has found stronger reasons now for sustaining it. Our neighbor of the Journal published these reasons. now inform its readers of the fact that the author of them has been converted, thus giving the highest possible testimony in favor of that doctrine he once opposed.

The Executive Committee of the Connecticut A. S. Society have transferred the Christian Freeman, to W. H. Burleigh, who defeated towns. In Portland, one whig was is now editor and proprietor. It is an excel- a member of Congress two years, and in that lent paper.

HON. J. M. HOWARD.

Two weeks since we enumerated some reasons why the voters of this District ought not to support this gentleman for Congress. They were, simply, that he was a slavery mantrying to exalt the Slave Power over all this nation in the person of Henry Clay. This he will not deny.

We said that in our opinion, he lacked that independence of character which a Member of Congress ought to have. We could not but consider him as a nière party man. When The same p per has the following coaxing has he ever acted independently of party?-It is expected that every public man will carry out his prominent political principles; but he need not be the slave of his party on every question that comes up. The present situation of our national affairs requires an independence, a manliness of character which shall lead a public man to act out his own judgment, in all respects contending for what he deems to be the public good; but we shall look in vain to the public acts of Mr. Howard for such traits of character.

We said he had not faithfully defended the rights of his constituents. We know this matter may be easily smoothed over, and the difficulties of his situation urged, and all that. But we do not blame him for impossibilties. We blame him because he did not identify himself with the rights of the petitioners.

If he does not believe in their antislavery views, it is not to be expected he would advocate them; but his constituents had a right to be heard, and, that, too, through their Representative. They had reason to expect he would say as much as this to the doughfaces of the North, and the slave-breeders of the South, and say it, too, with earnestness:

"Gentlemen, You do my constituents a grievous, on outrageous wrong in spurning their petitions without reading or reference, and I solemnly protest against this invasion of Did Mr. Howard ever say this, or any thing

like it? HE NEVER DID! It would disturb the Whig party: the slaveholders would be mad, and join the Locos, and then how could Henry Clay be elected? Shall we send such a man to represent us again?

We said that he was for continuing his own high salary and exorbitant mileage fees. He will not deny this. Perhaps he will take the ground that his compensation is none too much -that one hundred dollars per day for travelling is none too much to be paid to him by those who toil daily for fifty or seventy five cents per day. But we have before spoken of this, and shall not dwell upon it.

We also said that we were not aware of any material services he has rendered the State while in Congress. He has filled his seat most of the time, has been a genteel, respectable member, if you please, voted with hls party, said nothing to offend the slaveholders, and has now come home to ask a re-slocdon. Conceding all these things, we still think

a more efficient member might be selected! We also said that he was in favor of perpetual slavery in the national domains, and for continuing a SLAVE MARKET at Washington. and that so far as he has acted, he has sustained SLAVERY and the SLAVE TRADE. Now the friends of Mr. Howard say we do him injustice in this specification; but we think he

himself will not deny its correctness. In the first place, it is plain that Mr. Howard must be for the continuance of Slavery or against it. There can be no neutrality in a member of Congress, who has jurisdiction of he be an antislavery man, he will show it by his acts, or his spreches. We judge of all men by this test. We ask, then, where or when Mr. Howard has ever taken ground for the bolition of slavery in the Federal District, or in Florida?

Has he ever expressed even a wish to that effect in Congress? He has not!

Has he ever made a motion to that effect as member of that body, as he had a perfect right to do at any time? He never has.

Has he ever avowed any desire for this object in any of his public speeches in Michigan? We never heard any thing of the kind.

Has he published to the people any expresson of his antislavery predictions on this subject in all he has written for the Detroit Advertiser, or other papers? No one ever accused him of such a deed! On the contrary (7 the Advertiser, the leading Whig paper of the State, expressly takes ground against the immediate abolition of slavery in the Federal District.

Mr. Howard has presented many petitions to Congress for Abolition in the Federal Disduelling, because a murderer should not be a trict. Has he ever taken occasion to say that his own views coincided with those of the pe-

We call on Mr. Howard, then, to let us know WHEN or WHERE he has ever publiely taken any ground for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in Florida. Where has he acted or spoken as an antislavery man? Let the instance be produced.

Now, as we said before, the conclusion is inevitable, that if Mr. Howard is not for the immediate abolition of slavery, he must be for its continuance: because there can be no middle ground.

It does not appear that he has ever acted or spoken for its discontinuance; consequently he is for continuing the accursed system. Well, how long shall it be continued? We never heard of any objection Mr Howard has to its continuance for this year, or the next year, or the year after, or forever. Hence we charge on him that he is for sustaining it indefinitely, if not forever. We know nothing to the contrary. But we do know that he has been time he has continually sustained it. Who has ever heard that he was opposed to its perpetual existence? (FAnd if every Member of Congress, through all coming years, should act respecting Slavery and the Slave Trade precisely as Mr. Howard has for the last two years, we ask if it would not be perpetual? Would it not remain eternally? If all his successors should do as he has done, Men Women and Children would be sold at aurtion by sanction of Congress till the end of time. In Yet the friends of Mr. Howard would represent him as a very good kind of an antislavery man!

Consider the nature of this horrid SLAVE TRADE a moment. It is licensed by the National Government. The victims, men and women indiscriminately, are marched through the streets chained in companies by the neck and hand. Giddings has repeatedly brought the abomination before the eyes of Congress. Be it remembered there are no constitutional questions about this. Congress has an undeniable right to suppress it. Has Mr. Howard ever made a motion that these human shambles, which are a standing hiss and by-word for the civilized world, should be suppressed? Has he ever said one word in favor of their removal? If he has not, he has certainly acted for their continuance! And shall we send a man to Congress who will license the nuctioneer to put up Americans for sale in sight of Congress Hall? Forbid it, Patriotism!-Let not (F a LICENSER OF MANSKLLING F) represent the PREEMEN of Michigan!

If Mr. Howard wishes to be considered to Liberty man, he can easily be recognized as such by openly avowing our principles, and identifying himself with us. If not, he can remain where he is, a proslavery advocate of a prospective administration. But we object to an attempt making on the part of his friends to represent him as an anti-slavery man, while his public acts and influence have ever been directly antagonist to the principles of the Liberty party.

The Whigs are determined on a desperate effort for Mr. Howard's re-election, and as the vote may be close, they would doubtless like to make a draft on the fifteen hundred Liberty votes of this District. Hence we caution our friends not to believe all the rumors they may hear of Mr. Howard's friendliness to abolitionism. To judge him by his public acts is safer than to believe all the representations concorning him that may be made just before the election, by interested politicians. We have a candidate of our own who is faithful, competent, and true: let him receive the vote of every honest hearted antislavery man!

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR VOTES.

Last year we published an article with this title, which was regard rather unfavorably by our Whig friends. But time and experience has confirmed the propriety of our sugtionists, before they voted for either of the proslavery parties, to examine carefully what would be the result of their action. A majority of the abolitionists being from the Whige, the latter would naturally urge them to vote for their nominees, and thus secure "the other great interests" they might have at heart. But we invited their attention to the inquiry, can they be thus secured?

We showed that this depended on the number of votes each party could muster in the several counties. We stated that the Whigs were in a minority in the State generally, and in most counties largely, and even if all the Liberty men should unite with the Whigs, the political character of many counties would not be changed. On this account, to vote the hue and cry about the Tariff is a mere for the whig nominees when they could not be elected, and consequently none of "the great interests" could possibly be subserved, was completely "throwing away votes."

The result showed that we were right in saving that the Whigs were in an established. uniform minority. They had no voice whatever in the legislation of the State, save that they had four members in the House of Representatives, and none in the Senate. Thus they were four members ahead of the Liberty party. They threw at us, even in their pub lic addresses last year, that we should not elect a single member to the Legislature .-The result showed, to use the common phrase, that if we were in the mud, they also were in the mire.

With the return of another election, we again invite attention to these considerations. The established Democratic majority in the State is about six thousand, and there is no reason to believe it will be less this year than the last. We regret that a party so corrupt as we believe that to be should reign over us. But the fact that they have a decided majority is no reason why any should vote the Whio in preference to the Liberty Ticket. Since both will be in the minority this year, why not vote for our candidates, whose abilities are confessedly equal to any in nomination, and for our principles which are unexceptionable and right?

"THE PHALANX, or Journal of Social Science." We have received the first number of this paper. which is to be published weekly in New York at \$2 per year. It is to be devoted to the exposition of the doctrines of Fourier, and a journal of the progress of the pectfully ask him to abandon such a corrupt practical Associations in this country, and in Europe. The articles in this number are well written. The motto of the work is "Our Evils are Social, not Political, and a Social Reform only can eradicate them." This we thould disagree to. We would say, "Our Evils are Social AND Political."

Mr. David L. La Tourette is authorised to obtain subscribers and receive payments for half a dozen States. Next week we shall be the Signal of Liberty.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Keep it before the People, That the Whigs and Democrats have no fixed, important pripciples at issue in the contest between them. but their contention is nominally on unimportant particulars, but substantially for power.

Party is the only one that sustains unequive cally the Equal Political Rights of All. Keep it before the People, That the Liberty

Keep it before the people. That the Liberry

Party is the opposer of all monopolies and exclusive privileges, and is the steadfast advocate of the FREE LABORER. Keep it before the People, That on the

question of Slavery and Equal Rights there can be no neutral ground; for he who is not for the abolition of slavery must be against it. Keep it before the People. That the Whig and Democratic parties are governed by the as an anti-slavery man; because no man can slaveholding portion of them.

Keep it before the People, That both these parties are the advocates and manufactures of

Keep it before the People, That both these parties have neglected to provide a foreign market for the agricultural products of the Free States while an adequate foreign market for Cotton, Rice and Tobacco has been sought for a long series of vears by national agents, sent out at the national expense.

Keep it before the people, That it is a fac conceded by statesmen of all parties, that the organization of more than two great national parties cannot be maintained in our country for any length of time; and the events of each succeeding day demonstrate that the time will soon come when there will be only a LIBER. FY and a SLAVERY party.

Keep it before the people, That the Liberty Party is not a mere temporary organization, but is permanently established, as demonstrated by the fact that it has steadily and largely increased in every State where it has been or-

Keep it before the people, That he who supports the Whig Party, supports Henry Clay, an opposer of "every scheme of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate."

Keep it before the people, That the Northern portion of the Democratic party are in a state of unresisting subjection to the will of the Slaveholders of that party, whose leading principle is thus expressed by John C. Calhoun: "I regard slavery as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world."

Keep it before the people, That the creed of the Lilerty Party on slavery is precisely identical with that of the illustrious WASH-INGTON, who said:

"THERE IS ONLY ONE PROPER AND EFFECTU-L MODE BY WHICH THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED. AND THAT IS BY LEGIS-LATIVE AUTHORITY: AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.

OF The Detroit Advertiser finds fault with our National Convention for taking open with only "incidental protection." We,do not now find any such position in the proceedings of that body: but no matter. How does such a Tariff differ from the one Mr. Clay advocates? At Lexington, Mr. C. said, "the Whigs in Congress had succeeded in pass ing a Tariff, which, while it afforded surri-CIENT REVENUE to meet the wants of an eco. nomical administration of the government, at the same time affords adequate Incidental Promerron to American industry.

How does a "REVENUE TARIPF" with "IN CIDENTAL PROTECTION" differ from Mr. Clav's Tariff? Will the Advertiser explain the difference clearly and definitely? And if it cannot explain, will it not acknowledge that all contest of words-an attempt to make an ssue in argument where there is none in fact? The truth is, there is no great difference of opinion about the Tariff. The present law was passed by the joint action of the Whigs and Democrats. The Whigs alone did not enact it. and could not do it. A portion of the people think some of the duties are 100 high, and wish to have them modified; while others are desirous they should remain as they are. This is the greatest practical difference there is about the present Tariff. The number of Free Trade men is small, and there is no danger that the Tariff will be reduced below that point which will replenish the Treas.

Fire .- The Advertiser of Thursday says a destructive fire occurred on Jefferson Avenue on Wednesday morning, which raged from two to five o'clock. It was in the heart of the city, and occasioned much loss. Judge H. Chipman's three stores were injured or consumed-loss \$3,000. Also, B. Campau's dwelling house and out buildings. Several other buildings, occupied as stores and shops were injured. There was but little insurance, as the buildings were wooden and mostly old.

The Detroit Advertiser, says of the course of the Abolition leaders on the Tariff; "This is the result of involving the Anti-elayery cause in all the tricks, and shifts, and

frauds, of party politics." The Advertiser strongly intimates that "tricks, shifts, and frauds" are inseparable from party politics. As the politics of the Advertiser are certainly "party politics" to the fullest extent of the term, we would resand nefarious business, and betake himself to some honest calling. We are not reduced to the necessity of "tricks, shifts, or frauds."

The Liberty vote in Trumbull county, Ohio, this year is 631-last year, 456. Giddiugs persuaded a portion of the Liberty men to vote the Whig ticket.

Elections have lately been held in about

able to give definite returns.

KALAMAZOO COUNTY.

A friend writes us that the Liberty men in this section of the country are alive & active, and will give a larger vote than they did last fall. The Whigs of Kalamazoo have nominated Dr. Upijohn for Representative. He is represented to be right on the matter of slavery-all Bur the political part! He was doubless nominated for the purpose of catching antislavery votes; for the Whigs lost this county two years since by a few votes, in consequence of the Liberty nominations, and have not yet recovered the ascendency. We trust, however, that no abolitionists will be caught in such a shallow trap, for three rea-

1. If Dr. Upijohn should be elected as a Whig, he would never be good for any thing serve two masters, and Whigism and Henry Clay would swallow up all his abolition. All former experience shows this to be the uniform result. Look at Giddings, whom we doubt not to be a real antislavery man, now stumping it for Henry Clay!

2. Carry out the principle of voting for the 'most favorable" proslavery candidates, and the Liberty party would be at an end. We should at once come back on to the questioning system of 1857. Shall we go back, or go forward?

3. It involves the grossest inconsistency for antislavery men to support a decided advocate of a proslavery party. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

Lastly, before any antislavery votes are thrown away on such a candidate, it might be well enough to enquire whether it is certain

We have before referred to Mr. Clay's share in the murder of Cilley. In a speech to his constituents last spring. Mr. Wise spoke of the refarious transaction as

"He said it was a fair duel-but that if censure and odium attached to any one, it should be to Henry Clay; for, he was the counsellor and adviser, and dictated the terms of the duel -that he (Mr. W.) protested against the rifles, and the language of the challenge, which closed the door to an adjustment of the difficulty, but was overruled by Mr. Clay-that he expressed an unwilling less to be the bearer of a challenge so uncompromising in its character, but at length yielded to an appeal from Graves, who reminded bim that he had been his triend on a similar occasion.

The development of these facts were made by him, because, when his character was assailed unjustly, as Mr. Clay knew, Mr. Wise appealed to him to do him justice, and out this matter right before the nation, Mr. Clay avoided all opportunity to do so, and no alternative was left Mr. Wise but to suffer the odium, or else give the facts to the public."

The Liberty party in Bangor, Maine, makes the proslavery parties a world of trouble. They usually have to try about half a oe before they can elect any box There was no choice of Representatives a the late election. They have tried several times since; and at the latest dates the vote stood for the Liberty candidates 272 and 273, for the Whig, 418 and S72, for the Democratic, 162 and 165, scattering 29. Thus it is seen the Democratic vote is considerably below that of the Liberty party.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says that several Congressional Districts will probably remain unrepresented in the next Congress, in consequence of the refusal of Abolitionists to vote for Whig and Democratic candidates. In Maire, in four Districts out of seven, there is supposed to be no choice, and three Districts in Massachusetts, after the lapse of nearly a year, remain unrepresented, not-

Well, all this is very bad to be sure; but what do you intend to do about it, Mr. Ad-

There are some anti-slavery men who pray to Almighty God for the liberation of the slave, who yet intend to vote for pro-slavery Congressional condidates. With what consistency car they do this when they know full well that the election of those candidates will establish the reign of the SLAVE POWER four of the trial:years longer? Are not such grossly incon-

The papers state that the proposed amendment to our Constitution, limiting the time of election to one day, will be decided by the votes of the people one year from the ensuing election, if sanctioned by the next Leg islature. We approve the amendment on the score of morals, and the saving of time and expense. We think it will be adopted.

Mr. Edwin W. Shaw, of Jackson, is to be our agent for Jackson County.

Also, Mr. Bliant Bartlett, of Union City. will act as agent for the Signal for the counties of Branch, Hillsdale, St. Joseph, and Cass.

The Senate of the United States now stands, Whigs, 26-Democrats, 28-vacancies, S-Total, 52.

York County, in Maine, gave 585 Liberty votes.

MR. Gippings is re elected to Congress again.

If It is a fact which deserves to be noted, that the first protective duty ever imposed markets .- Lynchburgh Virginian.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, September 27, 1848. The annexed statements of the commerce and navigation, between the United States and foreign countries, in the year ending or the 30th September, 1842, have been re cently made, but are not yet printed.

The exports during the year amounted to \$104,691,584: of which \$92,969,996 were of domestie, and \$11,721,533, of foreign articles. Of domestic articles, \$71,467,634, were ex ported in American vessels, and \$21,502,362. in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles \$8,425,589, were exported in American vessels, and \$3,296,149, in foreign vessels. IMPORTS.

The imports during the year amounted to \$100,162,087: of which there was imported in American vessels, \$38,724,280, and in foreign vessels, \$11,437,807. One million five hundred and ten thousand one hundred and eleven tons of American shipping entered, and 1,536,451 tons cleared from the ports of the United States. 732,775 tons of foreign ship ping enteree, and 740,497 tons cleared during the same period

TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES, SEPT. SO,

045.785,89	
71,278,51	

Of the registered and enrolled tonnage, there were employed in the whale fishery, 151,612,74.

Total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year ending September S0th, 1842. 54,582,14 Registered.

74,551,50 Enrolled, 129,085,64 Of the domestic articles exported there were of products of

29 293 010 The Sea, The Forest, 5,518,262 Agricultural (animal and vege-4.856.073 table.)

11,903,652 Do. Tobacco, 9,540.755 Cotton. 47,598,464 Manufactures. 9,472,000

Plainness of Dress and Address the badge of high breeding .- "Noblemen, as a class, here, are distinguished as readily by the plainness of their dress as by the simplicity of address. Were you to judge of rank by the cut and texture of the coat, or the tie of the cravat, you would be sure to mistake the Footman for the Pier. The Duke of Wellington Lora John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, though certainly no "out at the elbows," are, when in Parliament, quite plainly dressed gentlemen. But their Footmen and Valets adorn their persons with as much taste, and as elaborately as the exquisites who are to be seen in American Drawing and Assembly Rooms. And the consequential personages who stand in Noblemen's Halls, to answer the Bell, are so redundantly decorated with lace, spangles and tified by the Sheriff in his election notice in powder, that they remind you of the Mock another column -Monroe Adv. Duke in "Rule a Wife and have a wife."-The "swell" genus is almost extinct here .-There is occasionally an old Bean, who makes himself up of artificial hair, teeth, eyebrows. whiskers, calves, &c. &c., after the manner of 'Potts,' whom Lockhart immortalized in 'Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk,' and you ometimes meet a THING that owes its existence to its Tailor, but they are rare, and belong, it is said, to Crockford or some other gaming house proprietor. The moral of all this is, that we, instead of a new London rig around, as was anticipated, wear our American made clothes."-Weed's Letters.

Springfield Republican, who was on the jury in the recent slave case before the Circuit Court, relates the following amusing incidents

Ex-Governor Corwin did not make his appearance within the bar until towards the close of the argument on this case. Soon after he ontered the, ex-Senator Morris combatting the prejudice against colored persons, remarked, that "a deep copper was the original standard color." Every one in the room turned towards Corwin as a fair specimen of 'the standard,' and the 'copper colored critter' bowed his acknowledgements to all.

One of the witnesses was asked to describe a loss as to the color. It was walnut died cloth,' he said; the did not know what to call ted to the service of the most High." the color, but it was just like the head of one of the lawyers, he had forgotten the name-oh. yes! it was the color of Mr. Hamer's hair!'-The laugh, this time was turned upon the walnut headed gentleman from Brown.

thing publicly, but I will say to you, reader, entre nous, that Judge Mc Lean's recently married wife, an amiable and accomplished lady, is a whole hearted abolitionist, president of a female anti-slavery society, and warmly befriending all of 'that way.' The lawyers on the abolition side of the case appeared deby our government was in favor of raw cot- termined that the Judge should not forget ton, for the especial benefit of South Carolina. | the views of his 'better half.' 'May it please The duty is three cents per pound, on an ave- the Court,' said one of them; 'there are thourage, forty per cent, and it operates to the sands of respectable men in Ohio who regard prohibition of the foreign productions from this act of the defendant are a righteous act the ladies even have taken the side of the however, without injury.

General Entelligence poor slave, and organized societies for the promotion of the sentiments we are now advocating! The Judge scratched his head ,-The laugh now ran against the bench.

Beauties of Churchism .- John Livesey, of Preston, editor of the "Struggle," gives the following account of the rapacity and oppression of the established clergy of England, in extorting their pence from the poor. The day tor such pranks is almost over:

"The Vicar of Preston, by his agents, the police, has again entered my humble shop, and shouldered eghty-seven pounds of cheese. These are taken and sold, and the proceeds divided among magistrate's clerks, bailiffs, auctioneers, and the vicar himself. His origmal demand was six and a half pence for myself, and one half pence each for two 'communicants,' which for two years made one shilling and three pence; ane because I refused to pay, ten shillings costs was immediately added, and in about a fortnight this holy claim from our popular church increased about 2,400 per cent! To pay this the cheeses were seized. He is welcome to all the honor and peace of mind which such a procedure will secure. I can only say that, as an humble layman, had he owed me six and a half pence. If I had even ventured to ask him for it, I should never have entered his dwelling, either by my-

Another Case of Murder .- The last Liberty (Mo.) Banner says:

self or my agents, to seize his property."

'A man by the name of Asher shot another by the name of Hutton, last Friday, in Platte county, under the following circumstances: Asher and Hutton have been quarreling for about a year or so, about a claim to a piece of land. On the day above referred to, the parties met in the woods by themselves, the quarrel was renewed, when Hutton started towards Asher with a large stick of wood in his hand, Asher, to defend himself, as he says, shot him through the body, and then went to a magistrate and made the above confession. Both of the men were over sixty years

The Sabbath in Scotland .- Mr. Weed, in his letters from Europe, remarks:

"Scotland, you know, is distinguished for its observance of the Sabbath. There are no modes of conveyance here on Sunday. Railways, steamers and coaches rest on the Sabbath. This morning (Sunday) the streets and marts, that were so thronged last night, and in which there was all the noise and confusion of Babel, are now totally deserted .-No sound from voice or footstep is heard .-Even upon the Quay, where loafers "most do congregate," there is silence and solitude."

Amendment of the Constitution .- The two last Legislatures passed joint resolutions for ing the Constitution of the State. that no law authorizing the borrowing of money on the credit of the State, shall take effect until submitted to the people at the next General Election, and approved by the majority of the votes for and against it .-Whether the Constitution shall, or shall not be so amended, is to be decided at the coming election, of which the electors are duly no-

Corn Stalk Sugar .- We are obliged to Mr. E. S. Ricker of Clermont county, for a bottle of corn stalk molasses. It is oure, sweet, and well flavored, with a slight sharpness about it, which, it is said, makes it all the better for common preserves. To our taste it is as pleasant as New Orleans molastenth of an acre-or at the rate of 160 gallons an acre; which at 25 cts, would be, forty dollars worth-a pretty fair yield for one acre of ground .- Philanthropist.

Who are slaves? Mr. J. R. Lowell, has Jokes on Great men .- The editor of the given an excellent answer in the following

> They are slav's who fear to speak For the fallen and the weak: They are slaves who will not choose Hatred, scoffing and abuse Rather than, in silence, shink; From the truth they needs must think; They are slaves, who dare not be In the right with two or three!

The American Jewish Advocate, pubished monthly in New York, says: "It is only a few years back, when there were but six synagogues open for worship in the United States, to wit: one in New York, two in Philadelphia, one in Richmond, one Chareston and one in Savannah. But now the name of the clothing of one of the slaves. He was at the Lord is invoked in the tongue of the land of Cannaan, in at least twenty places dedica

Mr. Adams .- Will Mr. Adams be lynched for his abolitionism, in the slave States? The citizens of Wheeling, Virginia, without distinction of party, have invited him to accept It wouldn't do probably, to mention the the hospitalities of their city on his way to the West. And it is the intention of the people of Kentucky to have him among them before he returns.

> The Hon. Caleb Cushing, now servile to the Slave-Power, said a few years since, in a letter to his constituents-"Slavery is that thing which pervades, colors, and controls al! the action of the General Government."

He is now a Whig in other circumstances.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Mr. Cassius M. Clay, at Lexington, Ky .other ports. Repeal it, and the Cotton of _ay, and ladies too, may it please your hongor, He was shot at while returning from Madison; America, and perhaps of India, would com- ladies of distinction! "The Judge looked very and his horse, alarmed at the report of the pete with home production of our own home grave. 'And your honor,' said another one, gun, ran off and threw him. He escaped

THE FATTEST SHEEP .- Mr. John Stanton, of Champion, in this county, slaug htered a sheep on Saturday last, five years old last spring, the Tallow from which after being tried up, weighed 401 lbs! Ten pounds and nine ounces of Wool was sheared from the same sheep in the spring. Who can beat this? Black River Times.

Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, President of Amherst College, says in a sermon delivered and published by him, "The blood of murder is on the hands of him who votes for a duelist."

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty, by mail, from Sept. 23, to Oct. 19, 1848.

Wm. Wheeler, E. Kellogg, fra Packard,

Wm. Warren, J. G. Mason, A Durfee, Melvin Drake, \$2,00 each. N. Gurney, \$2 for one year.

S. Woodruff, R. Aldrich \$3,00 each.

GRASS LAKE ACADEMY, AND

TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

THE winter term of this Institution will com-The Trustees in view of the opening cel that it may not be amiss to lay before the public their testimony in its fayor. For the past year it has been under the care of Mr. BAR-RIS. During that year, we have warched its als. During that year, we have warched its progress, and though on account of its youth it may be inferior to many of its sister insututions may to numbers, yet its course of study, manage-ment, and discipline have been such as to com-mend it to our cordial approbation and that of its patrons generally.

For the common English branches, \$3 00
The Natural and Mathematical Sciences, \$4 00
Latin, Greek and Civil Engineering, \$5 00
Board may be obtained in the vicinity at \$1 00
per week, the term to consist of eleven weeks.

The Trustees are about erecting their building, the Chapel, and Recirction Rooms, which will be finished for the succeding term.

Will students apply as near the opening of the term as possible.

FOSTER TUCKER, Secretary of the Board. Grass Lake, Oct 23, 1843. 26-4w. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, Administratrix on the e tate of Jo-el R. Hidden, deceased, late of said county and naving given bonds as required by law, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to her, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

LAURA HIDDEN. Ann Arbor, Oct. 17, 1843. 26-6w

BROKE out of the enclosure of the subscriber D on or about the night of the 28th ult. a small gray Mare, four years old, not shod. Any person who will give notice to the owner by letter or otherwise where said Mare may be found, shall be rewarded by

CHARLES HUDSON.
North Lake, Wash. co. Oct. 14, 1843. 46-3w

YPSILANTI ACADEMY.

Teachers' Seminary H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL MISS. E. HAMMOND, ASSISTANT.

HE winter term of this institution will com-mence on Monday, Nov. 20, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wishito acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the ap-

paratus, minerals, or otherwise.

Apparatus.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments. Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good abinet of Minerals worth \$50.
Turnos in the common English branches, in-

cluding Composition and Declamation from \$2,00 to \$3.50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rheteric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5.00. Mezzotinio and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

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

BOARD. Including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars to board themselves.

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

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

5—19

KEEP GOING AHEAD.

Now is the Time for Great Bargains, and no Mistak ...

R. BANKS.

OULD respectfully inform his old customers and others visiting Detroit, that he has removed to the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold street, opposite Michigan Insu-rance where he has on hand a large Stock of READY MADE CLOTTING.

consisting in part of Over Coats, Box Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, and every article in the clothing line, cheaper than the cheapest. A quick sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Only give us a call and we will satisfy every one; that is our maxim.

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1843.

25-3m.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just printed and for sale at the printed and for sale at the DF SIGNAL OFFICE.

Timothy Seed.

WANTED on accounts, or in exchange for GOODS, by J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 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 becom-

"READY MADE CLOTHING!!"

HALLOCK & RAYMOND WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that they have now on hand the Langest and the L CHEAPEST stock of

"READY MADE CLOTHING"

to be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently all persons in want of "Ready Made tablishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Wordward Arenues," in the new brick block, Phoniz Baildings, where they will find every variety of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain them is any other way. in any other way.

Also, a very choice selection of

"Broad Cloths, assimeres, and Vestings,"

which they are prepared to manufacture to order ments always warranted to fit and please or no

Also, a very heavy Stock of

DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PILOT and BEA-VER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT-TINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gen-tlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold vary low for cash, or exchanged for Produce at mark of prices.

at market prices.

All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles are invited to call at the "FASHION.

ABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the subscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Saline about the 20th of July last, two yoke of Red Oxen. One yoke were of large size, and one of them a pale red, with a rope around his horns when they went away. The other yoke were of middling size, and one of them had a white spot in the forehead, and some white on one of his hind legs. They are about ten years old. Whoever will return said oxen, or give internation where they may be found, to Mr. Ford, or to Mr. Van Husen, in Saline village, or to the subscriber in the town of Highland, Oakland county, shall be liberally rewarded.

HIRAM BARRETT. October 9 1843

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Josiah Beckley, late of said county, deceased, and having given bonds as required by law. hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment. MINERVA BECKLEY,

LUKE BECKLEY,

Ann Arbor, Sept 28, 1842. Administrator.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! THE members of the Kalamazoo Mutuai In-

A surance Company are hereby notified, that the following assessments have been made by the directors, on all notes in force on the following

January	1st, 1843,		14 per	cent.
February	20th, "		1 4	46
March	22d, **		1 11	11
April	11th "		11 "	+4
May	1st, 14		1 "	44
Sept.	1st, "		11 "	**
AUG STORY		400	-	

Said per cent to be cast on the original amount of That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. the premium note, without reterence to any pre-vious endersements, and to be paid on or before the first day of November next, either at the office of the company, or to a duly authorized agent who will be furnished with the roll under the seal

All who neglect to pay their assessments are referred to Section 2d of Article 2d of the By Laws attached to each policy, for the conse-

It is confidently expected that the members will be prepared to pay their assessments promptly, as by so doing, the company can relieve themselves of their present indebtedness, and increase their future usefulness. Should any one neglect or refuse to pay when called upon, suits will be instituted for the amount of the premium notes, which in all cases will be collected. Office of the Kal. M. Ins. Co.,

Kalamazoo, Sept. 25, 1843. A. T. PROUTY, Sec'y.

To be published in all the newspapers printed in this State for three weeks and the editors paper containing the same to the office of the company during the continuance of the adver-tisement, as a voucher in the adjustment of their

TAIL ORING. WM. WILKINSON,

CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of and informs them he has located himself the North side the square, near the Post Office, op-posite the rear door of Court House, where he is always on hand to wait on those who wish to oblige him with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall

Cutung done on the shortest notice, and war-Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843. 23-ti

WOOD! WOOD!!

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

Cheese.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

Lower Town. Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

3,000

Peters Pills.

Tis fun they say to get well with them,

A LL mankind throughout their wide and im-mense circulation, that ever try them con-tune to buy shem. Peters' Pills are purely veg-enable; they work no miracles, nor do they proless to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific companied of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of hie life. Dr. Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massorbusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late G iv Peters. Peters' Vegetable l'ills are simple in their Peters. Peters' Vegetable I ilis are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.—
The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
Peters' Fills prevent—keep off diseases it timely used, and have no rival in curing billions fever; term and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croup, formed and the terms should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.

If any make. If any make, and the such motice is given will be worked on the above terms.

If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and turnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks used, and have no rival in curing billions fever, the cloth should be determined on, public notice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms.

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The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to poserity with the improvements of the age in med cal science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ng 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. The prefect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly—do you hear that! while a host can testify hat they believe they owe their salvation from lisease and death to Peters Pill, and if calomely nd knives are getting partially into disuse we

the only inistaken.

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

oncy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step selvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion b heir action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in del cate situations always admit their power and in nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the haz ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utm st importance. Pimples: a young lady sent het love to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had sayed her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mountain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the patient is not comelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP. Quite astonished Old Pluto came to New York, Hearing Peters and got his Pill Engine at work, To resign his commission, his hour glass and

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

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

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

would stay: But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his While musing in council what course to pursue.

The King of terrors looked a while,

As though his soul was tur ed to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills.

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

For sale as follows, by Messre, Beach & Abel, any G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane. Maynard. & Co., G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima: J. C. Winnas, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith. Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni: D. T. Merri, man, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaber, Michigan man, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaber, Michigan 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

River Raisin Institute

THE winter term of this institution will com-mence the first Wednesday of November next, and continue 15 weeks. It is pleasantly situated in the town of Raisin, one mile east of

vate study and lodging. Other necessary build-ings are provided for recitation and boarding — Most students will probably board theu selves. Expenses -Tuition for fifteen weeks, com-

mon branches 4 dollars. Higher English branches, including Greek and Latin, 5 dollars. Room rent 8 cents per week. Incidental expenses 50 cents per term. Students are expected to furexcept andirons.
Students who have to buy their books will do

well to defer so doing, and buy them here.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable age and moral character irrespective of complex-

CHARLES H. STEWART,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

C. J. GARLAND.
It is very desirable that all who design to attend school should be ready to commence with the term, otherwise there cannot be a regular classification of the students, and without such classification comparatively little advancement can be made in study. Any further information to the students, and without such classification comparatively little advancement can be made in study. Any further information respecting the Institution can be obtained by addresing, post paid, JOHN PATCHIN, Principal, Raisin, Le rawee Co., Mich. Raisin, Oct. 3, 1843.

Sal Eratus.

THOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER. Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C J. GARLAND. 2
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843. Anti-Slavery Etoks.

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscr bers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their nost sanguine expectations. With the machinfrom 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in tuture will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an es ablishment of this and in a new country. Their terms are 37h cents per yard for fulled cloth finished, or half the both the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public no-

Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment. Wool ed to: the number of pounds should be marked on the sack withink; also the weight of the sack.— The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in. as nearly as can be done with reference to the different qualities.

IF Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encourage by their patronage during the last year. invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,900 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 2½ milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

S. W. FOSTER, & CO.
Scio, April 30, 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL

NORTHERN, EASTEEN AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE

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

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

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a busy tent of the control of the c

tention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfac-S. D. WOODWORTH.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF. GOODS ARE CHEAP AT GARLANDS.

JUST received at the Farmers and Mechanics Store, direct from New York, a general assortment of choice and select GOODS, con ing of all most every article wanted, such as Shearings Shirtings, Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Calicoes. Drillings, Gambroons,
Linens, Umbrellas, Ribbons, Cra-

vats, Mous. de Lains, Silks,
Shawls, Bonnets, Hats,
Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Crockery,
Boots and Shoes, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.
Alt of which will be sold cheap as the cheap-

Goods purchasers was ers and Mechanics Store
C. J. GARLAND. Goods purchasers will keep in mind the Farm-

N. B. Any goods pure to with not in ing satisfaction in price and quality can be re-

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

BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

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

BOOK BINDING

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

All kinds of RULING done to order.-Country produce taken in payment.
April 19, 1843.

JOB PRINTING, Office, at the shortest notice, and on the

Books Pamphets Circulars. Handbills &c. with ne printed to order, a.

IF Orders by mail promptly filled.

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

S. PETTIBONE,

PAIN ING.

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

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

able rooms for the accommodation of forty students, which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary by

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS .- Purchy Vegetable, A sale, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the bilious diseases peculiar to new countries.

These pills are designed for the affections of nish whatever they wish to use in their rooms the liver and other internal organs which attended 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 seen offered to the public for the above dis-

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

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

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit notto insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of

the some for its reputation. 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. 9 L. BECKLEY

DR. HALSTED'S BRISK PILLS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more eflectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them alto-gether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I to be, denounce them and put them down, for a cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and billous diseases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, intermittant and remittant fevers, the Brisk Pills possible to the contradiction of the sess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practising physician, I am convinced that none can equal them.— Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Fills -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 the torpid organs: throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do notwit 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 trial. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medecine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do posss 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. S. Scattergood, Plymouth: J. Dean, Pontiac; J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens: Maitland & Co., Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., De-10-6m

TO WOOL GROWERS



WOOL CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING

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

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

-ALSO-A large amount of Satmetts of a separior quality, which they purpose to exchange for wool TERMS.

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

One yard of flannel for one and a half pounds bers 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 Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Ferer, Quinsey, of c. of c.

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

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold who!ssale by H. HAR-RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country. IFA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

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

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

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

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,)

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 County is; he will make investments to the lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becomfor which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu-merous testimonials from persons of the

sold a considerable quantity during two or three years past, has in all cases that have come to my

knowledge, given satisfaction to the purchaser. I can also add my own testimony to its efficacy as a remedy for Rheumatism, and I have no doubt it will be found equally beneficial in other

DFor the diseases in which this Plaster is ap-

licable, see advertisement in another column of

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

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Town 49-1y

Arbor, (Lower Town.) by
J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, former-

ly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-

ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very

additional improvements, is now ready for the re-

ception of all those who may favor him with a

call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the

country, and every attention will be given to such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

ble enterprise.
N. B. Carriages always in readiness to con-

Murder & Suicide:

DASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continua

protracted murder. Cheupest Store in town-

Store" "Buffalo Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed

to have bought their goods at "Auction" and knew that goods sold at auction were of inferior

quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they but

their own throats in buying their goods at ouc-tion. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a

STOCK OF GOODS,

selected at private sales, embracing nearly every

TO CLOTH ERS, CHANTS.

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs.

ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood,

Fustic

Alum,

300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

do Logwood,

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicar-

Redwoods,

4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,

500 lbs Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,

Together with a complete assortment of all the

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

P.ess Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussinte of Potash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,
Sugar of Lend, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS,

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York, jobbing prices, with the ad-

dition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

"'YARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES,"
and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE
CARDS," decidedly the best in use.
THEO. H. EATON, & CO.

GRAVE STONES

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, &c.

THE subscriber has a large assortment of

Marble, of the best quality, suitable for Grave Stones, Monuments, &c. which he will

sell cheap for cash, or exchange for produce, at his old stand, No. 90, Woodward Avenue, 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

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

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND,

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING,

AVING purchased the entire Stock in trade

April 11, 1843.

cannot fail to please.

try produce, and

This entire stock has been purchased within the

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843.

VIATOR. 7 tf.

large

100

do do

6 hhds Copperas.

200 do Verdigris. 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,

6 do Aqua Fortis. 4 do Spirits Sea Salta

4 do Nitrie Acid,

500 do Quereciron Bark.

2 cases Lac Dye.

300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar,

New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap cash

vey passengers to and from Boats and Cars. Detroit, May 9, 1843. WM. CHAMP.

chronic inflammatory affections.

18 4.00

DRY GOODS. THE Subscribers keep consumity on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS, ROOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCER. IES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best qualicate, and are of the newest styles and best qualicate, and are of the newest styles and best qualicated and the styles. highest respectability, which the proprietors have FROM D. K. UNDERWOOD. ADRIAN, Mich., June 15, 1840. ties. As they are determined not to be under-sold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing Messrs, H. HARRIS & Co:-E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, of which I have

to purchase.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

STAPLE AND FANCY

SHEETINGS. SUMMER STUFFS, FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, GAMBROONS,

DRILLINGS, SATINETS CASSIMERES. LINENS,

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

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

ATTENTION,

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., No 139. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully se'ected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cur,

5 Tons " Grand Fusic, Cut,
5 Tons " Grand Fusic, Cut,
50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 " Lima Wood, "
30 " Red Wood, "

27 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark,

500 lbs. Nutgalls,
10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,

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

500 lbs. Virdigris, 5) " Block Tir,

Screws and Press Plates,

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. longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Handsin the New York, Thiladelphic, and Boston Markets and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of 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

Attention Invalids! WHO has tried the Persian Piles and Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster, and is not rendy 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

what we recommend them to be. They are the Cheepest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plastersprice 50 cents. The large Boxes of Pills contain 73 pills for 63 cents: the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sure they will not. These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he will

.A. VE DE HE HE B.V. BOOKSELLER AN 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, Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Can-

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

Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

Millinery & Dress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

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

Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843.

richest patterns.

Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

Hose and Hulf Hose. Cotton and Worsted.

Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw.

Wool, Potash, Flour, Ju and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in ABBOTT & BEECHER, 144, Jefferson Avenue, July, 12, 1843. (12-4f.) Detro

CLOTHIERS!

300 lbs. Sumne Sicily,

2 Barrels Cream Tartar,
2 Barrels Cream Tartar,
3 Carboys Aqua Fortis,
5 "Oil Virriol,
3 "Muriatic Acid,

Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Screws and Press Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.
The above, with a variety of other articles bepring to the trade, have been purchased the

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

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

PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these medi-cines. READER! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not

United States. Call on the agent, and ne was give any information wanted.

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

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

RESPECTFULLY announces to the in-

of Godirey 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 counfashionable style. Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843.

Axes. FOR sale, Wholesale or Retail, by J. BECKLEY & CO.