

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE INVIOLENT OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS IS THE ONLY SECURITY TO PUBLIC LIBERTY.

T. FOSTER, G. BECKLEY, Editors.

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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

The following lines were written by no matter who, on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Birney to New England. It is a heart-felt and worthy note of welcome, and may be said or sung.—*Emancipator.*

Friend of the slave! whose trust in thee
Is heard in many a low, deep prayer,
To whom with tears of joy the free
The blessing of the ransomed bear!
Our free winds blow, our free waves foam
On Plymouth's rock, round Faneuil Hall,
Thy welcome to our hearts and home,
Oh, Freedom's friend! is breathed from all.

For well should honest Nature own
With all her tongues, the worshipper
Who bends at Duty's shrine alone
With poverty and Truth, and her!
Revising in a venal time
Once more the old heroic thought;
And starting faithless cant and crime
With miracles of goodness wrought.

We hail thee on our Eastern strand,
Brave tiller of the Western soil;
And clasp with pride that generous hand,
Grown hard and brown with honest toil!
The glorious in our selfish day
To feel that man once more can break
From Mammon's lore and Custom's sway,
And dare be poor for Conscience' sake.

Then, in thy stainless honor, come,
Mild pleader of the slave,
We call thee from thy woodland home,
By Huron's dim and distant wave,
In Freedom's holy strife to share;
For never yet since time began,
Could coward Wrong and Falshood dare
The presence of the DEMOCRAT MAN.

MISCELLANY

LEWIS TAPPAN'S BROOKLYN ADDRESS.

FATHER MATTHEW.—I also met a man who knew Father Matthew in Cork, and who was a temperance man and an abolitionist. He told me Father Matthew was pastor of a Catholic church in Cork. He appeared to be a good man. There was a man named William Martin residing in his neighborhood, who got him to read some of the temperance papers, and subsequently to take the temperance pledge. He then commenced preaching temperance & getting the members of his flock to take the pledge—which increased to other individuals, and in a short time it required all his time to administer the pledge. He went to Limerick, a short distance from Cork, for the purpose of administering the pledge, expecting to find about five hundred people there, instead of which two hundred thousand had collected, all anxious to have the pledge administered to them. Father Matthew was overpowered with the excess of his happy emotions. He said it was the Lord's doing, and there was no greater proof of it than His having selected such a humble individual as himself for the task. His Bishop went to him soon afterwards and remonstrated at his departing from the legitimate course of his religious duties.—He said—"Dont you know that the publicans in the country do more to sustain our religion than any others?" "Yes," was the reply of Father Matthew, "I do; and I know also that your brother is one of the largest distillers in the country."—Father Matthew, aware that he would be the object of clerical censure, and perhaps removal, wrote to the Pope at Rome, and got a commission sent back to him as Vicar Apostolic, which took him out of the hands of the Bishop in Great Britain and Ireland. The Pope said to him—"You look to me and I will look to you," so that we have to commend the Pope for one good thing at any rate. Father Matthew now travels free wherever he chooses to go, as no one thinks of charging him any thing. He has been charged with parsimony in taking a shilling each for medals, but he is not amenable to the censure, as the amount is not more than the cost. He is independent as to pecuniary circumstances, as he enjoys £900 a year

which he inherited from his father, and which for a single man, as from his situation he necessarily is, furnishes an abundance for his support.

I saw Father Matthew at Liverpool, and a little party was made up for him to dine with us. Dinner was waiting, but he would not come, because he said if he did, two hundred persons would go away without taking the pledge. We went up to the Catholic chapel and saw a number of men and boys crying out and selling Father Matthew's temperance sermon of the last Sunday. On coming to where Father Matthew was, we found him administering the pledge to sixty and a hundred persons at a time. His mode of doing so was to make them kneel down and repeat the pledge as he pronounced it. I was introduced to him, as from the U. S. He took hold of both my hands, and said he was always glad to see any one from the United States, and asked me as to Mr. Delavan and others. In 1815, I gave the first pledge in favor of Temperance, but thought on this occasion I might as well renew it, and applied to Father Matthew to that effect. He said he would administer it to me alone, and did so, at the same time giving me his medal.

The hair of Father Matthew is a little gray. He told me that he was about fifty-four years of age. He wears a long surtout which comes about half way between his knees and ankles, and old-fashioned boots over his pantaloons. He shakes hands with so many that his hands and face usually show the effects of it.—He is no way particular—kissing the faces of the little children which the mothers hold up to him, whether clean or dirty. He administers the pledge to a large number at once. He then gives them what he calls the sign of the cross, which is a little dab in the forehead, and it is incredible how fast he gets through with them, completing probably thirty in a minute. By request, I then addressed the people—told them that my maternal ancestors belonged to Ireland. Hurrah for Ireland, was the loud applause. I then told them that if Father Matthew came to New York, fifty thousand Irishmen would assemble with him in the Park to take the pledge. Hurrah for New York, was the reply. And thus they continued greeting in a good-humored manner what I advanced.

FEELING AND PRINCIPLE.

BY JACOB ABBOTT.

I will clearly show the distinction between the benevolence of Principle and Feeling, to resort to an allegorical illustration. Let us suppose then, that one evening, Feeling and Principle were walking in a road upon the outskirts of a country town. They had been to attend an evening service in a school house, half a mile from their homes. It was a cold winter evening, and as they passed by the door of a small cabin, and with boarded windows and broken roof, they saw a child sitting at the door, weeping, and sobbing bitterly.

Feeling looked anxious and concerned. "What's the matter, my little fellow?" said Principle, with a pleasant countenance.

The boy sobbed on. "What a house," said Feeling, "for human beings to live in. But I do not think anything serious is the matter. Let us go on."

"What is the matter, my boy?" said Principle again, kindly. "Can you tell us what is the matter?"

"My father is sick," said the boy, "and I don't know what is the matter with him."

"Hark," said Feeling.

They listened, and heard the sounds of moaning and muttering within the house.

"Let us go on," said Feeling, pulling upon Principle's arm, "and we will send somebody to see what is the matter."

"We had better go and see ourselves," said Principle to her companion.

Feeling shrunk back from the proposal and Principle herself, with female timidity, paused a moment, from an undefined sense of danger.

"There can be no real danger, thought she, besides, if there is, my Savior exposed himself to danger in doing good. Why should not I? Savior," she whispered, "aid and guide me."

"Where is your mother, my boy?" said she.

"She is in there," said the boy, "trying to take care of him."

"Oh come," said Feeling, "let us go. Here my boy, here is some money for you to carry to your mother." Saying this, she tossed down some change by his side. The boy was wiping his eyes and did not notice it. He looked up anxiously into Principle's face and said, "I wish you would go and see my mother."

Principle advanced toward the door, and Feeling, afraid to stay out, or to go home alone, followed.

They walked in. Lying upon a bed of straw, and covered with miserable and tattered blankets was a sick man; moaning and muttering and snatching at the bed clothes with his fingers. He was evidently not sane.

His wife was sitting on the end of a bench by the chimney corner, with her elbows on her knees and her face upon her hands. As her visitors entered, she looked up to them, the very picture of wretchedness and despair. Principle was glad, but Feeling was sorry they had come.

Feeling began to talk to some small children, who were shivering over the embers upon the hearth, and Principle accosted the mother. They both learned, the true state of the case. It was a case of common cause, Feeling was overwhelmed with painful emotion at witnessing such suffering. Principle began to think what could be done to relieve it, and to prevent its return.

"Let us give her some money to spend and buy some wood and some bread, whispered Feeling, "and go away; I cannot bear to stay."

"She wants kind words and sympathy, more than food and fuel, for present relief," said Principle, "let us sit with her a little while."

The poor sufferer was cheered and encouraged by their presence. A little hope broke in. Her strength revived under the influence of a cordial more powerful than any medicated beverage; and when, after a half an hour, they went away promising future relief, the spirits and strength of the wretched wife and mother had been a little restored. She had smoothed her husband's wretched couch, and quoted her crying children, and shut her doors, and was preparing to enjoy the relief when it should come. In a word, she had been revived from the stupor of despair. As they walked away, Feeling said it was a most heartrending scene; and that she should not forget it as long as she lived. Principle said nothing; but guided their way to a house where they found one whom they could employ to carry food and fuel to the cabin, and take care of the sick man, while the wife and her children should sleep. They then returned home. Feeling retired to rest, slumbering lest the terrible scene should haunt her in her dreams, and saying that she would not witness such a scene again, for all the world. Principle knelt down at her bedside with a mind at peace. She commended the sufferers to God's care, and prayed that the Savior would give her every day some such work to do for him.

Such, in a very simple case, is the difference between Feeling and Principle. The one obeys God. The other obeys her own impulses, and relieves misery because she cannot bear to see it. As a consequence of this difference in the very nature of their benevolence, many results follow in respect to the character of their efforts.—*Youth's Cabinet.*

NEWSPAPERS.

A FRAGMENT FROM JOHN NEAL.

Time was, when, like the French, we had but few newspapers; and they were written for by the ablest men of the country, without pay. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war, and after the treaty of eighty-three up to the consummation of their great work, our whole literature was a newspaper literature, and the strongest minds and best hearts alive were engaged in wholesome newspaper controversies that shook the world. The Adamses, the Otises, the Franklins, the Hamiltons, the Jeffersons, the Madisons, the Jays—were always at work upon the public mind, through the newspapers.

And then, after this—up to about the year 1812, when there were not in the whole of these United States, peradventure, so many as half a dozen editors employed—proprietors being their own editors; and almost always printers, depending upon gratuitous, and in ninety nine cases out of a hundred, upon anonymous contributions and extracts from one another, to make up their sheets, papers went on multiplying over the land as a mere experiment in business, a new branch in the book-trade or job-printing, till every village in the country had its one, two, or three, and sometimes its half a score of newspapers; most of which were not heard of at the end of a twelvemonth, when the subscription fell due, and patrons were asked for something more than their names.

About this time, editors began to be thought of as a regular salary. Proprietors were common enough, who were called editors, and occasionally wrote a paragraph or a stickfall.—There was Deane, for example, and Alexander Hanson, and Colman, and Major Russell, but there were no editors properly speaking, till about the time of Paul Allen's appearance in Bronson's United States Gazette.

Since then, although newspapers have multiplied like the frogs of Egypt—in worth as well as in quantity—they have been gradually growing better. Hardly one of the whole two thousand now flourishing—after a fashion peculiar to newspapers—within our bound-

aries, would permit such poetry, or such prose indeed, to appear in their columns (advertisements excepted) as made up the larger part of our best magazines and book-literature forty years ago.

Two thousand newspapers! Let us see what they cost our people, and how good a penny worth they get for their money.

Suppose each paper to have upon the average one thousand subscribers—an estimate below the truth if we consider the present price of the most popular; hardly a fourth part of what they were a dozen years ago; let us take for our average cost to the reader, three dollars a year, including postage, a moderate computation, certainly, when we take into view the dailies and high-priced weeklies—then have we, for the yearly cost for each newspaper, which somebody must pay for, the wronged type founder, or the wronged paper-maker, no less a sum than three thousand dollars. This, multiplied by two thousand, the total number of newspapers published in our country, (Vattelmar collected specimens of more than that number,) gives a grand total of six millions of dollars yearly cost of this fourth estate to the American people! Add the time wasted with newspapers—and the tax would be trebled. And then, what becomes of these newspapers? Of the five hundred millions of copies, at least, circulating over the land, at the rate of more than a million and a half per day, forty-nine fiftieths perish with the going down of the sun. Not one in a thousand, or perhaps ten thousand, is to be found alive at the end of a week, and before a month is over, the only copy on earth must be looked for on the proprietor's file, or in the hands of a collector.

And yet with all this waste, who that knows their true value, would venture to say that newspapers cost this country more than they are worth? People read newspapers who read nothing else. People read newspapers when and where they read nothing else. To a great body of our men, women and children, a newspaper is a drama of the universe. To call it the World, or the Times, or the Globe, or the Sun, is by no means to overstate its value in their eyes. To them it is the only World they are acquainted with; a Sun, without which they and their families would grope in darkness forever. Of the Times, either in the old world or the new, what know they but by the help of the newspapers? They have no books beyond the Bible, an almanac, or a stray Thomas-a-Kempis, or Josephus, or a tattered copy of Noah Webster's Third Part—and how would they be able to guess at the doings of the rest of the world, at the rise and fall of empires, the condition of Europe, or the progress of knowledge, or of what their own rulers were doing for them, but for the newspapers? There are ten millions of people in these United States, who never heard of the invasion of Russia, nor the overthrow of Napoleon—nor of Napoleon himself—except through the newspapers; and who, at this hour, but for the newspapers, would not know that such a man ever existed, to say nothing of the ten thousand scathed shadows, that have appeared and disappeared upon the thrones of the world within the last half century.

Do our newspapers cost us too much then, even at this price?

Each State should call its State Committee and organize a Tract Committee of five, which Committee should prepare the Tracts, agree with a printer, and forthwith commission their distributors to require such sum to be paid by our friends in the towns as will compensate them. It is supposed \$3 of profit on a thousand will pay a distributor for his time, his horse and wagon. Let the distributor report the money received and tracts given in each school district, monthly, to the State Committee.

The free States should issue one million of tracts monthly. The following number of distributors, it is believed, might work profitably for the cause and themselves. I think, without pretending to dictate, that the following number of tract distributors, might be successfully employed in this momentous work. Let the States have distributors as follows:—

Say for

New York,	20	Massachusetts,	15
Maine,	15	New Hampshire,	8
Vermont,	6	Connecticut,	6
Rhode Island,	1	New Jersey,	1
Ohio,	16	Indiana,	5
Pennsylvania,	5	Michigan,	4
Illinois,	3	Wisconsin,	1
Iowa,	1		
Total,	103		

This number can be enlarged or diminished according to the discretion of the State Committees.

I have not the least doubt, if this system is persisted in fairly for one year, it would add 100,000 voters to the Liberty Party in a single year, by enlightening the public mind, and add 8,000 to our Anti-slavery subscription lists. These 100 men are travelling lecturers, in the very nature of their employment. Where the cause has but few friends in a country, some of our generous friends must make up any little deficit; but the new converts, before the year was out, would pay for the last 5 months of the year. One half the families in the free States do not take, in a time of depression like this, a newspaper, and to such families our monthly tracts would be the only fresh intellectual food they would have, and it would make a prodigious impression.

This movement is simple and majestic, and will create the great impulsive era in our cause. I hope each of our Anti-slavery papers will publish this document four successive weeks, and that the system will go into operation early in November next.

ALVAN STEWART,
Chairman of the National Com.

Oct. 13, 43.

Three wagon loads of Mormons started from near Salem, Mass., a few days since, for the City of Nauvoo.

these propositions ten thousand times in the last ten years, yet by a most faithful conspiracy of the two great political parties, and the four great religious denominations of this country against the deliverance of the bondman, every attempt to illuminate the public mind with the light of justice and mercy have been opposed by these conspirators with a vehemence and zeal which, alas, has been too fatally successful in shutting the light of knowledge—and in lieu thereof, the conspirators have filled the mind of the vast majority with falsehood and bigotry.

The Tract is the only feasible mode of reaching the mind of the million. A tract of 4 octavo pages can be sent to 83 families—12 times a year, at the expense of one newspaper to a single family for one year. Tracts of 4 pages can be printed for \$2 a thousand. The tract distributor should have \$7 a thousand, and this would enable us to put 103 men into the field, with a horse and wagon, at an expense of \$250 or \$300 a year. Let the tracts be sold for \$5 per thousand, and this would enable the distributor to raise, by visiting every school district in his circuit once a month, his support. Let him go to the school master or mistress, and leave a tract for each family in the district, to be carried home by some scholar in that family. But if the master or mistress of the school are under a proslavery influence, then let the distributor find some scholar in that school who would take the tracts and give them to a child in each family of the district, to carry home.—By this means, nine tenths of our population can be reached by tracts. We never have had difficulty in selling tracts to individuals, 500 or 1,000 at a time, but the difficulty, with all other plans has been, the impossibility of distribution. We do not wish to write tracts, we sell them to rot on the shelves of purchasers. The tract distributor would not generally find over 500 families in a town to be reached through schools once a month, and after he had given away the town's portion, let him call, by some process to be agreed on, on some 5 or 8 persons for the value of the 500 tracts, or \$250. Our friends, if they know their town has received a new tract into most, or nine-tenths of their families, would rejoice to raise the sum to pay for the tract, after distribution, and it will encourage our friends, so that there would be a system agreed on by which the distributor would get his money in an hour or two after distribution through the school districts, and be ready to go on to the next town. The difficulty with all former methods has been, that tracts were bought and paid for in profusion, and left to perish in piles in some store, office or house. The purchaser felt that he had done his part in buying the tracts, and the distribution was, as a consequence, irregular, accidental, and as a system was neglected and entirely failed. We must secure a permanent and energetic distributor, and have a distributor who shall see this work done in each school district, as a means of procuring his own daily bread.

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LEGITIMATE RESULTS OF SLAVERY.

"Is this contrast so flattering to Kentuckians, that they shall honor the memory of the House of Representatives, when they shall have compelled us, by increase of numbers, to restrain the little liberty with which we may now indulge our miserable dependants? Do they look with evil eye upon that clause in our constitution, where emancipation is guaranteed, to all those who, not blinded by gross idolatry of 'perpetual slavery,' believe that a freeman is safer than a slave? Are our towns and citizens and cities to be yet more infested by lawless hands of robbers and ruffians, who, (under the specious garb of police assistants, shamelessly assuming a name for doing that, which impartial history proclaims that the wild savage of the woods would utterly abhor, in violation of the constitution and laws,) spare from violence neither age nor sex, bond nor free, so that they be guilty of a partial colored skin—wreaking upon innocent women the infamous hate of repressed and insatiated lust, under the desecrated pretence of reforming the morals of the town? Shall the foundations, I will not say of society, but of imperative self defence, be broken up, and Lynch law go unrebuked among us, under the false and infamous pretensions that the laws are not sufficient protection for the citizens of Kentucky, a State that has in days past vaunted herself amidst this glorious Union for chivalry and honor?"

If these are the legitimate results of slavery; are they so flattering to those who should imbibe inspiration from the glorious name and unspotted honor of their own native State, that their pride and self complacency are gratified? Are they so precious in the eyes of a statesman, that he would have more of it?"

Hear this! ye croakers of ills to follow emancipation;—a freeman is safer than a slave." And ye who, every time ye go to the polls to vote for the candidates of pro-slavery parties, consider the results of the system you support.

AMERICAN SLAVERY WORST OF ALL.

"Here, then, we can pause a moment, and draw the melancholy conclusion, after we have traversed all time, and all people of all religions, and all grades of civilization, and here in these United States of America, professing to be the only people on earth free, slavery stands pre-eminent in degradation."

MURDER OF SLAVES NOT PUNISHED.

"It is true, that our laws make the slaying of a slave murder, and punishable with death; but I will venture to say, that although numerous murders of slaves have taken place, never have we heard of a single white man, who has been capitally punished for this offence, in any of the Slave States. The writer of this article has reason to believe that he knows of three slaves who were slain by their masters, neither of whom was ever punished. It is also true, that the laws inflicted, else the slave shall be sold to another; yet never have we heard of a sale of such a cause."

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Who will now dare to deny, as abolition lies, the statements of facts to which this noble Kentuckian adds the sanction of his name?—*Liberty Standard.*

ABOLITION CHURCH MEMBERS. HEAR, HEAR.

Rev. Alexander McCaine, of S. C., the great advocate of the righteousness of slavery (as it exists at the South), uses the following language towards those who hold slavery to be sinful, and yet remain with sinners. "Who, sir, would choose the exclusive companionship of a horse-thief, with a view of inducing him to abandon the practice of horse-stealing? Or of a blackleg, with an expectation of prevailing on him to quit the odious practice of 'gambling.' And sure I am, sir, that there is not a virtuous lady in the land, that would select a common strumpet as her companion, in preference to all other females, with a view of reforming her. Every intelligent and honest man would, instead of choosing the society of such persons as have been designated above, studiously avoid them. A contrary course of conduct, in my opinion, invalidates testimony—reflects on the consistency—and impugns the motives of all who join.

OR, remain in the fellowship of a church which recognizes slavery, and entertain the same opinion which you do on that subject."

The above language is used in Mr. McCaine's first letter to Rev. Luther Lee, in a debate now going on between them in the True Wesleyan, on the proposition by Mr. Lee, that "Slavery as it exists in the U. S. is a great moral evil—a sin against God."

COMMUNICATIONS.

SYNOD OF MICHIGAN.

The Synod of Michigan met at White Pigeon, on the 12th of October, and continued in session till Tuesday night, the members remaining together over Sabbath and uniting in the commemoration of the dying love of Jesus Christ in the sacrament of His Supper.

Among their doings were the following resolutions on the subject of Slavery;

Resolved, That the Synod feel bound to reiterate the sentiment heretofore expressed, that slavery, as it exists in the United States and Territories, is a very great moral, political, and national evil.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, there are no evils in existence at the present day in our land against which more prompt and decided action is required by our national and State Legislatures, by all ecclesiastical bodies, by the people generally, than that of slavery.

Resolved, That petitions to Congress on the subject of Slavery are equally with others entitled to respectful consideration according to the Constitution of the United States; and therefore it is manifestly a violation of the Constitution of the U. S. to reject them, or to enact any law or rule adapted to repress petitions on this subject.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all good citizens to make a speedy and united effort to induce Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and all the Territories where it exists.

Mr. Jennings dissented from the last two resolutions.

Late Legislative Action on the subject of Adultery and Fornication.

Resolved, That it is recommended by this Synod as a thing of deep importance for the protection of innocence and virtue, and for the prevention of and punishment of crime, that the members of our churches in their individual character, and in the exercise of their civil rights unite with the community at large in petitioning the Legislature of this State to repeal the act of the last legislature, which repealed sections 1st and 5th of Chapter VIII, title 1st, part 4 of the revised statutes, and for the re-enactment of the same sections, or other sufficient provisions of law, for the prevention and punishment of adultery and fornication.

Benevolent Operations.

Resolved, That on the second day of each meeting of Synod, an inquiry shall be made of the members as to what they and their congregations have done during the year in general for the great objects of Christian Benevolence and specifically for the cause of Home and Foreign Missions, and the education of youth for the gospel ministry.

Presbytery of Ionia.

Resolved, That the ministers and churches in the following counties be constituted into a Presbytery to be known by the name of the Presbytery of Ionia, viz: Shiawassee, Clinton, Ionia, Kent, Otsewa and the territory north of these counties. The first meeting of said Presbytery to be held at Lyons, Ionia county, on the first Wednesday of January next, 1844, at two o'clock, P. M.—that the Rev. Seth Hardy be appointed to preach the opening sermon and preside until a Moderator be chosen, and in case of his absence or inability to act, the oldest minister present shall perform that service. A true extract.

J. P. CLEAVELAND Mod.
E. CHILD, pro tem, Clerk.
G. DUFFIELD, Stated Clerk.

Singular Salt Depository.—An officer of the U. S. Dragoons, writing from Wachita river, Aug. 5th gives the following statement of the Salt Plain of the prairies, which we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette.

"About 200 miles from Fort Gibson we came to the Great Salt plain. This was one object of our journey, and the sight was truly gratifying. The bed of the river was widened, being near 6 miles in width, and two in length; the river running by one side of it, through a small channel in the sand, while this upper plain throughout was covered by a crust of salt as white as snow. We approached it through sand hills and when within 4 or 5 miles of it, the plain looked like an immense salt lake which had dried up and left the salt in its bed. We found the salt to have a local origin; it comes to the river in a creek, which is very salt. This overflows the plain and leaves the water to crystallize on the surface. Heavy rains will wash the salt away; but the overflow from the creek comes at the same time to bring more salt water for crystallization. At this point we first began to find Buffalo.

Within two days journey of the Great Salt Plain we came to the Salt Rock, at it is called. We found it to be in the bed of the Sempron, a stream south of the one the Great Plain is on, and is an immense spring of salt water rising at the base of a high clay hill and boils up over a space of 100, crystallizing as fast as it reaches the surface forming a rock of salt all over the cover so hard that we broke one mutton in vain attempts to get a mass of it. The holes where the water comes out are lined with salt as far down as the air could reach.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1843.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

THE ELECTION.

We have not before us definite returns from the different counties, but enough is known to make it certain that the Democratic ticket is elected throughout the State generally. This County has given a Democratic majority of about 900.

Our account of the Liberty vote is very meagre and limited. An Arbor gave an average vote of 80, being an increase of about 50 on last year. In other towns the Liberty vote is about as last year, except Augusta, where it has increased. Nine towns in this county give 240 Liberty votes.

"THE ONE IDEA PRINCIPLE."

Since the establishment of the Liberty Party, much has been said and written on the absurdity and folly of following out one idea, to the neglect of minor considerations. Anti-slavery men have sometimes denied the charge of being men of one idea, and appealed to their steady support of every good cause in proof of its falsity; and sometimes they have admitted it, and called on their opponents to weigh well the magnitude and importance of the great principle of the Equality of Human Rights.

When we see a man who toils, calculates, contrives, keeps nightly vigils, and uses ceaseless exertions to become rich, we call him a miser. The entire community say that his whole soul and body are given to the work of acquiring wealth, and they call that his ruling passion—his predominant idea—in short, that is his "one idea." But it does not therefore follow that he has no interest in other things.

So it is with the Political Abolitionist. He has one ruling political principle in his creed—the extension of EQUAL POLITICAL RIGHTS to every human being in our country. To carry out this principle, he will be willing to take any course which is right and proper. He will scatter his vote, or unite with others, as may be most effectual. But this object he will pursue, and so adjust all his political relations that they shall not interfere with it.

Secondly, what is the effect of this trait of character in individuals and in masses of men? We have seen that the miser is an acknowledged specimen of one idea men.—He devotes his mental and physical energies, day and night, year after year, to the acquisition of wealth, with a diligence that never tires, and a zeal which never relaxes.

reason he will attain his object, although, perhaps, at the expense of whatever else is valuable. In all departments of business, an ardent devotion to a particular calling, is considered by community a forerunner, not of failure, but of success, and is an element, not of weakness of character or effort, but of strength.

Some of the greatest military commanders have been notorious as one idea men. They have had an ardent thirst for military distinction. When Julius Caesar was on his way to Gaul to take command of the army, he saw a statue of Alexander the Great, and he wept when he remembered that Alexander had conquered the world at an age when he had accomplished comparatively nothing.

The passion of Buonaparte for war, as every one knows, was supreme. It was emphatically a one idea with him. When a boy, his plays were but military movements; and when a lieutenant of artillery, his practice was to rise at two o'clock in the morning, and spend his hours in planning battles, sieges, campaigns, and the numberless details of military affairs.

We might mention Cicero and Demosthenes and Franklin and Roger Sherman and Fulton—in a word, we might name many of the greatest poets, orators, artists, mechanics, philosophers and statesmen of ancient and modern times, and show that in their particular department they were men of one idea in precisely the same sense in which political abolitionists are—they made their favorite object paramount to all others, and this was the great secret of their success.

The same is true of the voluntary action of masses of men. Concentration of purpose gives strength and efficiency to their movements. The mass is composed of individuals, and the one idea of each person becomes the prevailing idea of the whole body, and thus harmony and unity of purpose is secured to all its operations. Most popular reforms of government have originated in the one idea principle. It was the idea of Liberty, civil and religious, which animated the bosoms of our Puritan ancestors who fought by the side of Cromwell. They were preeminently one idea men.

The furious Revolution of France in 1789 was but the one idea of "Liberty and Equality" operating on an oppressed, excitable and ignorant people; and the famous revolution of three days which placed Louis Philip on the throne, was but another exhibition of the strength of popular feeling when brought to bear in a given direction.

The friends of the Bible have had a one idea of circulating it through the globe without note or comment; and the result is seen in the diffusion of millions of copies, and translations into one or two hundred languages. The Sunday School system is a one idea scheme, yet it blesses millions in all parts of our world.

terms, warn the members to have nothing to do with anything but moral suasion, temperance, and all other topics must be kept out, and the members confine themselves to this one idea of persuading men to total abstinence! Why have they not been sneered at for being one idea men? O, they did not interfere with any political party!

We find, then, by an examination of history, biography, and experience, that in the pursuits of private life, in the character of the greatest and best men of all professions, in the action of popular and military masses, and in the powerful results of voluntary associations, the supremacy of some one object of effort is not only no hindrance to its accomplishment, but one of the most potent means of success. IT IS INVARIABLY AN ELEMENT, NOT OF WEAKNESS, BUT OF STRENGTH.

We have been thus minute in our remarks, because fourth rate politicians are in the habit of sneering about having one prevailing idea or purpose, as though that in itself, was a disgrace to a man of enlarged views. It may be new to these gentlemen to learn that some of the most original thinkers and popular writers in our country advocate the one idea system as the most efficient method by which popular reforms can be effected.

We find the same sentiment confirmed and illustrated in the following remarks of JOHN NEAL, from whose writings we have often extracted. He makes a practical application of the one idea principle to the Liberty party, and argues its perpetuity and final triumph from this very objection which is brought against it.

"ANOTHER STAR IN THE EAST.—A new party in politics has just started into existence, and has held a State Convention at Portland, Maine, which was continued for three days, holding three sessions a day. They call themselves the Liberty Party, and are certainly extraordinary men, and not so much extraordinary for their fanaticism and zealotry, as for their strength of understanding, their usefulness, their determination and their sincerity of purpose.

"The signs, we think, are portentous; and whatever others may do, or not do, we are not disposed to overlook them, for any purpose. A third party claiming to have but one idea, or charged with having but one idea; and for that very reason, the more to be dreaded, if they are wrong; because, like the steam-engine—that 'giant with one idea'—they are sure to go through their work, after thoroughly preparing themselves, have just broken ground, in the heart of New England, with a show of wisdom and strength, of moderation, foresight and conscientiousness, heretofore without example.

"Third parties in general are not to be feared; they are self-destroying by their own nature; they fall asunder of themselves. Claiming to be wiser and better than their neighbors, they seek to distinguish themselves by finding fault, and by multiplying the points of difference.—They seek to establish a new platform of religious or political faith—to build up a new creed—and the more articles the better, as they think. Hoping to catch every man who may be dissatisfied with anything—no matter what—they begin with complaining and promising as much as possible.

Not a few weeks before this was stated, Mr. Clay, writing to the editor of the Tennessee Agricultural Journal, was also pleased to remark: "Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, AGRICULTURE requires but little protection, and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign powers."

"The new party, therefore, instead of saying to almost every man they meet, Stand aside, we are more righteous than thou—or much wiser; they say to every man they meet—look you, friend, there is one rope at which we can all pull together, (and perhaps they may.) Here's

our hand—give us yours—one thing at a time, and but one, to begin with. All who are not with us upon this one point—a love of liberty—are the only unrighteous that we see upon the earth, or ever mean to acknowledge. A party organized upon such principles, and sticking to them, through thick and thin, must make themselves understood everywhere, and must be felt everywhere, whatever may be their intents, whether 'wicked or charitable,' mischievous or praiseworthy.

"Under the name of the Liberty Party—while they seek to distinguish themselves, they hope to stigmatize all who are opposed to them as opposed to Liberty; and to persuade into cooperation with them all the Friends of Liberty, (and their name is Legion;) all who desire to see slavery done with, no matter how, no matter why, and no matter when; all Abolitionists, whether of the new organization or the old; all the colonizationists, all the Friends of Peace, all the ministers of the Gospel, and—in a word—all who are not ready to go the length of John C. Calhoun and George McDuffie, under the exasperation produced on their minds by the abolition movements of the North, in maintaining that slavery is a blessing to our whole country, instead of a withering curse; and the best possible foundation for freedom—instead of being what their Fathers and our Fathers acknowledged to be, while their hearts were overflowing with thankfulness for their great deliverance—and they were literally upon their knees before Almighty God—a tremendous evil, which must be got rid of at some future and no very distant day, for the salvation of the country, and of the whole world.

"With their one idea, therefore, they must work their way at last into the Halls of Legislation—the seats of Power—and the administration of law. It is our duty to watch a party like this, no matter what their profession may be; nor what the character of their leaders; so that if we cannot make them powerful for good, we may make them powerless for mischief—should they happen to be inclined that way."

DEFERRENECE TO THE GREAT.

To believe any thing merely because some one else believes it, is not the part of a philosopher or statesman. He who would lead others, must think for himself. There is too much of a manorship in our country—too much disposition to exalt the individual and depress the mass—too much proneness to receive without examination, as truth, all that great men may say. Every one should investigate for himself, and then judge. We have read lately of a Democratic member of Congress who sat immediately behind J. Q. Adams, and when he did not understand the question, he made it a rule always to vote in opposition to the aged veteran, on the principle that Mr. Adams was an old blue light federalist, and of course to go in opposition to him, could not be going far astray.

Political partisans are apt to believe every thing their leaders tell them; and thousands believe without any examination at all. Hence every sensible man will carefully guard himself against this foolish practise of crediting all that may be said by the great ones in church or State. Besides, these demigods often flatly contradict, each other.

The following instance of a remarkable disagreement of Webster and Clay, on a fundamental point, is worthy of attention by all.

It is from the N. Y. Evening Post: "WHO SHALL DECIDE?—Mr. Webster, in the speech which he made before the Agriculturalists of Rochester, was pleased to remark:

"I do say, gentleman, that the AGRICULTURE of this country is the great matter which demands protection. It is a misnomer to talk about the protection of manufactures; that is not the thing we want or need: It is the protection of the agriculture of the country!" [Repeated cheers.]

Not a few weeks before this was stated, Mr. Clay, writing to the editor of the Tennessee Agricultural Journal, was also pleased to remark:

"Owing to the peculiar position of the United States, AGRICULTURE requires but little protection, and that confined to a few branches of it. It is otherwise with the other two interests. They require some protection against the selfish legislation and the rivalry of foreign powers."

Either one or the other of these learned Doctors must be in the wrong, and we should like to be informed, by some of their admirers, which one of the two is to be believed."

It is certainly important to the farmers as well as to the manufacturers to know which of these gentlemen is right. One or the other is egregiously mistaken on a most important matter.

At the recent session of the Michigan Baptist Convention at Brooklyn, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That express our horror and disapprobation of the whole system of American Slavery, but especially would we disclaim all fellowship with those professing Christians who buy, sell, and use their fellow men as property, as we would beseech them to repent, and break every yoke, lest God, who hears the groans of the oppressed, rise up out of His place for vengeance.

STATE PRISON MONOPOLIES.

In the vicinity of most State Prisons, where criminals labor, we believe the mechanics complain that the proximity of the felons is injurious to their interests in two respects: first, they are trained in Prison to mechanical pursuits, and, when released, their characters bring discredit upon honest mechanics of the same trade; and secondly, the products of State-Prison labor are usually sold at less prices than they can be afforded for by individuals, thus compelling the honest mechanic to abandon his trade, or do business at a loss.

Various plans have been devised to remedy the evil, but none has been fully successful. It is desirable that the prisoners should labor on many accounts; if so, they must labor at some general branch of business, or at particular trades. It has been supposed that the making of cloths, silk, iron, or some large department of manufacturing industry, would obviate the competition complained of by the operative mechanics. But it would do this only to a limited extent, and leave the practice open to the other objection, that convicts are taught trades to the discredit of honest men; for no man can skillfully manufacture iron, silk, or woolen goods without learning a trade. Besides, these large branches are found to be ill adapted to the labor of all the criminals and very inconvenient to be put in operation, if not entirely impracticable.

We return, then, to our first conclusion, that as the convicts ought to be employed, they must work at mechanical trades, and the evils we have mentioned must be ameliorated where they cannot be removed. But the idea that any trade, or the mechanics who work it, will be permanently and generally discredited by the few convicts who may learn its details in Prison, is founded, we suspect, rather in imagination than reality. The character of a few convicts is lost in that of the mass who follow the trade. The only real evil, then, is the underselling of mechanics by the State; and the complaint of this practise we suppose is confined to the mechanics immediately adjacent to the Prison and its vicinity; which demonstrates that the evil is not felt sensibly by the mass of mechanics.

It appears to us that the remedy would consist in throwing the products of the State Prison labor into large markets, instead of offering them for sale in a small village. Thus, a hundred coats, offered at a very low price, might very sensibly affect the business of the tailors of Jackson, while in the Detroit market they would count but as a small item of the whole supply, and would not, perhaps, perceptibly affect the business of a single person. It appears to us that the transportation of the prison-manufactured articles to the larger markets is the only proper remedy for the local evil we have been considering.

We have been led to think of this subject by reading the answers of Gov. BARRY and Dr. PITCHER to questions on this matter proposed previously to election by citizens of Jackson. Gov. Barry says: "It has been found, however, that more effectually to correct the evil complained of, (Prison monopoly,) further legislation is required, which I should have no hesitation to recommend and approve. It is, I believe, for the most part conceived to be beneficial for the convict, both physically and morally, that he should be made to labor during term of his imprisonment; but it is desirable that the labor required may be so directed, that while the interests of the State will not be materially injured, the present mechanical interest will be protected from an unequal and injurious competition. To effect this object, it will be the duty of the Executive and of the Legislature to avail themselves of all the light upon the subject that may be afforded by the legislation of other States."

Dr. Pitcher gives them a straight forward answer, thus:

"I should, under all circumstances, whether in a public or private station, oppose the training of felons to such mechanical pursuits as would, when they come to be released, bring discredit upon those who labor in the same occupation, or while in prison, injuriously affect the interest of those who, without being tainted by conviction of crime, are engaged in similar occupations."

We wonder to what "pursuits" Dr. Pitcher would have felons trained?

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

This distinguished person is perambulating the New England States, and is received with military honors, public addresses, bands of misses dressed in uniform, strewing green leaves in his way, &c. &c. It is said the Colonel is greatly delighted with these demonstrations of popular respect. What has he done to deserve them? He has killed Tecumseh; and has shown himself superior to the vulgar prejudices against color. Besides, he is a slave-holder, and lives by plundering men and women of their daily earnings. Are not these qualifications sufficient to make a hero of him?

The Colonel is said to have a nomination to the Presidency in view in his tour. "W. C." and "Yorick" have written us respecting Rev. Mr. West's positions. As those points have been discussed in the Signal, at considerable length, we have concluded not to publish their articles.

THE STATES.

NEW YORK.

The Liberty friends promise us from 15,000 to 20,000 votes in this great State. This is a proportion much smaller according to the population than that given in some other States, but we fear is more than will be realized. We shall soon learn the result. The State Society is making vigorous efforts. Seven agents of late have been constantly in the field, lecturing and distributing tracts.

Gerrit Smith is following up with energy and wisdom his favorite plan for the conversion of Madison county to Liberty principles. FORTY-THREE MEETINGS are notified to be held in this county the first week in November, to be addressed by seven lecturers. The Liberty men intend to carry the county this fall if possible, and if not, then next year. Nor is the importance of this movement overrated. The fact that a single county, in the heart of the Empire State, had become permanently and completely abolished by fair and honorable means, would strike terror into the bosoms of the Southern slavebreeders, and fill their Northern allies of both parties with ominous forebodings. What an encouragement it would be to Liberty men! How many counties in each State would be ready to spring forward to place themselves by the side of Madison, when the way had once been opened! It is not too much to say that the regeneration of this County would be felt powerfully in every State in the Union. It would greatly increase the faith of Liberty men in the use of means.—The same means which will convert 3,000 pro-slavery voters of Madison County into Liberty men, in like circumstances will be equally efficacious in Michigan or any other State. We can scarcely expect they will succeed this year, but we trust there will be no relaxation of effort, until the renovation of Madison shall ring in the ear of every slaveholder, and every Northern dough-face.

Alvan Stewart and others have been indefatigable in holding two days meeting in all directions. Among Mr. Stewart's labors at Herkimer, the Journal, of that place, an able Whig paper, gives the following account of his Sabbath address. It would seem to be very much like preaching from the Bible. Will the Puritan copy the paragraph, and tell us whether it is Sabbath-breaking to give such a lecture? "The aim and tendency of Mr. Stewart's remarks was to show that the original Revelation of the Divine Will to man grew mainly out of God's abhorrence of the crime of slavery. For this purpose he entered into a minute and detailed account of the early history, civilization, and far-reaching influence of the Egyptians—then passing to the wonderful succession of events by which two and a half millions of Hebrews came to be enslaved in that country—the multiplied and appalling judgments that befel the guilty oppressors—the final glorious emancipation of their slaves—and the subsequent promulgation of the law from Sinai, every line of which, traced by the finger of God, stamps, the crime of slavery with His unqualified abhorrence and condemnation. In Mr. Stewart's description of the slaying of the first born, the turning of the Nile to blood, &c., these were passages of deep and affecting pathos, and of surpassing beauty. The sublime moral of the whole relation—being the signal vengeance of Heaven against oppression—was clearly evolved and strikingly exhibited."

The people of Herkimer were so far interested that sixty or seventy of them applied to him to give another discourse, which he promised to do on some subsequent Sabbath. The Journal says:—"The most rigid Sabbatharians will find nothing in Mr. Stewart's meetings to condemn, unless they are resolutely opposed even to 'doing good' on the Sabbath day."

VERMONT.

The pro-slavery partisans of this State have endeavored for some years to head the Liberty party by passing strong anti-slavery resolutions in the Legislature, while they have held on to their respective parties. It must be conceded, however, that the people of Vermont, without respect of party, have evinced a strong attachment to liberty. It will be remembered that Vermont enacted a Jury Trial law which placed around the colored man the most effectual safeguards against the tyranny of southern menstealers. This law was rendered nugatory by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Prigg case, by which States were declared incapable of legislating respecting the return of fugitive slaves. The Western Citizen informs us that John Mattocks, the recently elected Governor of Vermont, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the passage of a law, prohibiting all magistrates, acting under the authority of that State, from taking cognizance of, or acting under, the act of Congress, passed the 12th of July, 1793, relating to fugitive slaves, or any other law that may be passed of similar import. He also recommends a law prohibiting the use of the jails in detaining any person claimed as a fugitive slave. Such a law would be like the one passed by Massachusetts, about a year ago.

A bill has been read the third time in the House which provides as follows, according to the Montpelier Daily Journal:

- 1st. That no judge, or other magistrate shall take cognizance of the 3d section of the act of Congress of 1793. 2. That no sheriff, jailor, or other officer or citizen of Vermont, shall seize, detain or imprison any person claimed as a slave. 3. That no officer or citizen of Vermont shall aid in transporting from the State any person claimed as a slave. 4. The penalty for violation of either of these provisions is a fine of \$1000 or confinement in the State prison for five years. 5. Former acts repealed. 6. This act to take effect from the day of its passage. Mr. Folsom inquired whether the committee was unanimous in this report; to which Mr. Vilas replied, that if any one of the committee dissented he could answer or make a minority report. The bill was ordered to a third reading—ayes 167, noes 5. [The names were Messrs. Barnes, Griswold, Hodgkins, Phillips, Sherwood.] This overwhelming majority in the House indicates pretty strongly that the bill will pass the Senate. It sustains the right principle. If the slavebreeders will hold slaves let them hold and catch them themselves.

MAINE.

In the city of Bangor, the amalgamation ticket has succeeded, after several trials, and Mr. Paine, a Whig is elected to the Legislature. The Liberty vote fell off somewhat, owing to a reluctance to go to the polls so many times. The Standard says this year has demolished the Democratic party in that city being but 124 at the last trial—not enough for seed. The learned blacksmith, Elihu Burritt is lecturing in Maine. Mr. B. is represented as a decided abolitionist, and has often freely expressed his opinions. At Augusta, the people turned out and nearly filled Dr. Tappan's meeting house, but it is stated the anti-slavery blows came so thick and heavy that the seats of many became quite uncomfortable.

TRACTS.

On our first page will be found an article proposing a plan for a general distribution of Antislavery Tracts. It is from the pen of ALVAN STEWART, Chairman of the National Liberty Committee. We invite a careful perusal of it. We will add a few words on this subject. The plan of distributing anti-slavery tracts has been adopted in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. That they are very valuable auxiliaries to the anti-slavery papers, cannot be doubted. They reach very many families where Liberty papers are unknown. They are short, and disconnected from other matters, and will be more generally preserved than newspapers, and pass through the hands of more readers. The same information can be afforded through the tract system at a much less price than through the newspapers.

We have been asked if the system cannot be advantageously introduced into Michigan. Our answer is, that we think it might, if a proper concert of action can be obtained. Without that, all efforts made will be comparatively feeble and abortive. Our State Anniversary occurs the ninth of January, and in the mean time, we invite our friends through the State to consider what ought to be done in the premises, and come up to the anniversary prepared to agree on some general plan of action for the ensuing year.—A Tract Committee might be appointed by the State Society, whose duty it should be to prepare, publish, and circulate Tracts in the manner they might deem best. Or the State Central Committee might be constituted into a Tract Committee.

Several gentlemen have expressed to us an earnest wish that Tracts might be published and circulated generally. We trust that such will be prepared at the Anniversary to agree on some uniform and permanent plan of action. Some miserable fellow who seems not to have business enough of his own to occupy his time, has sent us an anonymous communication from Auburn, N. Y., taking us to task for our statements about Mr. Clay. If the writer were a gentleman, we would publish his article. That he is not one, we conclude because he is afraid to give his name; because he is eminently scornful and abusive; because his letter was not postpaid. When one gentleman abuses another through the mail, he should pay his postage! For these reasons, we cannot gratify the writer's wish for notoriety, but shall consign his production to oblivion.

The Clintonian, a "Democratic" paper of this State, publishes a portion of the call for a convention of the colored citizens of Michigan, and adds: "Go ahead, ostlers and boot blacks.—Every other conventional class of society—compare notes and bluish."

What a fine specimen of the Democratic spirit, which pretends to seek the elevation and equal rights of all! The contempt and scorn here manifested for a whole class is on account of their color or condition. Either reason is unworthy of a liberal or patriotic mind, and can recommend the writer only to those of the most contracted and prejudiced character. Rev. G. PENNELL, formerly of Walled Lake, requests his correspondents to direct to him at Hickville, Oak Co. Mich.

THE ABOLITION VOTE IN MICHIGAN. The vote of the Abolition party in this State at the ensuing election, if we can judge from the activity and energy of their leaders, will be unusually large.

The Christian Herald, which is published semi-monthly at Detroit by the Baptist Convention, is steadily enlarging its subscription. Its circulation now amounts to about fifteen hundred.

It is said the Liberty vote of Ohio will fall short of what was at first anticipated. The counties heard from thus far give 6761 Liberty votes.

The Liberty candidate for the Legislature for Branch County was CURTIS L. YOUNG. We expect to have returns of a handsome vote in that county.

The Liberty vote in Green Oak was twenty-one, and five were absent. Last year the vote was 16.

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 11, 1843. Wheat sells here at 53 cents per bushel.—The average price in this village, through the fall has been about 53 cents. In New York, Nov. 5, Flour was selling at \$4.56. Wheat was worth 95 cents.

General Intelligence

MONROE EDWARDS AGAIN.

This notorious scoundrel, says the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, has again attempted escaping from Sing Sing, but this time his plans were laid in such a manner as evinced his determination to sacrifice human life, rather than be foiled in his attempt and had they not been discovered, every soul in the hospital of the prison must have been burned alive.

On Thursday, J. W. Edwards, President of the Commissioners, was at the prison, and some of the convicts made known the fact that there was a conspiracy to fire the prison and escape. As this was a story very commonly got up by convicts either to terrify the keepers, or to make capital for themselves, little attention was at first paid to it, but on receiving additional information the prisoners implicated were searched, Edwards among them.

This occurred on Friday, and all the details of his plan having been made known, the keeper made his dispositions to thwart them. It appears that he has two correspondents in this city, (who are known to the officers) and they were in the practice of leaving letters for Edwards in the windows of the shop where he was at work, which are accessible for any person at night.

Later advices from Mexico confirm the rumor of a difficulty between England and Mexico arising out of the placing, on a festival day, among certain flags taken from the Texans, a British flag, which it was said had been taken from the Texans. A promise to remove it not being complied with by Mr. Doyle, the British charge, in a note to Santa Anna closed his diplomatic relations with Mexico until he received further advices from England.

There was a rumor in Vera Cruz that an angry correspondence had taken place between our Minister and the Mexican Government on the subject of the annexation of Texas to this Union.

From Mexico.—Our New Orleans papers, received yesterday brings news that Admiral Depetit Thours had hauled down the British flag at Honduras, and raised the tri-color in its place. More trouble brewing!

were carried into the chapel, so that if it should catch fire it would be blown up, and commotion thus cut off from the hospital and prison. The sick convicts were also arranged that their beds could be rolled off from danger at a moment's warning. Friday night passed over, and all had remained quiet, and in the morning Edwards was brought into the keeper's room, where he at once began to beg and make a full confession of his accomplices. After hearing his story, Mr. Lynds informed him that he was now too late—that all the men whom he wished to betray had been beforehand with him—that they know all about his coil of wire, the sloop, the wheat and corn, and in fact every thing.

On hearing this last remark, Edwards covered his face with his hand, and bowing his head as the tears came from his eyes, he said "Mr. Lynds, I deserve to die, I know I do." As this was the first exhibition of feeling, he had seen on the part of Edwards, he determined to see what effect this would have on his future conduct. He was accordingly allowed to escape without punishment, and if he really has any feeling, the remembrance of his own sufferings, brought on by his own villainy, will cause him many nights of sleepless remorse.

This second attempt of Edwards was planned with an acuteness worthy the man; and but for the fact all around him are ready to betray every movement, there is every probability that he would have accomplished his ends.

Runaway.—A negro woman belonging to one of our citizens, made her escape to Galena, on board of one of our steamboats a few days since. She succeeded then in procuring a passage farther North. The owners of the boat have discovered that they carried an expensive passenger, as they will have to pay her full value, with the expenses incurred in endeavoring to apprehend her.

We understand that this is the same woman whose case lately made considerable excitement in Wisconsin. She was followed by a couple of woman-hunters, who discovered their prey in Milwaukee. Fortunately, however, the girl found friends, and with great difficulty she was delivered from the power of her enemies; she was secreted by being headed up in a barrel, and fed for several days on crumbs, which she received through small holes bored in the head. She is sixteen or eighteen years of age, and has but little, if any negro blood in her veins, but nevertheless is a slave; and she had been guilty of the atrocious crime of pretending to be free, and passing herself off as a white person!

Henry Clay.—The Advertiser copies from the Rochester Democrat, an article which commences as follows: "The third party organization in the Northern States, is mostly composed of men who are actuated by warm impulses and generous emotions. Their professed object is noble and philanthropic. It is a stain upon our escutcheon—a black, damning sin—that slavery is tolerated in our country; and we are not surprised that men speak strongly and act warmly in a cause which aims at a total extinction of a curse so infernal-like and devilish."

Since 1830, there has been a steady reduction in the amount of ardent spirits imported into the port of Boston and Charlestown. In that year, the quantity was, 427,623 gallons; in 1842, 218,295; while in the first three quarters of this year, up to Sept. 30th, the quantity has been only 73,070.

There are twenty five. The capital invested about a million and fifty thousand dollars; the number of spindles about 50,000; persons employed from 12 to 1500, and number of bales of cotton contained are not less than 15,000.

The murder was committed on the floor of the House, and was flagrant & atrocious, and not done in self-defence. Were the jurors men?

The number of Irishmen in the British Army, in 1831, according to an official paper, was above forty thousand.

From Campeachy.—By an arrival at New Orleans on the 20th, news from Yucatan had been received as late as the 10th inst. The Commissioners sent to Mexico, for the purpose of entering into a treaty of peace and amity with that government, had not yet returned.

It was thought that another war between the two countries would be inevitable, as quite a belligerent feeling had begun to manifest itself among the Yucatecos, in consequence of the tardy movements of the Mexican Government in relation to the proposed treaty—which had been increased by a late proclamation from the Mexican Government, closing the port of Laguna against all vessels belonging to Yucatan.

Crabberries.—This pleasant fruit is now received in large quantities from the West.—The crops at the East are said to have been cut off in a great measure by frost, and the market is now supplied by the westward; and no doubt Michigan crabberries will be eaten in the very head-quarters of cranberries, Barnstable, Mass. We had no idea, until to-day, of the quantity sold in this city. One house in Front street, sold within a few days, 250 barrels, received from Michigan, at \$6 and \$6.50 per bbl., and have had application for more than they can supply. Of the same lot, 3000 bbls. went over the western rail-road to Boston, and were there sold as soon as received.—N. Y. Tribune.

Temperance in Germany.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Isling to the Secretary of the American Temperance Union, states that the temperance movement has taken a strong hold upon the German mind, and that eloquence and poetry and music are all vying with each other to promote its advancement. The press too, has been enlisted, and made an efficient engine in the work. In May last, more than four thousand persons crowded the market Square of Osmbruck, and the cause was advocated before them in songs and speeches, and by the exhibition of the plates of the human stomach, received from America. Mr. Isling states that the consumption of intoxicating liquors has been reduced one half, in Osmbruck; and in some of the surrounding villages, there is "almost no drinking of brandy."

Among the articles brought by the Chusan, at Boston, from Rio Janeiro, are 180,000 toothpicks for the Tremont House! Death of Senator Linn.—The Hon. Lewis Linn, U. S. Senator from Missouri, was found dead in his bed at his residence in St. Genevieve, on the 3d inst.

A new Export.—The Lynn Freeman says that Frederick Tudor lately sent, from Boston, 100 dozen of peaches to Calcutta, carefully packed in ice!

Odd Fellow Lodges have been established in twenty-four of the twenty-six States of the Union, in two Territories, and one separate district. Bishop Ondorck announced to the late Convention, that unless his income is increased, he will be obliged to leave New York, and retire into the country. His present salary is \$6,000 a year.

Fossil bones of the lizard, twenty-four feet in length (equal to the dragons of antiquity) have been found in Bavaria.

The Legislature of Tennessee, after much discussion, have fixed the seat of government at Nashville.

By the Governor of the State of Michigan. A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the time is approaching when, according to a long established and well approved custom, observed by most of the States of this Union, the people unite in rendering Thanksgiving and praise to the great Giver of all good, and

Whereas, though sanctioned by no legal authority, it has been customary for the Chief Executive officer of the several States to recommend a particular day to be set apart for such purpose, and

Whereas, it is a duty incumbent on all to render thanks to the Most High for His Divine protection.

Now, therefore, I, John S. Barry, Governor of the State of Michigan, have thought proper to appoint, and by these presents do appoint, Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I do here recommend to the people of this State to set apart and observe the same accordingly; that they assemble on that day in their several places of public worship, and with united hearts render unfeigned thanks to the great Maker and preserver of all things, for the numberless blessings vouchsafed to us during the past year; that he has preserved our lives, maintained peace within our borders, stayed the pestilence, averted famine, rewarded the husbandmen with abundant harvests, and preserved to us inviolate our

civil and religious institutions, and with deep humility, confessing our sins, give thanks for all his numerous mercies, and humbly ask a continuance of Divine favors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my hand, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Detroit, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty three, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-eighth.

JNO. S. BARRY. By the Governor: R. P. ELWOOD, Sec'y of State.

CIRCULAR. To the Primary School Teachers of Michigan.

The undersigned would submit to the Primary School Teachers of this State who feel an interest in Primary School education, the propriety of holding Conventions in their several counties for the following purposes, viz:

- 1st. To discuss the different questions of importance, relative to our Primary Schools, such as the best modes of Government, discipline, &c. to be used in schools. 2d. To elevate the character of School Teachers, and render school teaching a profession. 3d. To raise the standard of teachers' wages. 4th. To create an interchange of feelings and ideas between teachers, in different parts of the State, and throw all the light possible, upon the subject of Primary School instruction.

Without female society, it has been justly said, that the beginning of men's lives would be helpless, the middle without pleasure, the end without comfort.

Fatal Affray.—Wm. G. Bonham, of Louisville, Ky. was murdered in that city recently by a young man named Oldham, who stabbed him twice with a bowie knife. The parties were quarreling, but Bonham was entirely unarmed. Oldham immediately fled.

Rates of Taxation.—The rate of taxation in Boston, this year, is 62 cents on the \$100. In Philadelphia the rate of taxation is just twice as high as in Boston. In New York, the rate is 79 cents on the \$100.

The first Methodist Church erected in the United States, was that in John St. N. York, the walls of which are now standing. It was built in 1769.

Dorr Arrested.—Thomas W. Dorr, was arrested at Providence, on the 30th instant, and committed to prison. He came to the city publicly, entered his name on the Register of the Hotel, and doubtless intended to be arrested.

Among the articles brought by the Chusan, at Boston, from Rio Janeiro, are 180,000 toothpicks for the Tremont House!

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civil and religious institutions, and with deep humility, confessing our sins, give thanks for all his numerous mercies, and humbly ask a continuance of Divine favors.

LOWER TOWN HEAD-QUARTERS!

MESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS.

Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

which they will sell lower than has ever before been offered in this place. For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Becker.) The highest Market price will be paid in Goods for most kinds of Produce.

Remember that they will not be undersold. 29 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-6m

NEW GOODS!!

HAVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish to purchase.

I have spent most of the summer and part of the fall, in New England, where the Goods are made, and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell them at a profit, and still they have been sold in New York, from Jobbing Houses during this season. Especially I can sell

Woolen Cloths, from the coarsest to superfine, 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices. More I have on hand a good stock of Combs, Thread, Pins, Needles, &c. &c. which I can, and will sell to any, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates. I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SALERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS—Cash, Produce, or good Credit. I am, Gentlemen and Ladies, Respectfully yours, F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1843.

N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Peas, or advanced on the same and sold as usual. 29-11. \$25,000 WORTH! Whew! They must be dear, Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!! Worth yet, judging from appearances. \$75,000 WORTH!!! That is, it is judging from prices. CALL at G. Ward's old stand, where they sell woolen goods, and all the Goods in a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 under the present system. VIATOR. 27-11. Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1843.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, executed by Eli Granger and State of Michigan, to Samuel Clemens, of Lima, in the county and State aforesaid, which Mortgage was recorded in the Register's office of the county of Washtenaw aforesaid, on the second day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in Liber one hundred and thirty-nine, at page one hundred and sixty-one, and default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due on said mortgage. By virtue of which default there is now returned to be due on said mortgage, the sum of three hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty cents, for principal and interest.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, will be held public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due for principal and interest on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows: "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in the State aforesaid, known, bounded and described in said mortgage, to wit: the south-east corner of the south-west quarter of section seven, in town two south, of range five east, except fifteen acres on the north line of said quarter section, being one half mile in length running east and west." Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of November, 1843. SAMUEL CLEMENS, Mortgagee. By O. HAWKINS, his Attorney. 29-12 w

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, executed by Eli Granger and State of Michigan, to Rhoda Phelps of the same place; which mortgage was recorded in the Register's office of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in Liber number seven hundred and thirty-nine, at page three hundred and seventy-four, and default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money now due on said mortgage, by virtue of which default there is now returned to be due on said mortgage, the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six cents for principal and interest, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Samuel Clemens. Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said Indenture of Mortgage, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due for principal and interest, on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows, to wit: the south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section seven, town two south of range five east, containing forty acres, be the same more or less. Dated, Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. SAMUEL CLEMENS, Assignee. of RHODA PHELPS, Mortgagee. By O. HAWKINS, his Attorney. 29-12 w

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country that he has constantly on hand a valuable assortment of

Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visiting the City will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843. 29-6m

THE undersigned has just returned from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortment of EASTERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or HIDES. He will continually have on hand Spanish and Slaughter.

SOLE LEATHER, of Light, Middle and Heavy Weight; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins, Pains and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, English, White and Colored Linings, Shoes Thread, &c. All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid in CASH FOR HIDES. J. D. BALDWIN. 29-6m. Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

UNITY OF INTEREST. NOBLE AND SPRAGUE. WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the community in general to the fact that, believing that two heads are better than one, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its branches. They will be always on hand, two doors West of the Washenaw, in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, where all who labor with their patronage may be sure of satisfaction. No pains will be spared in making their garments fashionable, comfortable, and durable. They feel confident from past experience, and from the attention which they pay to their business, that they cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction, and they are determined not to be outdone by any establishment in the City of Ann Arbor. N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and strict attention will be paid to the orders of the customer. P. S. We like to have forgot by the way to mention, that we are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall and Winter of 1843-4. 29-3m. NOBLE & SPRAGUE. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

Notice. A. M. NOBLE would respectfully remind his customers, that as he has taken a partner, and is making new arrangements in his business, he wishes for an immediate settlement with all who are indebted to him. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. 29-3m.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. 1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS. OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience.—Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being situated on the Public Square, and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the principal STAGE ROUTES diverging to the different parts of the State. TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boats cannot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requisite to their comfort. CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS—75 cents per day, or 25 cents per meal. PATRICK & ANDREWS. Nov. 6, 1843. 29-6m.

FIRE FIRE FIRE!!! G. Hill, Agent of the Ethna Insurance Co., will insure property against loss or damage by Fire on reasonable terms. Oct. 25, 1843. 27-11

KEEP GOING AHEAD. Now is the Time for Great Bargains, and no Mistake.

RAILROAD TEMPERANCE HOUSE

R. B. BANKS. Would respectfully inform his oldest customers that he has removed to the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold street, opposite Michigan Station.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that he has removed to the corner of the corner of Michigan Avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot.

"FREE LABOR." MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG.

WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.

GABINET WARE. of every kind, quality, and description, of their own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fashionable, good, and cheap as can be had West of New York.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their store, 128 1/2 Madison Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of

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

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs. 25 tons Logwood, Easton, Linseed, Near-rag, Hypocrite Wood, in the stick, 730 lbs ground Canwood, 1500 lbs ground Canwood, 120 do Logwood, 190 do Redwoods, 20 do Alum, 6 lbs Coppers, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 do Green Vitriol, 4 do Crop Maddens, prime, 500 lbs Extra Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caracas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nuts, (Alleppo), 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 20 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spiritus Sea Salis, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 casks Lye, 300 lbs Burquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Verdigris, 200 do Saltpetre.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, Administrator of the estate of Joel R. Hadden, deceased, late of said county, and having 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.

PAINTING. T. LAMBERT. BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRADING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEZING, TRANSPARENTS, BANISTER'S, &c.) he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, as his prices shall be found to conform to the times and his work done in the best manner.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. SAGAWAY CITY, MICH.

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

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. J. WALKER would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he is now in the receipt of the fall and winter fashions for 1843-4, which have been selected and furnished by two of the best establishments in the United States, on the first of the present month, after the kinds of goods and fashions for the season had become permanently established, which is beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this community.

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

Woolen MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations.

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River Basin Institute. The second term of the Institution will commence the first Wednesday of November next, and continue 15 weeks.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

HALSTED'S BRIST PILLS. The Brist Pills answer the purpose more effectually for any disease for which any other medicine is recommended.

Peters Pills. This fun they say to get well with them.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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