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POETRY.

THE DEPARTED.

BY PARK BRNJAMIN. "Tis sweet to believe, of the absent we love.
If we miss them below, we shall meet them abo

The departed! the departed! They visit us in dreams: And they glide above our memories. Like shadows over streams: But where the cheerful lights of home In constant lustre burn,

The departed—the departed

Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the benutiful-How dreamless is their sleep, Where rolls the dirge-like music Of the ever-tossing deep: Or where the mournful night-winds Pale Winter's robe have spread Above their narrow palaces In the cities of the dead!

I look around, and feel the awa Of one who walks alone. Among the wrecks of former days, In dismal rum strown; I start to hear the stirring sounds From the leaves of withered trees, For the voice of the departed Seems borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice! it mingles with Each gay and careless strain; I scarce can think Earth's minstrelsy Will cheer my heart again, The glad song of the summer waves, The thrilling notes of birds, Can never be so dear to me As their remembered words.

I sometimes dream their pleasant smiles Still on me sweetly fall; Their tones of love I faintly hear My name in sadness call: I know that they are happy, With their angel plumage on; But my heart is very desolate To think that they are gone!

MISCELLANY.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN.

NUMBER ONE. In passing through the interior of this State, the traveller cannot avoid noticing the difference in the dwellings of the inhabitants, and if he is a thinking man, he must draw conclusions from their appearance. respecting the habits, condition, and prospects of the occupants. In the newly settled parts of the State, the cabin of the settler may be discovered here and there in the dense forest, inclosed perhaps, in a very small field, which is thickly studded with stumps of every size and kind .-His habitation consists of a single room, constructed of logs, and enlightened by one or two windows whose dimensions would be calculated to afford small encouragement to glass manufacturers, while from the roof curls up the blue smoke, through a chimney constructed of sticks and clay. Here, in a single room, which answers the triple purpose of parlor, sitting room and kitchen, the enterprising settler is content to dwell until he shall be able to erect a better dwelling.

A little further on you will see another house, of a more commodious character. This also, like the preceeding is composed of logs, but contains two or more rooms, besides sundry additions in the rear, constructed under the same roof, and here called a stoup. The chimney is of brick, the roof is substantially made, and the workmanship of man, but isolated the windows display larger draughts upon entirely from the scenery of nature.the industry of the glassmakers. The en- The green foliage of nature is to a dwellarged fields, the framed barn, the nu- ling, what drapery is to a statue, or fine merous stock, and the farming implements indicate that the owner is prosper- al object may be beautiful, but taste and ing, and in comfortable circumstances.

At a a small distance ahead you may discern the two story framed house, painted and corniced, with a green dooryard, nery than men; and hence the rosebushguarded by a picket fence, and ornamented with fruit trees and rose bushes. The barns and sheds denote substantial wealth. while "the buggy" that is carefully stowed away beyond the reach of the storm, indicates that the inmates of the family part, because it may well be doubted United States. Its latitude is 42 deg. 27 min. have genteel facilities for making visits, whether in a society composed entirely 15 sec.

ings, as their taste may lead them to in the original wildness of nature, or in

All the farmers do not, indeed, construct their dwellings on the models here mentioned, but yet these several gradations in architectural skill are observable here, and also through the Western country. Some years since, Henry Clay remarked in the U. S. Senate, how much ment. his feelings of patriotism had been gratified by seeing these three kinds of buildings standing together on the same farma demonstration of the steady prosperity of the owner, and of the adaptation of the climate, soil and civil institutions of our country to improve the condition of the industrious laborer.

The fact that a man lives in a log house is here no evidence of his poverty, or want of intelligence or respectability .-Some of our judges, and many of our lea Greek Grammar. Many of the clergy, of all denominations, are translated from benefit. But in the more settled parts of

first constructed. The Western farmers generally pay too little attention to the comfort and imit of the people leads them to seek gratification chiefly in exertion. Action, conhere as in other parts of the world; but they do not desire it that they may sit down and enjoy it. They seek to add new barns, new fields, and larger crops to those already possessed; and it is in adding them that they receive gratification and delight. This spirit of enterprize make them indifferent to those minor inconveniences which would be sensibly felt by persons, whose chief object is the enjoyment of luxurious ease.-Hence, in the habitations of men who own hundreds of acres and well improved farms, may be found crevices through which the cold, the storm and the tempest enter, or window frames from which ensiderable nortion of the glass be disappeared, the place of which is by no means made good by the numerous substitutes of the broken pannels. A corresponding destitution is found in the interior arrangements of the house. The cooking utensils are few, antiquated, worn out or inconvenient, there is no carpet on the floor, no whitewash on the walls, no books on the shelf unless, perhaps, a Bible and Webster's school books, and the hundred little conveniences which add to the comfort and refinement of domestic life, are missing. This is not the result of poverty, nor does it always originate in avarice. The mind of the proprietor is so intent on the operations of his farm, that he has no interest in those minor affairs, by which, with a small expense, the sum total of the happiness of his family might be largely increased, and a thouand little irritations and misfortunes preof life must be passed by most people at home, and every thing that adds to the comforts and enjoyments of domestic life, or diminishes its vexations and annoyances,

should not be regarded with indifference. The same eager pursuit of business makes a portion of the farmers indifferent would set out shade trees in every door from the heat of the sun. What traveller has not contrasted the appearance of two handsome houses, one of which was surrounded by green foliage of every description, while the other appeared in its naked proportions, a monument of apparel to the female form. The originrefinement can add much to the pleasure of the beholder. Females seem to more sensibly alive to the power of natural scees and flower beds which adorn the premises of many a poor looking farm house. I regard them as unerring indications of refinement and humanity in the female part of the household. I say the female

or attending balls, singing schools or meet- of men, flowers would ever be seen, save are not found among savages, whose de- selves. sires are confined to the realization of bly found in the gardens of the most enonce an evidence and a means of refine-

A VIEW OF LONDON. Rome was once called the mistress of the world, yet in her palmiest days was not equal to Britain in power or dominion; nor can any of the boasted cites of antiquity-Carthage, Tyre, or Alexandria; or in latter times, Venice or Genoawhen their maritime greatness was in its glory, and their trade the wonder and admiration of their respective ages-not one can bear a moment's comparison with London. Britain's trade claims the whole gislators have come forth from log hou- habitable globe for its operations. Her ses to enact and administer the laws. In colonies are placed in every direction some of them may be found graduates of where man exists. Upon her dominion our New England colleges, wielding the the sun never sets; her flag waves upon axe, or swinging the scythe, with as much every sea; and a volume would be requirsang froid as though they had never stud- ed to detail the results of her maritime ied Euclid, or pored over the contents of enterprise and internal trade upon the aspect of the city which form the centre of these mighty operations. In population, the brick walls of a Theological Semina- London is a nation in herself; the number ry to the rough hewn walls of a log house, of inhabitants has doubled in forty years and doubtless find the change to be for their and now amounts to one million nine hun dred thousand. In 1845, it will contain the country, comfortable framed dwellings two millions! In length, from east to west, are gradually taking the place of those the houses extend in one line between five and six miles; and in breadth, from north to south, nearly four. But if we include Chelsea at one extreme, and Blackwell at provement of their dwellings. The spir- the other, and take the breadth from Wylworth to Holloway-and these are now certainly portions of the Great City-we forced virtually at the point of the bavotinued, incessant action, is its great de- shall have London covering above thirty net, we cannot hold any office which immand. People are earnest after property square miles of ground! And then her poses upon its incumbent the obligation duce them to suppose that this organ could be East and West India Docks, the London Docks, Commercial Docks, and the St. Catherine's Docks together covering more valuable commodities; and one of them, the West India Docks, capable of accommodating five hundred large ships. To as our substitutes in any such capacity. the port of London alone, in 1840, there ships; from Ireland, 907 ships; from for ishment. British vessels, formed one year's trade. The spirit of Jacobinism is the spirit of houses, one half of them having shops attached. The yearly consumption of por- If we abide by our principles, it is imposter and ale is 2,000,000 of barrels, all brewed in the place. Of sheep, one million four hundred and three thousand four hundred and sixty-six have been sold in Smithfield in one year, together with one hundred and eighty-three thousand head of cattle. Many miles of ground in the vicinity are occupied as market gardens, and have spread over them many hundred acres of glass. 70,900,000 of foreign eggs are imported, to say nothing of the millions produced at home; 12,000 cows afford an insufficient supply of milk; the

Irish and Dutch send immense quantities of butter; Ireland also supplies bacon and pork. The water companies send into vented. In this respect, men every where the houses 237,000,000 hogsheads of wamiss there real interest. A large portion ter in a year. The gas companies produce 10.000,000 cubic feet of gas daily, which feeds 100,000 lights. The paving for a year costs above £200,000; the sewer rates £400.000. There are 6,000 hotels, taverns and coffee houses, and twenty theatres, besides concert rooms and exhibitions of various kinds. London isto the beauty and utility of shrubbery and sues nearly 30,000,000 of newspapers; shade trees. A very small expense, has steamboat accommodations for 10,000 passengers daily; from London extends yard; and a little care would secure them 1,000 miles of railway, laid down at an from injury. They add to the beauty as expense of £47,000,000; with fifty canals, well as the value of the premises, and dug at a cost of £14,000,000. Through afford a wholesome and delightful shelter the post office pass 70,000 of letters in a year, whilst the amount paid by the London bankers through the clearing house in 1841, averaged £75,000,000 monthly. Will not these few facts assist in giving some idea of the immense scale upon which all that relates to London must be considered, before a correct knowledge of its state can be arrived at!-Illus. News Rocky Mountains Pass .- The recent ex-

plorations have discovered an easy and conenient pass through the Rocky Mountains. hitherto supposed to be a continuous and near ly impassable ridge of hill and rock. The survey was conducted under the supervision of Lieut. Fremont, of the U. S. army. This pass has nothing of the winding and precipit ous character of the gorges in the Alleghanies, but is approached from a sandy plain, 120 miles long, and leads by a gradual and regular ascent to the summit, about 7,000 feet above the level of the sen. It is ascertained to be thirty miles within the territory of the NON-RESISTANTS.

the garden of the naturalist. Flowerbeds the Non-Resistants, as published by them-

'We cannot acknowledge allegiance to mere brutal wants; but they are invaria- any human government; neither can we lightened portions of society, and are at to physical force. We recognize but one with excessive irritability. The celebrated to fight; in which MERCY and TRUTH are met together, and RIGHTEOUSNESS and PEACE have kissed each other; which has PRAISE; and which is destined to break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms.

We register our testimony, not only ery naval ship, every arsenal, every fortification; against the militia system and a foe, all trophies won in battle, all celebrations in honor of military or naval exploits; against all appropriations for the defence of a nation by the force of arms, on the part of any legislative body; against subjects military service. Hence we deem

As every human government is upheld by physical strength, and its laws are enriver, bearing upon its surface the ships of to compel men to do right, on pain of imevery nation; and her great docks-the prisonment or death. We therefore voluntarily exclude ourselves from every legislative and judicial body, and repudiate all human politics, worldly honors and than five hundred acres, teeming with stations of authority. If we cannot occupy a seat in the legislature, or on the bench, neither can we elect others to act

It follows that we cannot sue any man belonged 2,050 ships of 501,000 tons bur. at law to compel him by force to restore den, and manned by 32,000 seamen; in any thing which he may have wrongfulthe same year there entered the port from ly taken from us or others; but, if he has the British colonies 1,983 ships; from her seized our coat, we shall surrender up own coasts, including colliers, 20,205 our cloak, rather than subject him to pun-

What can compare with this? London retaliation, violence and murder. It neicontains one hundred thousand inhabited ther fears God nor regards man. We would be filled with the spirit of Christ. sible for us to be disorderly, or plot treason, or participate in any evil work: we shall submit to every ordinance of man. FOR THE LORD'S SAKE; obey all the requirements of government, except such as we deem contrary to the commands of the gospel; and in no case resist the operation of law, except by meekly submitting to the penalty of disobedience.

DILIGENCE AND PERSEVE-

RANCE. Be diligent and persevering, and you will accomplish almost every thing. Progress in error and wickedness is usually step by step; and if this be true, much more is it true that good attainments are made gradually. The purling rill winds its way a vast distance ere it becomes the nighty stream, the oak has struck his ide extended roots and gathered up its ron-strength in many years; old ocean's beds of coral are the deposits of ages, the student climbs the rugged way up science's summit by short but continued steps; the miser has accumulated his thousands one by one; the mighty rail-way has been thrown together by the single shovel-full; far-reaching canals dug out stroke by stroke. So in nature, so in art, so in every thing human. So advances must be made in virtue, in piety, in knowledge Diligence and perseverance, should be always the good man's motto. With these he will accomplish much, both for himself and for truth. Men backslide from a good cause gradually; they advance in a good cause step by step. If we will diligently and perseveringly be doing a

The History of the World is made of battles, conquests, the accessions and deaths of ings, the doings of statesmen and the tricks of law. This makes the yulgar story of the external world! Its deeper history is of the hearts even of its lowest dwellers-of the ennobling impulses that swell them-of the unenquerable spirit of meekness which looks almly upon terror, and turns even agony into nationce. A London alley might produce a nore glorifying heraldry-if emotions could e registered than Poictiers or Blenheim .taker's account, has conquered suffering, stron vate enterprises.

ger in its onset then a squadron. If true The following is a part of the creed of magnanimity awarded knighthood, how many who want even shoe leather, have won their spurs .- N. O. Pic.

SENSIBILITY OF THE HEART. The heart was not the sensible organ which oppose any such government by a resort they would suppose it to be, endowed as it was KING and LAWGIVER, one JUDGE and Ru- Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of LER of mankind. We are bound by the the blood, had an opportunity in his lifetime of laws of a kingdom which is not of this putting this question to the test. A young world; the subjects of which are forbidden nobleman, of the name of Montgomery, referred to: met with an accident by which there were torn away, or subsequently came away, considerable portions of the ribs and parts covering the left side of the chest. This indino state lines, no national partitions, no vidual miraculously recovered, but with a pergeographical boundaries in which there manent opening in the thorax, exposing the is no distinction of rank, no division of left lung and the heart. On the case being caste, no inequality of sex; the officers of made known to Charles I., he requested that which are Peace, its exactors RIGHTEOUS. Harvey might have an opportunity of exam-NESS, its walls SALVATION, and its gates ining this extraordinary case. Harvey called upon the young nobleman, and stated what chanical and working classes. his majesty's pleasure was; and the young nobleman immediately consenting, took off his against all wars, offensive and defensive, which Harrey could introduce his hand. Afbut all preparations for war; against ev- ter expressing his surprise, as they might suppose he would, at the effort which nature had made at reparation, and that life could be sus standing army; against all military chief- tained with all this exposure of the contents facts will afford some conception of the differ tains and soldiers; against all monuments of the chest, Harvey took the heart in his ence. For example, the manufactures of nmemorative of victory over a foreign hand, and put his finger on the pulse, to as- the slave states are not one fourth in value, of and sphere of observation; but finding the pul- reading, writing, corresponding population sations of the heart and the wrist were synchronous, he was convinced that it was the heart. Wonderful as it may appear, in touch- towns are so many centres of correspondence every edict of government requiring of its ing it there was no sensibility, there was no the fewer you have, the less use for the mail. pain; the heart might have been squeezed in it unlawful to bear arms, or to hold a mil- the hand; and but from the circumstance of touching the young nobleman's clothes or his fessional. Owing to their circumstances, the skin, he was not conscious that there was any extent of their correspondence depends little pressure upon it. This proved that the heart upon the amount of postage charged. was not so highly sensitive as they should that the relation of this case would not inroughly treated with impunity. He could assure them that it was an organ full of sym-

> condition of the system. If the head or stomach were affected, they knew full well that the heart could be brought into intimate sympathy with it: therefore they were aware that it was a highly sympathetic organ .- Turner's Lectures.

it was not endowed with a slight degree of

but its interior enjoyed it in a most exquisite

SELECTIONS.

POST-OFFICE REFORM. We propose to demonstrate that the great obstacle to Post office reform, or to the reduction of the postage rates, is the peculiar condition of the slave states, dependant on

We propose to demonstrate that the obstacle to Post office reform, or to the reducion of the postage rates, is the peculiar condition of the slave states, dependent on sla-

The sparseness of population in those states empared with the extent of country, at once ncreases the relative cost of transportation. and diminishes the revenue. Here let us remark, that in all these calculations, the white copulation alone should be taken into the account. The colored population in the slave states contributes nothing to the Post Office. We have compiled the following tables from the census of 1840.

FREE STATES. Square Miles. Population. Prop. to Sq. M.

\$65,000 10,655,835 29.4 SLAVE STATES. 4,604,646

This table shows that while the territoria surface of the free States is only three-fifths of that of the slave States, it sustains a population four times as dense. Of course the cost of transportation must be much less, and the revenue, far greater in the free, than slave States. To show precisely the difference, as we expect no quarter, and to whom we intend it regards the former particular, examine the to give none. When we see a pack of party

Length of Total Trans- Total Cost per 21,070,290 \$1,682,956 7.7c

SLAVE STATES. 14,698,192 \$1,588,171 10.1c Thus we see, that although the total transportation of the mail in the slave States is 6-c. nearly one third less than in the free States, the cost is nearly equal; or, that every mile of to succeed? And which will you sustain by transcortation costs within a fraction of 23 cts. your vote?- Emancipator. more in the slave than free States. Heretofore we have proved from official data, that there is an annual deficit in the receipts of the Post office Department from the South. One year, ttle, we shall accomplish much in the as we showed, this deficit amounted to nearly possession the data which would warrant a statement of the average yearly deficit for a that it must be great.

1. The cost of transportation would remain the same.

2. Little profit would be derived from How many a man, whose only history is Government does not encounter generally in only failed to do it because his pistol missed written in a baptismal register and under- the South this kind of competition from pri-

3. There would be comparatively little inpopulation is sparse; because the ignorance and mental mactivity of the masses are great; and because internal trade and commerce are

We have already given a table showing he sparseness of the population.

The following table, showing the comparaive number of white persons in the free and slave States, over 21, unable to read or write. will afford some idea of the mental inactivity

FREE STATES. Over 21 mable to read and write. Proportion. Population. 10,655,835 200,987 SLAVE STATES.

4,604,647 \$45,476 prevent a reduction of postage from giving his support, in whole or in part from it, south, is the small proportion of emigrant, d-

under a system of low postage rates, would clothes, and exposed a large opening, into swell the revenue of the Department by their enlarged correspondence.

We have no statistics at command to show certain whether it was really true that he had the free state manufactures. But, wherever that most important organ within his grasp you have factories, you will have a thinking

The principal corresponding classes at the

have been led to think it was. Still, he hoped other considerations of like import, is, that throughout the slave states, the reduction of postage rates, (the cost of transportation conwould be followed by no correspondence of sensibility, and that for the wisest purposes; of an annual deficit of half a milhon, we might calculate on double this amount.

degree. The internal surface of the heart Taking this in connection with the fact that immediately sympathised with any disturbed for the first two or three years, there would flag, and the reverse of all Christian prineven in the free states-a fact which the exthe conviction forces itself upon us, that, to say the least, the reduction of the rates of oostage would be a most hazardous experiment. For one, however, we are withing to see it tried. If it should fail, it would at least demonstrate more clearly than ever, what an free north. - Philauthropist.

> POLITICAL COURTESY. The spirit of the Liberty party towards its

political opponents, is exhibited in the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Philan-

"NAMES. Men associating together for any legitimate purpose, have a right to define their own position, and select that name for their enterprise which they deem most appropriate. Hence, we shall studiously avoid all the slangerms which disgrace partizan warfare-such as "Tory," "Rlue Light," "Locofoco," &c .-The organization which styles itself Whig, we shall call Whig-that which assumes he name of Democrat, we shall call Democrat-reserving, however, the right to question the fidelity of each to the principles which that on the preceeding day, he read a letthese names represent."

Compare this with the following, from the Boston Atlas:

"We look upon the leaders of the opposing party as horde of savages who are aiming at our destruction, and striving to destroy every vestige of civilization, and who know nothing of, and care nothing for, any civilized warfare. enders guilty of the basest acts, to ob ain political power, and using that power, when obtained, for the vilest purposes-as we saw in our Legislature last winter-we connot festoon our faces into smiles, and call the precions scoundrels by such pretty names as "our political opponents"-"the gentlemen of the other party"-"our Democratic friends," &c.

Which course is right? And which ought

BROWNLOW, THE SLAVEHOLD-ING PREACHER.

There is a man named Brownlow, in Tenpessee, who edits a zealous Whig newspaper. half a million of dollars. We have not in our and his bon mots are often quoted in Whigh papers at the North. The Olive Branch says he is a minister of the M. E. Church, and series of years. The preceding tables show gives the following description of his charac-

condition of things, in these States, should is up to all kinds of requery-he confessed the rates of postage be reduced to two or five in his own paper he had a scrape with Parson cents, on every letter weighing half an ounce Haynes, in which he got shot; and Brownlow's enemies say he received Hayne's ball in his posterior, which they think proved him a coward-he has also owned in the same pape that he tried to shoot several Locofoco Meththe cessation of contraband conveyance; for odists on the Sabbath, at camp meeting, and past, had a standing challenge in his paper, to it. Every man must join with me against

Such a man ought to be, as he is, a zealous advocate for Henry Clay, the patron saint of duellists and bullies .- Emancipator.

CHANGE IN RELATION.

Br. Wade, Missionary of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions at Tayoy, has become the Missionary of the American and Foreign Baptist Missionary Society, receiving from them the same support he has heretofore received. We clip the following extract from his letter of acceptance, addressed to the Committee of the new Society and published in the Christian Reflector:

"The Committee pledge itself to sustain any Missionary who prefers to receive rather than be a partaker of the contributions of slave-holders, the avails of the unpaid labors of the slave. This I prefer. suppose the Committee means to be understood to mean, it will give the same amount of support that the Board now gives, and that what are termed extra exexpenses, will be paid by it, as they now are by the Board; with these provisions, I cheerfully accept the pledge; not that I feel so conscientious about receiving support from slaveholders, that I would sooner give up my work and leave the heathen to die ignorant of the gospel than receive such support; for I think, though slaveholders will not do justice to their slaves, yet the Lord has claims upon them relative to his cause among the heathen; but so far as receiving such support goes south are the agricultural or planting and pro- to strengthen slavery, I wish to discard

A PARADOX .- In the same letter Mr.

"How slaveholders can give their money to send the gospel to the distant heathen, and yet approve of a policy which keeps their slaves in ignorance of the same gospel, is to me a paradox. Do professing slaveholders do this? Slavery as it exists in America, I consider a monstrous evil, both to the master and slave, an outrage upon justice, a disgrace to the American most probably be a falling off in the receipts ciples; I cannot suppose it will survive the first dawning of the millennial age."

We are sorry that there exists an evil which makes it necessarry in the judgment of Br. Wade for him to dissolve his connection with the Board of Foreign Missions. We are grieved that such a black sin as that of American Slavery incubus this accursed system of slavery is up- should prevent the continued co-operation of brethren beloved in the great work of dragging down the south to ruin, but that it Missions. But so it is. We can only say, hungs like a millstone about the neck of the that we carnestly hope and pray for the speedy removal of this stumbling block to the advancement of pure Christianitythis accursed barrier to the full fellowship of American Baptists, in the execution of the sublime designs of the Saviour in the conversion of the world .- Mich. Ch. Her-

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL AS-SOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Association, held in the Conciliation Hall, Dublin, Oct. 24th, the Liberator was received with loud cheers on his entrance. After the transaction of some business-Mr. O'Connell proceeded to observe,

ter from Patterson, forwarded by S. Whitley, Esq., and had also handed in £20 from Gerrit Smith, Esq., transmitted by Mr. Lewis Tappan. He said they were both among the most illustrious advocates of the wretched slaves and people of color in America, and then continued-The We are engaged with an enemy from whom cruelty of the Irish towards the people of color in America had been put beyond the least doubt, by Lord Morpeth, who had spent more than twelve months in America, during which time he had an opportunity of investigating the conduct of eveery class in that country, and who publicly, in Exeter Hall in London, before five or six thousand people, proclaimed, certainly with reluctance, and in as modified terms as he could use, that no class showed more hostility than the Irish to the slaves and people of color. Lord Morpeth knew it to be the fact; he is a competent judge, and proclaimed it. I have received letters from America, stating that he was deceived by other persons telling him so, and that the facts were not so; but the excuse always given, when a public delinquency is traced home, is, that it was a deception. Lord Morpeth could not be deceived; there was no reason for practising a delusion on him; and he investigated the facts, with a strong wish to find the allegation untrue. It was, therefore, I addressed a letter to the Irish in America on the subject of negro slavery. I did not volunteer that letter, but the Irish, resident in Ohio, took occasion to administer to us a long lecture on the continuance of negro slavery as an institution, and we should give an answer

the continuance of negro slavery; whatever the creed, caste, or color of the individual may be, slavery we will never countenance. We are struggling for liberty ourselves, and we would not deserve to be free, if we countenanced its existence in any other part of the world .-(Loud Cheers.) But the Irish in Amerca have made a complaint against the abolitionists, and twenty pounds is the individual subscription of Mr. Gerrit Smith, a most distinguished abolitionist, and Mr. Lewis Tappan, through whom the money is sent is also a distinguished abolitionist. (Hear, hear.) Both are men of great talent and high station; both are exemplary patriots, and exhibit the most christian zeal for the abolition of oppression lustrious citizens, and from this spot I mands? thank them most hearfily. But I address to them the complaints of the Irish against the abolitionists. They say the abolitionists are the worst enemies of Ireland, and are in the habit of calumniating the Catholic religion and the Irish. This quarrel may have originated in the unfortunate difference about the continuance of negro slavery, and I trust the Irish in America will free themselves from that stain. (Hear, hear.) Wherever the Irish are known throughout the world. they are known as the friends of humanithe duty of the abolitionists to cultivate next, at 10 o'clock A. M. good and friendly feelings with the Irish. and not mix themselves up with religious bigotry. There was a man called Lloye Garrison, amongst the abolitionists, and he published a letter, entitled 'debasing effects of superstition.' He says he met me at dinner at the house of Mr. Peasevery animated, and there was a great above meeting. deal of intelligence in my countenance; but that before dinner, I stopped to make the sign of the cross; and while I was making the sign of the cross, he never saw any thing so stupid as my face Now, sir, in spite of any thing Mr. Lloyd Garrison may say, I shall always make that venerated sign, for I am not ashamed of the cross before I take my meal .-(Cheers.) But when he calls that super stition, it shows the unhappy disposition that subsists amongst the abolitionists .-(Cries of hear, hear.) I will feel it to be my duty to remonstrate with them. I intend to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Gerrit Smith and Mr. Lewis Tappan, and. in reference to the Committee, to propose an address to the abolitionists, calling upon them to co-operate in the spread of christian charity with the Irishmen and Catholics in America, and obtain their assistance. There are more than two and a half millions of slaves, and I, for one, will never cease my exertions, in the association, and out of it, until I see the day when there shall be no more slavery in America than in Jamaica at the present moment. (Cheers.) I have the honor to move the marked thanks of the association to Mr. Smith and Mr. Tappan.

Mr. O'Connell-I also move that it be referred to the Committee to prepare an address to the abolitionists in America, praying their cultivation of good feeling with the Irish, and praying the Irish in America will co-operate with them to obtain the emancipation of the slaves.

The resolution was seconded, put, and

The resolution was put and carried.

From the New Lisbon (Ohio) A lvocate. Hurroh for the Nineteenth Century!-The whole of Thursday was occupied by the Court of Common Pleas for this county, in trying to find out whether one Thomas West was of the VOTING COLOR, as some had very constitutional doubts as to whether his color was orthodox and whether his hair was of the official crisp! Was it not a dignified business? Four profound judges, four neute lawvers, twelve grave invers, and I don't know how many venerable witnesses, making in all about thirty mer, perhaps, all engaged in the profound, laborious, and illustrious business, of finding out whether a man who pays tax. works on the road, and is an industrious far mer, has been born according to the republican Constitution of Ohio-so that he can vote! And they wisely, gravely, and 'Jung-MATICALLY decided that he should not vote! What wisdom! what research it must have required to evolve this truth!

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. -- An attempt to repeal or modify the Vermont law of last year virtually abolishing capital punishment, was made and defeated at the late session of the Legislature of that State.

It terminated in the passage of an amend ment which makes the law still more nearly an entire abolition of that mode of pun ishment-the convict murderer being required ecated. Of course, no such order will be issued. after such a lapse of time, and practically therefore, capital punishment no longer exists in Vermont. There is, perhaps, no State more favorably situated for trying the experiment with comparative safety. Other States watch its progress and result .- Advertiser.

The population of Montreal, by the census of last year, is forty thousand souls, of whom French Canadians.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN.

For Vice President THOMAS MORRIS,

peer and Livingston Counties, before the anniversary of the State Society, which occurs Jan. 10. He intends to call on ev in every part of the world. I was de- ery subscriber who is in arrears. Will lighted at getting a letter from those il. our friends endeavor to meet our small de-

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Michigan State Anti-slavery Society will be held at Adrian, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, immediately after the adjournment of the State Temperance Society, which meets at the same place on the 9th of January;

Ann Arbor, Dec. 10, 1843.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE MEET-PARTING.

The friends of Temperance throughout ty; and there should be nothing in the the State will bear in mind that the an-American air to make those who are hu- nual meeting of the State Temperance mane every where else, cruel in Ameri- Society will be held at Adrian on the ca. (Cheers.) I think, also, that it is Second Tuesday, [9th day] of January

Teototalers of every name, let us turn out by scores, and give Adrian a cold was ter sweat, and obtain a drain of the elix- and legislation. Sometimes the contest er of life, with which to infuse ardent has turned on some particular point; as spirits into the community.

will confer a favor upon themselves and other cases, it has been an open, barefaced that when I entered the room, I looked friends of Temperance by noticing the

> M. H. COWLES, Chairman. E. P. GARDINER, Sec'y.

PETITIONS.

This week we publish two forms of pe ition to the State Legislature, which will be found on the third page. If they meet the views of our friends, we shall expect that they will be generally circulated and extensively signed.

The advancing state of the Anti-slave ry enterprise requires that we take new positions in combatting the great evil which threatens to overwhem our free institutions. Some years since we sought to preserve the liberties of our Northern citizens by endeavoring to prevail on our Legislature to extend the trial by jury to every human being where his personal liberty may be involved. While this question was pending before our Legislature, the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the celebrated Pennsylvania case was pronounced, in which the Court held tion of the case of persons claimed as fugitives from service or labor. They also declared that State magistrates might act under the law of 1793, if they pleased, but could not be compelled to do so. The Court also held that the State Legislatures. might forbid their citizens to act under the law. Upon this authority, which is final and absolute, Massachusetts has passed a statute interdicting the use of the jails of that State to slave catchers, and forbidding all their officers to aid them in their abominable work. The State of Vermont has passed a similar law by a vote almost unanimous, extending the interdiction to all their citizens. We ask the L'egislature of this State for a similar en-

It will be seen that what we petition for does not conflict at all with the Act of 1793, or any other action of the general Government. It does not encourage our citizens to help the flying fugitive, nor does it command them to stop his progress. It leaves the slaveholder and his victim, if they meet on the soil of Michigan, to fight out their battle between Liberty and Slavery as best they can, according their individual skill or prowess, with such aid as each may be able to obtain from the national Government. It says to the slaveholder,

"You claim a right of property in your fellow man according to the laws of your State. You claim under the Constitution a right to recapture him on our soil when he escapes. We shall not legally interfere with such recaption, provided it be of the United States. But you must bring with you your chains, your manacles, your whips and overseers, for our citizens shall not interfere in aiding you in your detestable work, neither shall our public buildings, erected by the toil of free men be used as a prison for slaves. You must find your own jails and keepers. So far to be kept in prison 15 years instead of one, as the Constitution and Laws of this State before the Governor can order him to be ex- and the practise of its citizens are implicated, you will find the doctrine of the Ordinance of 1787 strictly enforced .-That Ordinance was established by Congress as the fundamental law of our State before the Constitution of the United States was in existence, and it solemnly declares THERE SHALL BE NEITHER SLAVERY NOR should carefully, but as we think, quietly INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE in the Territory northwest of the river Ohio."

the ground to be taken at this time, nor may not be amiss to consider each of these therefore possesses no binding force. twenty-three thousand are English, Irish, and do we see what objections can be made to in their order. Scotch, and their decendents, and 17,000 are it. It compromises no higher principle on which we may justly claim further action he must submit, fight, or flee. To submit if we judge from the character and histo- Journal.

ion with the law of the United States .- it to his posterity. setts and Vermont?

Pontiac, will visit Oakland, Wayne, La- of the first principle of genuine Democ- ed with that obstinate determination to ob-Democrats-and that all we ask of the had been born and educated free. Legislature is the privilege of submitting the question to the people.

hem as possible. Forward them to some nember of the Legislature the first week good will result from the effort. Try it attention of every anti-slavery man. and see. We say again, CECHECULATE THE PETITIONS [].

THE WARFARE OF FREEDOM UPON SLAVERY.

To be free, or, in other words, to do as one pleased, so long as others are not injured, has ever been an object of desire with men. For this they have struggled in every age, sometimes by force, and sometimes by the stratagems of diplomacy the establishment of an office, or an in-Editors of papers throughout the State crease of power to that office; while in contest of violence between tyrants and freemen for the possession of Personal Liberty, their s'assession proof odi

While men continue to oppress each other, this warfare will continue, the issues varying according to the nature of the ights invaded. ANN A SERIO DE

But while the warfare between Freelom and Slavery is going forward in all parts of the world, the agency through which the contest is maintained, is entirey means the enslaved or the oppressed could bring to bear upon the oppressor, tend. save only in particular cases, where the numanity or weakness of a sovereign night condescend to listen to and redress he wrongs which had with difficulty been made to reach the imperial ear. But where redress was denied, they took the protection of their rights into their own hands. to obtain a remedy for real wrongs, ap- fugitives from the Free States grows less ceeded politically by the patronage of great pealed to the Sword for that justice which and less continually. The time is not men-or, as has been expressed, by langing could not otherwise be obtained.

in the manner of governing civilized nations within the last half century. The oppressed part of a nation no longer apneal to Physical Force for redress. They rely on the sense of Justice of a majority of their countrymen, together with a sense of the common interest of the mass of the people, by the united action of whom the power of the Few can be broken down and the rights of the Many established .-The sense of Justice, and the bonds of Common Interest of the mass of a people, unitedly are suffic ent to carry any reform against the power of the Aristocracy .-The first in its naked, elemental form, has liberated 13,000,000 of slaves in the British Empire, and is searching them out wherever they may be hid in its vast dominions; while her starving millions at home are appealing to the Common Interest and Justice of the nation for bread .-Nor will the appeal be in vain. Slowly, awkwardly, with difficulty, the masses will learn to combine and apply their Herculean strength, till they are able to go on peacably from one reform to another In all the countries where slavery has been abolished during the last fifty years. it has been done peacably, by the Governments, from Interest or from a sense of Justice. These, then, being the governing principles of the age, we may expect that if any reform in favor of Liber-

will be through these principles. If we look at the extent of the warfare our country, we are at once struck with its magnitude and importance. Every state in the world.

ty should take place in our country, it

It is obvious that if the condition of the tion of his fellow citizens to the atrocious slaves be altered for the better, it must be deed, we trust will soon be treated with through his own acts, through the individ- that universal contempt and disregard ual action of his master, through the ac- which its abominable wickedness deserves. tion of Church Judicatories, the decisions Such an enactment is contrary to natural It appears to us that this is precisely of Courts of Justice, or by Legislation. It justice and the divine requirements, and

If the slave be held as such by force, slaves will be modified by their own acts,

ereafter, while it does not come in collis- is to endure a miserable life, and transmit ry of the race, it is not probable that their

our Democratic Legislature, when acts dom. They are educated from infancy take place, they will continue to submit similar to those we ask have received the with a profound veneration for the whites, to their horrible thraldom, save in those sanction of the Democracy of Massachu- and being by nature devout and reverential, their first impressions usually remain The second form of petition prays for through life. It is not, however, from ally augment, and will exert an important political matters will do well to preserve the extension of the right of suffrage with- want of courage that they do not strike influence on the ultimate abolition of slaveout distinction of color. On this we have for freedom: for the African tribes are as ry, but still the system of escaping from only room to say at present, that the form courageous as most nations. Nor is it slavery cannot be recommended as is the same as that we published last year because they do not desire liberty. They means at all adequate to the overthrow of -that it contemplates the carrying out all desire it; but the desire is not attend the institution. racy—that it is just and right—that the tain it by force, or die in the attempt which measure has many friends among the would characterize Anglo-Saxons who

The determination to be free manifests itself usually among the slaves by endu-Brethren, let us try these Democrats rance rather than by violence. Many thoroughly. Circulate the petitions. Cut slaves make almost incredible exertions ally, them from this paper, paste them on to a to purchase liberty for themselves or sheet of writing paper, sign them your-self, and get as many legal voters to sign from that thraldom which they will not be right of the North, and the right of endure.

The effects of this system of running in January, with a request to present and away from Slavery are various, extensive. ADVOCATE them before that body. Much and important, and demand the careful

> To propose running away individually as an absolute remedy for Slavery, would as an absolute remedy for Slavery, would far less objectionable than Mr. Clay. Well, be absurd. Yet every individual who we have no fault to find with the laws of afruns away from slavery, exerts an influence for the overthrow of the whole sys tem by no means unimportant.

He who escapes from Slavery to Canada finds friends. He is received into son too, for believing, that several perhaps fifty families on his route. To listen, and feel that he ought to be free .-The children listen, and receive impressions in favor of Liberty which are never effaced. Thus he passes on his way quiety, having been a practical lecturer in favor of liberty to hundreds of persons. At the any rate, we think this politico abolition op ame time many more fugitives are passing by other routes, exerting the same influence in other families, and keeping alive a sense of the injustice of Slavery in fer thousand hearts. In some cases, legal efforts are made for their recovery, the opposing elements of Liberty and Slavery arouse themselves into action, the case spread out in the papers, and as in the case of Latimer and Nelson Hacket, the cause of Freedom is discussed by hunly changed. Force was formerly the on- dreds of thousands who never saw the faces of those about whose liberty they con-

But not only is an interest in behalf of Freedom thus sustained in the Free States but the value of the slaves through the length of a border line of fifteen hundred miles, is sensibly diminished. The masters are obliged to treat their slaves with less rigor, or lose their services al-Thus our Revolutionary Fathers, failing together. And the chance of recovering tary hero. It has been said that he has sucdistant, when it will be impossible to take on to the coat-tails of his superiors in office. But a great revolution has taken place them back to Slavery, either with or with- Admit it, and we must still acknowledge that out legal process. Every difficulty that occurs from the escape of a fugitive tends to hasten that period. The Slave States are already aware that the reclamation of fugitives from the Free States is usually to keep an army of capturers on the line, who shall thus prevent escapes from the great prisonhouse. But this army must be supported by the slaveholders; and it is system of running away.

Again, public sentiment in the Free States is not only favoring more and more the escape of fugitives, but a more correct estimate is set upon their legal rights .-It is found, that the laws of the Free States cannot rightfully know any thing of the relation of master and slave. The fugi- Do not let them be in the dark any longer .tive who has escaped from Virginia to Michigan may legally shoot down his most active leaders of that politico-abolition master in the streets of Ann Arbor if it be necessary in defence of his personal liberty. In so doing he violates no law of Michigan or of the United States, so far as we know. The Constitution and laws of Michigan know nothing of Slavery. Every person on her soil stands on the same footing, save where the superior power of the General Government has otherwise decreed in reference to fugi- that we have any "Van Buren predilections," tives; and we are not aware that there is between Slavery and Personal Liberty in any law of the United States which would punish the slave for taking the life of his the proof. There is but one honorable course master in Michigan in defence of his persixth person is an absolute slave, held by sonal rights. It is true there is a law a tyrant, by force, who is sustained in his punishing any person who shall assist a robbery by the entire nation. The slaves fugitive to escape from his master: but on are spread over two thirds of the Union, our soil, the slave and his tyrant stand on subjected to the legislation of thirteen equal footing, and the contest between separate States, besides the National Gov- them is one of physical force, with which be so: but we rather suspect that there ernment. There is an amount of open, our citizens are forbidden to interfere .barefaced wrong, perpetrated on these A mere legal prohibition, however, which persons that is unequalled in any civilized is enacted for the express purpose of en-fugitives in Canada from Hannibal, and slaving a man, and preventing the opposi- they are very desirous of having their

So far, then, as the condition of the

liberty will be achieved by physical force And may we not hope that this view of It is not natural to the negro race of All experience teaches that unless a forthe subject will be favorably received by our country to fight even for their free- eign war or other great convulsion should cases where escape may be practicable.-The number of these cases will continu-

The Signal, in its remarks on the

New York Election, exalts loudly in its per-suasion that Mr. Clay cannot get the vote of s a great mistake, -hut we have only to do with the conclusive demonstration of the Sig-Buren, who voted for the Post Office censorobligarchy of southern slave nolders, seems to be rather a favorite with the Signal of Liberpetition, and the right of free discussiwho is utterly opposed to the domination of the slave power, is the object of its vindictive acter of Henry Clay appears to be peculiarly repulsive to the editors of the Signal; while Mr. Van Buren's character, quite the opposite in this respect, of Mr. Glay's, appears to be f not an object of their decided favor, at leas finity, chemical or mental-"birds of feather will flock together." But we must direct the public attention to the too apparent hypocrist of the anti-slavery prof ssions of the Signal. That paper we have reason to believe is not what it pretends to be. We have good reamost active leaders of that politico-abolition hose he tells the story of his wrongs. All party are not what they pretend to be. As friends of liberty, as enemes of slavery, hoping, firmly trusting, in the mighty causes w in silent operation for its not distant extinction on this continent, we shall watch the movement of these men of noisy pretension, whose action, as far as it is calculated to have any effect at all, is rather adapted to retard eration is calculated to infuse many noxious, perverting influences into the great move terness and poison in its cup of blessings .-Mich. State Journal.

We publish the preceding that our readers may have the benefit of these astounding discoveries of the Journal. First, then, Mr. Van Buren will be rejoiced to learn that he is "rather a favorite" with us, and that we have "Van Buren predilections!!" This discovery lacks but one hing to render it valuable, and that is, truth. It is news to us. We are no admirers of Mr. Van Buren's character nor do wo now recollect of having written his name more than two or three times during the last six months, and then it was for the the Slave Power. That Mr. Van Buren has from the fact of his making his way to Presidency from the humblest station in life. without the help of a military title; for althe few on whom his elevation depended; or, if you please, that be had an uncommon faculty of hanging on to coat-tails! The promi nent traits of Mr. Van Buren's character de not excite our admiration or sympathies. Cold, hopeless. Hence the slaveholders of Ken- calculating, selfish management, unaccompatucky and Missouri have passed laws re- nied by any fixed principles of moral rectiquiring the owners of fugitive slaves to lude, cannot enlist our favor or support. In pay a certain sum to any one who shall our estimation, a frank, open, manly character return a fugitive. The object of this is which speaks what it means, and means what it speaks, is much to be preferred, when these raits are accompanied, as in the case of Mr BIRNEY, by a rigid sense of justice and moral Where high intellectual endow ment are unoccompanied by moral rectitude. one more heavy tax consequent on the as in the case of Mr. CLAY, we may admire the abilities displayed, but we cannot rever ence the man. The influence of such a person tends only to make vice and injustice hon-

But the second discovery is quite as astounding as the first. The Signal "is no what it pretends to be." Do then, dear sir, inform the public forthwith what it really is .-The third discovery is that "several of the party are not what they pretend to be."-Pray, sir, let us know who these hypecrite are, and what they are, that we may beware of them. However, we shall have the les anxiety respecting the duplicity of these dan gerous characters, as the Journal informs us it is on the "watch" for them : and when the Journal watches, no mischief will remain hid-

But, to be serious, we deny the allegation or that we have manifested any "favor" for Macomb. him, or his political prospects. We call for Oakland, the Journal can pursue: to prove its charges, or retract them. Which will it do?

Many papers are publishing that a slave of T. K. Collins, of Hannibal, Mo. has voluntarily returned from Canada, not liking British freedom. It may may be some deception about this. We know that there are quite a number of relatives with them. It will not be surprising if this British subject should take quite a dislike to American Slavery, and some of his fellow slaves also.

Nineteen millions, five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Bostonians is invested in railroad stock, which yields a higher rate of interest than any like investment in the United States .- Boston Merc

THE STATES.

MICHIGAN.

We publish to day the official returns of the late election, and the names of all the members of the Legislature, as they appear in the Free Press. Those of our readers who wish to keep a record of the the paper for future reference.

THE OFFICIAL RESULT. The following statement shows the offi cial result of the late election in this State, according the returns made to the office of the Secretary of State.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. The subjoined table shows the vote given for Governor, both in 1841, and Abner Pratt and Jesse F. Turner 1843, with the exception of Clinton, whose gubernatorial vote for '43 is not yet re. Lewis F. Starkey and William A. Rich. turned. We however insert in the table mond. for Governor, its vote for Congress, as of-

20975 15469 21414 15607 2775 The vote for Mr. Fitch, '41 was 1214 Whole number of votes in '41 37,478 no io a riga ana in 43 39,196

Increased vote 1,718 5,326 Barry's maj. over Fuller, in '41 Barry's maj. over Pitcher, in '43 6,407

Increased Dem. maj.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN. The following is a statement of the votes

given for Congress in the several Districts, according to the official returns made the Secretary of States's office.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Dem. Whig. Abolition

McClelland. Howard. Porter.

3	Monroe,	1181	481	31
1	Hillsdale,	776	550	187
3	Wayne,	2167	1503	132
2	Washtenaw	1851	1686	295
	Lenawee,	1887	1275	185
N CO	of blue store	7862	5495	829
1000	Machana	and distributed the St. St.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Action of the Control
All Parties	McClena		over Howard	arc, 2,301.
N. CANA	stabilita	Dem.	And the second second second	ALTERS.
A C. C. S.	ni tolikinije	Lyon.	Whig. Williams.	Abolition.
000	Branch,	589	320	Bement.
30.00	The second section of the second	The second	504	120
	St. Joseph, Cass,	500	534	60
7	Berrien,	581	Salar Salar	32
	Van Buren		461 179	COLUMN TO SERVER
	Kalamazoo	Allery and the	The second of the second	13 229
	St. St. and St. Company of the last of the	tale presented	598	with the street
	Calhoun, Jackson,	1145	779	209
		1119	666	401
	Allegan,	211 197	246	sban 2
P.	Barry, fonia,	339	167 245	faller and the lands of
-	The state of the state of the same of	276	288	18
	Eaton, Kent,	450	194	52 22
200	Ottawa,	86	20	13
3	Ollawa,		adi ki noin	og a souse
5	han western	7171	5102	1232
	T wants w	C. C. C. C.	Williams,	The state of the s
2000	Dyon's II	OTHER SECTION	DISTRICT.	2,002.
100	scard three	Dem.	A THE PARTY OF THE	ARGIGINE
The same	na vansod u	2000000	Drake.	Abolition.
1	1010 000 000	Hum.	Drake.	Canneld.

487 65 2100 1191 344 405 Livingston. 64 Ingham, 264 258 28 133 Shiawassee, 244 37 439 542 Genesee. 128 337 Lapeer. Mackinac, St. Clair, Chippewa, 23 Saginaw, 71 Clinton, 211 6206 4007 685 Hunt's maj. over Drake, 2,199.

Vote for Barry, 21,414 Aggregate dem. vote for Congress 21,340

Vote for Pitcher, 15,007 Aggregate whig vote for Con-14,603 404 Vote for Birney,

Aggregate abolition vote for Congress,

LEGISLATURE. The following is a list of the Senators

ture of 1844. First District-Johnathan Shearer, Neil Gray, jr. and Lorenzo M. Mason. SECOND DISTRICT-William T. How-II, Michael A. Patterson and Jefferson G. Thurber.

and Representatives elect to the legisla-

THIRD DISTRICT—Robert S. Wilson, Henry Compton, Edwin M. Cust. FOURTH DISTRICT-William J. Moody. FIFTH DISTRICT-George Redfield

SIXTH DIRTRICT-Sanford M. Green, Johnson Niles and Alvin N. Hart. The Senators are all Democrats: Those whose names are in italics are new members.

REPRESENTATIVES. ALLEGAN & BARRY .- Abner C. Pars

BERRIEN-Joseph G. Ames. BRANCH-Wales Adams. CASS & VAN BUREN-James W. Griffin, Philotus Hayden.

CALHOUN-Moses Hall, James Shel-NIMALERE EXALT. CHIPPEWA-James L. Schoolcraft. CLINTON & SHIAWASSEE - Daniel Fer-

GRNESSEE-Robert D. Lamond. HILLSDALE-William W. Murphy, Eason T. Chester,

INGHAM & EATON.—Benjamin Knight. JACKSON-Fidus Livermore, Anson H. Delamater, James Videto. KALAMAZOO-Edwin H. Lothrop, Ste.

phen Vickery. KENT, OTTAWA, & IONIA-Thomas W. White. LAPRER-Charles A. Hibbard.

LENAWEE-Oliver Miller, Ebenezer W. Fairfield, Thomas H. Mosher, Johnathan Berry. The worker he LIVINGSTON. - Ely Barnard, Robert D.

MACKINAC-Norman D. McLeod. Monroe-Hiram Stone, Nelson Dun-

MACOMB-Dewitt C. Walker, Philo OAKLAND-William A. Pratt, Elbridge

G. Knowlton, Augustus C. Baldwin, Henry Power, John Davis, Wm. Snell. SAGINAW-Hiram L. Miller. ST. CLAIR-Oel Rix.

St. Joseph-Frederic Shurtz, Philip E. Runyan. WASHTENAW-Chauncey Joslin, Caleb Van Husan, Micah Porter, Henry Hall,

Norton R. Ramsdell, Joshua Leland. WAYNE-Henry N. Walker, John V. Rheule, John Blindbury, Harry Saunders, Elijah Hawley, jr., David H. Rowland

The Representatives whose names are in italics, are whigs.

RECAPITULATION. Dem. Whig. Senate, 16 00 46

Dem. majority on joint ballot, 58. The Liberty vote for four years has stood thus: 1841 Sove Marcas sallege 1214 see 1842 - 2130

Should it continue to increase in the same proportion three years more, it will be upwards of twenty thousand in 1846. If the three parties continue organized as at present, this will give us a majority. In the whole State every fourteenth voter is a Liberty man: in the Second

1843 mar and and a series 2775 mar

in Kalamazoo, one in five and a half; in Jackson, about one in five. The whole number of votes polled in 1843 was 39,196; in 1840, 44,357. The Democratic vote is 283 less than in 1840;

Congressional district, every tenth many

the Whig vote 7,936 less. Liberty votes were given in 27 counties, being all but four.

MAINE.

The Whig candidate is elected in the Third District by less than one fourth of the whole number of voters, the other parties staying at home, and leaving a Whig majority of some 400. The Democratic vote was less than at the regular election by 1086. The vote now stands, Whig 3668, Dem. 2450, Liberty 538 .-It is supposed the Whig candidate is elected in the Fourth District, as the Democratic vote fell off 1839, and the Liberty,

The Liberty Standard says that in the Fifth District there is probably no choice and few returns are yet received .-Bloomfield gave for Liberty 45, whig 51, dem. 13.. Norridgewock, Lib. 36, whigh 55, dem. 47, scat. 18,

The Seventh District stands, so far as known, dem. 1159, whig 1154, liberty 93. There is probably no choice. In Hartford the Liberty vote was 59

whig 43, dem. 66. In Turner Lib. 131, Dem. 110, whig

156. Sumner, Lib. 26, Dem. 31, Whig 2,775 25. Paris, Lib. 94, Whig 50, Dem. 107.

jo

The Kennebeck Baptist Association have adopted the following resolution on Slavery with only one dissenting voice.

"Resolved, That while we would carefully discriminate between different degrees of guilt, we think it is the duty of al Liberty Party." the churches, after faithful, scriptural admonition, to withdraw fellowship from individuals and churches who persist in the sin of slavery; this withdrawal being based upon the same reasons that exist in relation to ANY OTHER FLAGRANT SIN."

NEW YORK.

We publish to day the official returns of the Liberty vote of New York, that our readers may see how fast the Liberty party "dies away" in each county.

The same of the sa	1045	1010
Albany	89	158
Allegany	109	329
Broom	83	12
Cattaraugus	167	457
Cayuga	254	387
Chemung	37	61
Chenango	75	187
Chatauque	69	197
Clinton	121	719
Columbia	7.	7
Cortland	123	477
Delaware	97	136
Dutchess	24	22
Erie	552	425
Essex	33	131
Fulton and Hamilton	61	72
Franklin 18 74 6	16	87
Genessee	115	568
Greene	10	41
Herkimer	87	485
Jefferson	293	798
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	52	148
Kings Lewis	68	177
Livingston	136	145
Madison	575	1763
Monroe	273	605
WHY WEST TO SERVENCE	27	70
Montgomery	A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	65
New York	71	The same of
Ningara	158	450
Oneida	622	1143
Onondaga	262	758
Ontario	552	448
Orange	19	1
Orleans	91	126
Otsego	58	484
Oswego	584	738
Putnam	0	0
Queens	****0	Logical Line Co
Rensselaer	78	181
Richmond	CHE O THE	office so 0
Rockland	0	0
Saratoga	40	105
Schenectada	5	20
Schoharie	24	115
Sineca	85	141
Steuben	128	250
Suffolk	5	26
St. Lawrence	256	458
Sullivan	14	0
Tioga	22	83
Tompkins	105	537
Ulster	10	2
Warren	48	118
Washington	217	575
Want	100	500

7,265 16,275 In Madison County the Whig vote was 1828, Democratic 5,150 Liberty 1,768. The Liberty Herald says the whig paper of Madison county has an amusing account of the manner in which the "India Rubbers," as he calls them, obtained so large a poll. It is told in a temper still more amusing. The exertions of Gerrit Smith, according to the whig story, were the chief agency in effecting it; and the most important instrumentality he used, according the the same account, was, Wearing a wide shirt colldr, and calling the negro his "colored brother!"

5

535

162

39

497

244

Wayne

Westchester

Wyoming

Yates

Mr. Branky addressed a large assembly at the Capitol at Albany on Friday evening, Nov. 3, showing up, with his usual ability, the continued aggressions of the Slave Pow er, The Massachusetts papers speak in high terms of his lectures in that State.

WISKONSAN. The official returns make the Liberty vote

of this Territory	for Delegate to Congress,
stand thus;	erms to which is three little.
Brown,	I The state of the
Milwaukie;	And to change the se T15
Racine,	rate of the angle of the ter
Walworth	20
Rock,	HOTE OF SUITING IN SHEET 15
Dane,	DOLL NEWSTREET, NEW P. C. C.
Jefferson	C Advanced to decide on 11
-OH Selection and	de de la ciología de la ciología per
Total.	179

The vote would have been larger had the Liberty candidate, Jeduthan Spooner, received an earlier nomination.

MR. CLAY'S POSITION. Mr. Clay said further: "It is NOT TRUE. and I REJOICE that it is NOT TRUE, that either of the two great parties in this country has any DESIGN OF AIM at ABOLI-TION, I should DEEPLY LAMENT it if it were true."

Glorious Republican! Resplendent Statesman! Spotless Whig! Righteous With these we are certain of success. Leader! His name will go down, down, down to posterity down-inevitably down. Such philanthropy deserves to be recorded in letters of fire. Who but a philanthropist, a patriot-would rejoice that his country was under the control of parties that would continue to keep in hopeless bondage millions of his countrymen .-Bangor Gazette.

What sentiment has Mr. Calhoun ever uttered or written that goes more thor- which it learns that Santa Anna resigned the oughly for perpetual Slavery than this Presidency of Mexico on the 2d. The same order of the War Departments.

New Sharon, Lib. 93, Whig 70, Demi 61. ples"? Who wishes for a President who at Tacubay, in which he announces his res-"LAMENTS" that his countrymen aim at ignation and abdication. He assigns various

> Hon. Leicester King, of Ohio, who presided at the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo, in conformity with a resolution passed at that convention, has appointed the following gentlemen as the "Corresponding Committee of the Nation-

Alvan Stewart, of New York. Joshua Leavitt, of Massachusetts. J. F. Lemoyne, of Pennsylvania. S. P. Chase, of Ohio.

Francis Gillett, of Connecticut. Titus Hutchinson, of Vermont. Daniel Hoit, of New Hampshire. Samuel Fessenden, of Maine. Eliezur Demming, of Indiana. S. Hoes, of New Jersey. James H. Collins, of Illinois Luther F. Stevens, of Michigan.

The Democratic majority on Senators in New York is 21,459.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 9, 1845. The season thus far has been mild. We lave no sleighing yet, but occasional flurnes of snow. Business progresses with considerable activity, especially on the Railroad. Last Wednesday we counted 26 cars and three locomotives at the Depot. The receipts of the Railroad for the month of November were

Wheat sells in our village at from 56 to 58 cents per bushel. We learn that many substantial farmers are keeping back their entire crop preferring to run the risk of the spring market, rather than dispose of them at present prices. We notice that at Cincinnati Wheat has been stationary at 70 cents for the last two months, and that for a period of six months beginning in May last, it has averaged

Beef commands from two to three cents in his market, Posk from 24 to 4, according to the quality.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

We cut the following intelligence from an exchange paper.

Ma. O'Connell has issued another address to the people of Ireland, recommending peaceful but persevering effort. We quote the con-

My advice is twofold: I advise perseverance in two different but essentially connected

First, foremost, and above all, I advise pereverance in peace and order-perseverance gion." A. "Yes, it is." Q. "My child n avoiding any species of riot or violence whatever, no matter what the provocation may ligion to the end of your life, and do you hope be, no matter what the irritation may be, no to have sufficient strength to carry constantly matter what the vexation, still, peace, order, the sweet yoke of our Lord Jesus Christ soletotal absence of all violence. In all and eve- ly for the love and fear of God?" A. "Rerv event, neace, order, and absence of violence: lying on the mercy of God, I hope to be able and especially I say-whatever bo the event so to do." The novice then arose, and retired, of the pending prosecutions-peace, order, and conducted by the superioress and assistants, to fluous precaution. In every event, I reiter- few minutes arrayed in the religious habit of

The second topic upon which I require pereverance is the continued exertion in all legal and constitutional sources left open to procure the Repeal of the United Statute. That Repeal must not be abandoned. On the conrary, every event that is taking place proves more clearly the absolute necessity of a local Parliament, sauctioned by her Majesty, & connected in an inviolable bond with her British dominions by the golden and unonerous link of the crown of our revered sovereign, Queen Victoria.

Persevere in peace, order, loyalty, and allegionce. Persevere in constitutional exertion for obtaining the repeal of the obnoxious statute.

Prosecutions never yet extinguished a great

public cause. Prosecutions may or may not retard, but they cannot terminate the struggles to obtain ameliorated institutions. There were several prosecutions in order to extingrash the struggle for emancipation. Yet emancipation was tramphantly carried. There were upnumbered prosecutions to extinguish the cause of parliamentary reform, yet a large instalment of parliamentary reform was nevertheless triumphantly obtained. The present prosecutions may be intended to extinguish the cause of repeal. As well muy a schoolboy's rattle be used to overpower the thunder of the ocean waves. Dropping figurative language, I can assert in firm sobriety and truth, that the pending prosecutions, even should they delay, yet they cannot possibly prevent the attainment by the Irish nation of their right to a domestic Parliament; but on the contrary, their effect must be to increase the necessity for the existence of the Irish Legislature-in other words, for the repeal of the statute of the 40th of George III, c. 38.

People of freland, be patient-be perseverng. Follow out the experiment in which we are now engaged, to obtain our political objects by peaceful means. It is a noble experiment, that of endeavoring to obtain the restoration of political franchises and rights by the use of means strictly and exclusively neaceful and legal.

Rally round me in this noble, experimentthis glorious struggle. Be not ash naed-be not (oh! need I say it?) be not dismayed .-Peace, order, tranquility-these are our arms.

Persevere and your country will be a nation again, indissolubly connected with Great Brittain, but legislating for herself. Persevere, firmly and peaceably, and the repeal is cer-

I am, and always will be, your ever faithful DANIEL O'CONNELL." servant.

MEXICO.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO .- Abdication of Santa Anna: The Courier des E ats Unis, has dates from Mexico to the 20th ult. from

easons for the act, among which are decline of health.

Santa Anna made over the executive power arter took the oath on the 4th as provisional President. Santa Anna will remain at Munga de Clavo till after the election for Presi-

Agreeably to the constitution the provisional President has appointed 32 members of the senate the first of whom is that General Paredes, whom the enemies of Santa Anna accased bim of having poisoned. The same person is also appointed a Major General by the provisional President.

General Antelligence

Taking the Veil .- We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that the imposing ceremony of taking the white veil was on Tuesday performed at the Carmelite Nunnery, in the chanel attached to the institution, which was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The candidate for the veil, Miss Courtney of Ellen Louisa Jenkins, of this city, in the capacity of bridesmaid, entered the chapel about 9 o'clock, both dressed in pure white, with embroidered veils thrown over their heads, taking their seats directly in front of the altar, among the audience. The sacrament of high mass was then performed by Rev. Mr. Gilden, and also administered to the applicant for holy orders. The Rev. Archbishop Eccleton entered; arrayed in the pontificals of his station, when the curtains behind the grating of the cloistors, were drawn, and about 20 sisters, all dressed in white, with heavy black veils thrown over their heads and shoul ders, each bearing in her hand a lighted taper, were perceived walking two and two towards door leading into the chapel. The candidate for the veil was received by the reverend mother, a lighted taper wreathed with flowers placed in her hand, and conducted within the precincts of the nunnery, the sisters with their lighted tapers following, which was visitle to the audience through the gratings. The Archbishop read a passage of scripture, pro claiming the reward of those who forsake the world and all the ties of kindred to follow Christ, as the authority of the church for the dedication which was about to be performed and delivered an eloquent address directed principally to the young noviciate. The Sun

"She then approached the railings, and the Archbishoo questioned her as follows: "My child, what do you demand?" to which she answered, "The mercy of God, and the holy habit of religion." Q. "Is it of your own free will that you demand the holy faith of relihave you a firm intention to persevere in resecular veil being removed by the assistants she was girded with a cincture by the superioress, and received the veil of the church previously prostrating herself before the altar. She was then raised and saluted by the superioress, after which she saluted all the sisters present, when they retired in the precise order in which they had entered, chaunting the same low and solemn hymn which had been heard throughout the greater part of the ceremony. The extreme beauty of the novice, the solemnity of the ceremony, and her firm and unfaitering carriage and manner, rendered the scene one of unusual interest."

Funerals .- The N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that funerals are rather more expensive in New York and Boston than in any other city, except New Orleans, (where they say a man may afford to live who cannot afford to die.) A respectable funeral in New York costs from two hundred to eight hundred dollars.

They line their coffins more expensively in Philadelphia than elsewhere-with satin or velvet instead of flannel-and bury the dead not yet arrived at the ceremony of hired mourners, as in England, nor of plumes to the hourse and horses.

The writer says he had a conversation with Mr. D-, of New York, a most respectable undertaker, relative to funerals, coffins burying alive, preserving dead bodies unchanged, etc. He buried from six to eight hundred persons annually, and never had interred the same gentleman twice, or known of a person being buried alive. He had spent much den removal from our midst we deeply time and money, however, to keep people dead deplore. He was born in Middlebury (dead people. He thought that in an exhausted receiver, made of an fron cylinder to resist the pressure of the air, the body could be kept unchanged for fifty years, and that, immersed in spirits, and enclosed in lead, the face would be recognizable after twenty years.

the Barnstable district. In the sixth district, Barker, Whig, lacks only 78 votes of an election, In the seventh, Rockwell, Whig. wants 205. In the third district, Abbot, Whig, has a plurality, but is 512 short of an election .- Adv.

The Alton Telegraph says that a contract veight. Buyers are unwilling to give more, and sellers are unwilling to take \$2 per hundred-the latter thinking to get more at the heel of the season.

Great Sale of U. S. Muskets .- Messrs. L. M. Hoffman & Co. advertised 14,000 muskets to be sold in New York, on the 23d, by murdered a white man at the door of his siness, he wishes for an immediate settlemen

The female dynasty is gaining ground. I Indians were killed in the skirmish. He nentioned in a previous letter that a Ladies' came to Ann Arbor in 1825, where, in-Oyster Shop was opened in New York and a stead of the beautiful village that now Ladies Reading Room projected. The latter charms the eye of the vision, the solitude is since organized and about going into ope ration, and meantime another masculine privilto Gen. Canalizo on the 2d October, and the ege has gone over to the ladies. A Club Bowling Alley has been established in Broadway, near Franklin street, most luxurious in all its appointments-carpets, ottomans, dressing-rooms, &c. The families subscribing are fuily embraced the religion of the Gospe of the most fashionable cliques, and no male in 1831, and united in church fellowship foot is suffered to enter this gynecian gymnasium-the pins being set up by girls and His example as a christian, it is believed the attendance excluseively feminine. The luxuries remaining to our sex up to the pressent time are fencing and boxn'g-the usurpations of which are probably under considera tion. The fashions you would suppose would scarcely gain by masculinifying, but the ladies are wearing broadcloths cloaks for a beginning. There is another article which they have long been said to wear occasionally, but I had a more thorough knowledge of the am incredulous. Seeing would be believing. -Willis to the Nat. Int,

that Mr. Dorr cannot be indicted for treason Physician that his chief excellence was in Rhode Island, because the old charter gov-Charles county, Maryland, attended by Miss ernment against which he rebelled has been abolished. The author of the suggestion adds "A government can only punish treason against itself. One government cannot punish any man for treason against another government". He calls for a habeas corpus.

The Female eve .- A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the various expressions of the female eve:- The glare, the stare, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance the denial, the consent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the lustre of

The State of Maine owes a debt of \$1,700,-00. There is now in its treasury a suplus of which, the last legislature, directed the Treasurer to purchase the script at par, but it cannot be obtained without paying a considerable premium, and consequently the money lays idle.

Fourteen daily newspapers are now pub ished in Cincinnati, Ohio, of which five (two German) are democrat, and five (one German) whig, one liberty, and three neutral in poli-

Mr. Severance of the Kennebec Journa neyman printer. He now goes back a Memper of Congress. One thousand one hundred and eighteen

the first of January last. Time .- It is estimated that 500,000 wooden clocks have been made during the last year, in

buildings have been erected in Boston since

To dissuade his followers from acts of violence. O'Connell tells them that one live Repealer is worth one hundred dead ones.

Resolutions in favor of Annexing Texa to the Union, have been adopted at a public advocating them.

DIED.

At Dexter, Washtenaw County, October 31st, 1843. Dr. CYRIL NICHOLS,

The following extract from the sermon delivered on his funeral occasion, is by request submitted for publication.

"The visitation of death is dence, an event ever invested with surpassing interest, even though its victim be the most obscure and inconsiderable member of the human family-but greater by far when the selection falls upon an peacefully went down into the dark valley the hearts of his fellow men.

Such an event, in the Providence of God, has called us together this day, and while with submission we bow to the will of the sovereign of the Universe, may w in silk stockings and white gloves. We have all be led by a wise improvement of his judgments to realize in our own experi ence that "it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feast-

As preliminary to some remarks naturally suggested by the afflictive scene through which we are now passing, it flicting disease, after having baffled every exer may not be unprofitable to glance briefly at the history of Dr. Nichols, whose sud- pleasant to take, and so easy in its operation Vt. May 9th; A D. 1794. At the age of 23, he came to this State, and prosecuted the study of Medicine under the tuition of Dr. Whitney of Detroit, a man whose attainments in the profession of his choice were justly celebrated. After comple-Mussuchusetts.-The official canvass of the ting his course, he entered the service of votes for Congress elects only Mr. Grinnell in his country as Surgeon in the army, and was stationed at Mackinaw one year .-Returning from that post, he commenced the practice of Medicine at St. Clair, where he remained one year and then returned to Detroit, where he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Williams, his now surviving widow. He then settled on the for 1,000 head of Hogs has been made at that River Rouge, and while actively engaged place at \$1 75 to \$2 per hundred, according to in the duties of his profession, he shared in common with the early settlers of that vicinity in the hardships to which they were exposed. He was one of a small party who pursued and shot down the In dian, Toguish, son of a Pottawatomie Chief of that name, who had wantonly

of an almost unbroken forest reigned .-After stopping there two years, he came to Dexter, having been preceded in his pioneer adventures, only by the individual whose name this village bears. He hope with the Methodist Society in this place was uniformly such as enabled him to

honor the profession which he had made.

As the settlement of the country advanced, his practice became widely extended, and no invidious comparisons are used when it is affirmed that few of hi profession, within the bounds of the State diseases of the country, or was more suc cessful in their treatment and removal .-A New Question .- It is now suggested But it was not mainly in his skill as a found. He was a man in the high and peculiar signification of the term. With a heart all the pulsations of which were benevolence and love, he was ever ready to obey the call of the afflicted, uninfluenced by the sordid consideration of pecuniary reward. On foot and alone, through darkness and storm-across morass and wild, and in every section of the region around us, he has followed the trail of the roving Red man, or been guided by the "marked tree" to the habitation of the sick and afflicted. At his approach, joy has kindled the eye and Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. hope dilated the bosom of the despairing

His image is engraved on the hearts of the children of poverty and suffering, and his name by them and all others, who have shared in the warm symnathies of his benevolent soul, or experienced the benefits of his skill and attentions will be had in lasting remem-

As a cittzen, vigilant and tenderly alive to the interest of the community in which he lived, and of his country, Dr. Nichols was justly esteemed as a neighbor, kind come from Washington a few years ago a jour and accommodating almost to a faultbland affable in his manners and pleasing in his address, his worth can only be told in the language of the strong feeling that deplores his loss. Of him it may be said and be this the meed of praise with which we embalm his memory, "those who knew him best, loved him most," As a husband and father, he was affectionate and kind. Heaven cherish and bless the objects of his earthly love! And may the merciful Providence which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, communicate to all their wants and by his grace cause "the bones which have been broken to no violence. Indeed, this advice is a super- put off her secular dress, and returned in a meeting in Belleville, Illinois, Gov. Reynolds rejoice." In the last years of his life, Dr. Nichols experienced several severe attacks of fever and violent affection of the lungs. During the last summer and present autumn, he was much reduced, but had so far recovered as to resume business and less than one week ago he remarked that he had not felt better for a year .-But the disease which has been so fatal in its visitation here in days gone by but long to be remembered, fastened upon his already shattered constitution, and in the a dispensation of an overruling Provi- development of its type, it was soon apparent to those in attendance, that the time of his departure was at hand. Their apprehensions were communicated to him, and in reply he said, "All is well," and individual whose relations to society have of the shadow of death, supported, we given him an extensive influence, and trust by the rod and the staff of his covewhose moral worth has endeared him to nant keeping God, and the complaisant smiles of his Redeemer and Saviour."

NATURE'S GRAND

RESTORATIVE

THIS valuable vegetable medicine stands rivalled for the following complaints, viz:
Dispepsia or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bil ious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costivene Worms and loss of Appetite, and by cleans the stomach and bowels, cures pains in the sid Stomach and Breast, Colds and Coughs of los standing, Hourseness, shortness of breath, Ne vous complaints, &c. which is frequently the fect of disease. Its virtues surpass any thin heretofore known in removing St. Vitus' Dance may be administered to the infant with safety

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Numerous certificates might be given were in emed necessary. Let the following suffice:

CERTIFICATE. This certifies that I have tested the beneficial fects of "Holman's Natures Grand Restora d witnessed its healing properties in numerou stances among others. I most cheerfully recorded it as an invaluable medicine; and if by loing the diseased are induced to tru it. I ha ne satisfaction of believing that I have rendered em an important service. G. BECKLEY.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843.

Strayed

ROM the subscriber, in the town of Gree Oak, Livingston Co., on the last of August medium sized Red Ox, 12 years old last ring, high horns, which have been bored for temper. Whoever will give information where seid Ox can be found, will be reasonably reward-HANNIBAL LEE.

Green Oak, Nov. 13, 1843.

Notice.

M. NOBLE would respectfully remin A. his customers, that as he has taken a part her, and is making new arrangements in his buwith all who are indebted to him. own dwelling. Some two or three more Anh Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843.

DENTISTRY

DR. JEWETT, would respectfully give no-tice that he performs all operations for the

He would invite attention to his new and pecu nethod of plugging Teeth, by which the fillings

lmost invariably remain, rendering them dur EETH, inserted on pivots or gold plate so a o combine all the requisites of beauty and utility risenses of the gums and cochett scientifically ested, and Tooth Ache cured without the pain of extraction. All operations warranted Advice grais. Undoubted and satisfactory references given. He may be found at the office of Dr. Wells, or enquire at Col. Geo. W. Jewett's.

Ladics will be attended at their dwellings if so Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843.

ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. UST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drill-ngs, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron

gs, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apro Checks, Baggings, Burlaps, Dispers, Crath, Mushin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Satuncts, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Welvering Coatings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Strip Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Delaines, India Cloth

Laines, Parisians. Chusans, Shawls, Rob Roys, Cardinals, Dannesk
Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot
Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superio

BEAVER CLOTHS. Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar

All of which Goods will be sold at the LOW-EST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give as a Call before Buying. WANTED,

POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices eith CHEAPEST CASH PRICES,

No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons of the st respectability, which the proprietors have Read the following astonishing cure

of a Fever Sore: FROM JOSEPH LEE.

Westlevelle, Erie co., Pa. \ May, 27, 1840. \ H. Harris & Co.—Sirs: This may certil ant I have been for twenty-two years afflicted ith a fever Sore on one of my legs, and have requently applied to medical gentle effect the desired object until I obtained a bot Dean's Chemical Plaster. Sirs, I can now say to you that in one hour the Plaster relie safe and valuable remedy for Fever Sores, and would advise all that are afflicted as I have been to try for themselves the healing virtues of thi

TPFor the diseases in which this Plaster is a able, see advertisement in another column Deun's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Am Arbor, (Lower Town.) by

J. H. LUND, and W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Uppe CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, \ Town

UNITY OF INTEREST.

NOBLE AND SPRAGUE, MOULD call the attention of the citizens of to the fact that they, believing that two head etter than one, have formed a co-partnership he purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS; n all its branches. They will be always on hand we doors West of the Washtenaw, in the Low r Village of Ann Arbar, where all who favor em with their patronage may be sure of satis-ction. No pains will be spared in making eir garments fashionable, comfortable, and du

They feel confident from past experience, an ess, that they cannot fall of giving universal attisfaction, and they are determined not to be utdone by any establishment west of New York. N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and trict attention will be paid to the orders of the

We like to have forgot by the way mention, that we too are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall an Winter of 1843-4. NOBLE & SPRAGUE.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of An Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just red her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks and Dresses; and she respectfully invites there all and examine for themselves. She like vise renders them her sincere thanks for the

on I'er establishment will be found midway ween the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

\$25,000 WORTH! Whew! They must be dear, Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!! Worse vet, judging from appeara

\$75.000 WORTH!!! That is it, judging from prices.

ALL at G Ward's old s and, where the talk understandingly, and sell Goods so the good stock will amount to less than \$10,00

Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1813.

Strayed

ROM the subscriber, in the town of Salin about the 20th of July last, two yoke Red Oxen. One yoke were of large size, m one of them a pale red, with a rope around horns when they went away. ne of his hind legs. They are about ten yearld. Whoever will return said oxen, or give mformation where they may be found, to M Ford, or to Mr. Van Husen, in Saline vi lage, or to the subscriber in the town of High land, Oakland county, shall be liberally reward ed. HIRAM BARRETT. October 2, 1843.

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

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penalties, table 1793, 12, of Congress seizing, protection er third

State.

legal to enact a Body.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE: W. BARNUM, would respectfully in orm

ountry that he has constantly on hand a value-Hats, Caps. Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable erms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. ng the City will do well to give him a call be

Axes FOR sale, Wholesale or Retail, by
J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843.

Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! D. Hill, Agent of the Ætna Incurance Co., amage by Fire on reasonable ferms.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, UST received and for safe by G. BECKLEY.

Attention Ladies.

SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. November 18, 1843.

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

BLANK DEEDS. MORTGAGES, EXE-

IT SIGNAL OFFICE. IN

WOOD! WOOD!! ANTED immediately, any quantity of DRY WOOD in payment for the Signal

ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire

NE yoke of WORKING OXEN.
at the Hat Store of H. BAGG,
Lower Town.
5-tl Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

of Liberty. Come soon.

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 cight hundred and joyly, executed by Eli Granof Mortgage, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and torty, executed by Eli Granger, of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw and the State of Michigan, to Samuel Clemens, of Lima, in the county and State aloresaid, which Mortgage was recorded in the Register's office, of the county of Washtenawaforesaid, on the second day of April. A. D. one thousand, eigh hundred and forty twa, in Liber ter. of Mortgages, 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 claimed to be due on said mortgage, the sam 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 sold at 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 part, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as

in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so 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 purcel of land lying in the State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the described as follows, or with the section seven, in town south west quarter of section seven, in town two south, of range five cast, except fifteen across on the north side of said quarter section, being one half mile in length running cust and west." Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of Novem

SAMUEL CLEMENS, Mortgagee.

By O. Hawkins, his Attorney.

29-12 w

MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money with the interest thoreon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, executed by Eli Granger of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Rhoda Phelps of the same place; which mortgage was recorded in theregister'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 of mortgages, 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 nowdue, on said Mortgage, by virtue of which default there is now claimed 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

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of salu 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 forenous of said day, at public auction, all the premises described in said Indenture of Mortgage, or so, much thereof as may be necessary to said. much thereof as may be necessary to sa the amount due for principal and interest, on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the sau 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, November 6, 1843.

SAMUEL CLEMENS. Assignee, of RHODA PHELPS, Mortgaree.

By. O. Hawkins, his Attorney.

29-12w

Chancery Sale. Philip H. Reeyes,

IN CHANCERY, 2D CIRCUIT. Daniel H. Scully.

and Mary Scully, \(\)
In pursuance of a decretal order issued out of the Court of Chancery, in and for the State of Michigan, I shall expose to sale, to the highes bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Am Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the fifteenth day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of tha day, the following described premises, "to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying i "Webster, and described us follows, "to wit:"
"The west half of the south east quarter of sec "fine west and of the south cost quarter of sec"fine thirty six, in township one south, of range
"five east, containing eighty acres, more or less."

KEEP GOING AHEAD. "Also the east half of the north east quarter o "section thirty six, in township one south, of "range five east, containing eighty acres, mor cient to raise the amount due to the complainan for his principal, interest and costs in this cause GEO. DANFORTH.

GEO. MILES, Comp'ts, Sol. Nov. 24, 1843.

Master in Chancery

NEW GOODS!!

H AVING 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 gurchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell them about as low as 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, Satinetts, Cassimetes, &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 auy, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low trites.

I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or age, as his prices shall be low to conform to PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SAL- the times and his work done in the best man-ERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS.—Cash, Produce, or good Credit. I am, Gentlemen and Ladies

Respectfully yours. F. DENISON.
Am Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1813.
N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pet and Pearlash, or advanceed on the same and sold as

LEATHER.

THE undersigned was possible of the supplied with a General Assortmentment of EAST-ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will portions of our country.

The propriot having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that great variety of cases confidently believes that are superior to any remedy that has ever the for the above dis-He will continually have on hand Spanish and Slaughter

SOLE LEATHER,

of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins, Patha and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings Shoe 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.

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

29-6m.

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

soon, before they are gone. 3,000

CHARLES M. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT. MICH. THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged

A and fitted up in a style equal to any public souse 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

STAGE ROUTES

liverging to the different parts of the State.

Travelers wishing to take the Cars or Boats annot find a more convenient place than this eing near the Cars on both Rad Ronds, and in mandance connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public, that no ains will be spared to farnish their TABLE of the heat the Market affords, and their cushere with every attention in theil power, requi-CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS Iways in readiness to convey Passengers to and rom the Boats and Cars free of charge,

TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per Nov. 6, 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

of JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

eeps constantly for sale a complete assortment
of Miscellaneous, School and Classical
Books; Letterand Cap Paper, plain and
ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax,
Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and
Book, News and Can-

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STAPLE AND FANCY

Tire Subscribers keep constantly on hand large and choice stock of DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCES IES, &c. &c. which trave been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best quali-ties. As they are determined not to be underold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing

Among other things too numerous to mention hey have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS. SUMMER STUFFS, CALICOES, TULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LINENS, MUSLINS, GAMBROONS, CAMBRICS.

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

Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

Wool, Potash, Flour, nd all kinds of PRODUCE will be received in ABBOTT & BEECHER,

Bargains, and no Wistake.

WOULD respectfully inform his old custom ers and others visiting Detroit, that he has removed to the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswald street, opposite Michigan Insu-rance where he has on hand a large Stock of

esisting in part of Over Coals, Box Coals Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, and ever article in the clothing line, cheaper than the cheapest. A quick sixpence is better than slow shilling. Only give us a call and we wi satisfy every one; that is our maxim. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1843.

that having located himself in the Low-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.

ticularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-ver ague PILLS.—Purely Vege-table, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new countries.

they are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above dis-

es, 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 roprieter has thought fit not to insert them, as much as he depends upon the merits of 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. Orlers from the country promptly attended to.

Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29 1842. 9

JOB PRINTING, OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signa. Office, at the shortest notice, and on the

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

Books, Pamphets, Circ Handbills, &c. with be printed to any time, with the atmost accuracy. Books Pamphets Circulars

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

JUST received at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store, a general assortment of Fancy and staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843. N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money. C. J. GARLAND,

LOWER TOWN

ESSRS. DAVIDSONS & 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 ocupied by H. Becker.) The highest Market price will be paid in Goods or most kinds of Produce.

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

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS, of various descriptions, is prepared to self them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of

JEWELRY, onsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Prashes, Pocket Books, Violia Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks,

and Eyes.
Speciacles, Fine
Combs, Dressing Combs. Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints.
Marking Cotton, Sicel Pens, and
Wessers, Smiff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c.
Il of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York.

N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patrouage, still solicits a continence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH. ES of every description repaired and warranged. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice. -

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843.

Cash and Barter Store. C. J. GARLAND,

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

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of coun-

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING,

for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

Willimery & Dress Making. Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON, RESPECTFULLY announces to the in-

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, April 8, 1843. 50 1y

BOOK BINDERY.

E BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that ninues the business of BOOK HINDING.

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

Cheese. FOR Sale by . C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43,

WOODWORTH'S HOT L. CORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor of this vell known establishment. The House having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public.

The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a business part of the city.

usiness part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their countece, may be assured that no expense or attenon in his power, will be spared, to make their S. D. WOODWORTH.

TAILORING WILLIAM WILKINSON

ALAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of

of informs them he has located houself the orth aide the square, near the Post Office, op-site the rear of the Court House, where he is ways on hand to wait on those who wish to oblige him with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable firs. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall and Winter Cutting done on the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if made up by experienced hands.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843. 23-tf.

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE.

situated in the town of Raisin, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. Rooms. - I here are now on the premises suit able rooms for the accommodation of forty stu-dents, which are designed to be occupied for pri-vate study and lodging. Other necessary build-ings are provided for recitation and boarding. last students will probably board then selves. EXPENSES — Tuition for fifteen weeks, common branches 4 dollars. Higher English branches, including Greek and Latin, 5 dollars. Room rent 8 cents per week. Incidental expenses 50 cents per term. Suidents are expected to furrish whatever they wish to use in their rooms

well to deler so doing, and buy them here.
The school is open to all applicants of soitable go and moral character irrespective of complex-

It is very desirable that all who design to at end school should be ready to commence with he term, otherwise there cannot be a regular can be made in study. Any further information Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court directing the Institution can be obtained by addressing, post paid, JOHN PATCHIN, Principal, Russin, Leanwee Co., Mich.

Russin, Oct. 2, 1842.

> HO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew W HO has tried the LESSAS TELE eady to testify that they are decidedly the bes ave been before the public some four years, and hysicians at the East have used them extensively a their practice, and were they here, they could If you of the excellent qualities of these medi-nes. READER! Have you ever used them? If ou have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are the Oheopost as well as the best. A hox of plaster comming sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plastersorice 50 cents. The large Boxes of Pults con-ain 73 pills for 63 cents: the small boxes 35 pills or 31 cents. No persons should condemn them mil they have tried them, and then we are sur-acy will not. These medicines are for sale by ne or more agents in all villages and cities in the nited States. Call on the agent, and he will to any information wanted.
>
> For sale by J. H. Laind, S. P. & J. C. Jew-tt, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Mil-ord; M. C. Bakin, Novi; D. H. Rowland.

Northville: J. Seattengood, Plymouth: P. Van-avery, Franklin: J. Dean, Pontine: J. Millerd & San, Dexter: Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10-6m

ASSING your streets a tew days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted marder. Cheapset Store in town'New York Wholosale and Retail Cheap cash Store' "Buffalo Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, the ching during during the store and the store of the bleeding, dving. At another place I saw a greatisplay 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 unlity, and such as would not bear the test o private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I, how they su their own thronts in buying their goods at another productions.

arge STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for each, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured is at his Store in the Lower Town. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. VIATOR.

RAIL ROAD

PEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, havng undergone thorough repairs and very great

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars. W.M. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.

A LL those indebted to the firm of J. Breading & Co, are requested to make payment immediately. Oct. 23, 1843.

Peters Pills. Tis inn they say to get well with them,

1.1. mankind throughout their wide and im-mense circulation, that ever try them conrue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegtitue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegtable; they work no miracles, nor do they protess to cure all diseases, because they are the
scientific compound of a regular physician, who
has made his profession the study of his life. Dr
Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the
Mesachusetts Medical College, and has some
what distinguished himself as a mint of science
and genrus among the family of the late Gov.
Peters' Vegetable l'ills are simple in their
preparation, mid in their action, thorough in
her operation, and universed in their results.

The town and constructs a nike filled with their ded their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to pos-terity with the improvements of the age in med-ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the headng art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pi sential virtue, because by being perfe-do you hear that! while a host can te-

disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we are only mistaken. CERTIFICATES. This paper could be filled with hem by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Fils. and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind.
Price 25 or 50 cents per box.
The resistless force of these traths—their uni-

nat they believe they owe their salvation from

versal reception, added to the testimony of millons, "keep it before the people" must and will e heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while uffering under the usual changes of life as dielvet check, litly and carnation complexion b heir action on the chyle. &c. and ladies in deleate situations always admit their power and in accorde, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the hazerd of an abortion; which facts are of the utm as mportance. Pimples: a young lady sent he ove to Dr. Peters, and says she teels more grate with him for the restornion of her beauty that 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 mounmin 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 come to New York (Hearing Peters had 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 ealling is over-my bus ness 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 wighty sire do I come to complain. But a turnal New Yorker, one PETERS by name;

The discuses my nids, in this war of mankind, Students who have to buy their books will do Are subdued by this Peters, what help can w 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 That Engine of Peters broke forth mo view.

The King of terrors looked a while,

As though his soul was turned to bile,

At that unsparing scourge of ills, and The By all mey known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter. And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes. I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small

Of people dying there at all: For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom. Look here! all who try them continue to buy them For sale as follows, by Mussie, Beach & Abel, G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co. G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Aun Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith Gruss Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. P. Merri, man, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher. Michiga Centre: Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gil pert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Solit & Kevs, Clinton: J. Seattergood & Co., Flymonth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Moyus & Co., Yasilanti: Piorre Teller, Detroit & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrien Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook Brooklyn: Smith & Co., Jonesville, L. M. Sovce, Chicago-and almost every where else Oct. 19, 1842 27-

ATTENTION,

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

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,

5 Tons
150 bbls. Guba Fustic, Cut,
5 Tons
150 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped,
50 "Lima Wood,
30 "Red Wood," 120 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgalls,

10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lec Dye, 2. Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumec Sterly, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Cosks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar.

3 Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdgris,
50 ii Block Tin,
Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes,
Parson's Shearing Machines,
Curtis

2 Barrels Cream Tarter,

3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, Oil Vitriol.

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

The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased the ummer by the subscribers from Manufac and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphia and Boston Markets, and every thing laving re best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merel say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods an ascertain prices before you say you can but 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 Morar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

CHEMICAL PLASTER,
The most effectual remedy yet discovered for pull is recommended, and supersede them alto-pull is recommended, and supersede them alto-gether in medical excellence and yirtue. If you

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

For sale by the following Agents in Nichigan:

H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, " and less grade on C. Skannhon, Edwardsburgh, Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. James W. Cothren, P. M. Galeshurgh, P. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall, Paul Raymond, Druggiet, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hile and Smith, Grass Lake, John C. Winars, Sylvan. J. Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville. Mend & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, Admin at G. & J. G. Hill. Detroit. Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, E. Samson, Ypsilanti,

GRUAT BARGAINS of the following Nethingence for READY MADE CLOTHING!!"

J. H. LUND. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann A.box

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, 19-19

HALLOCK & RAYMOND WOULD respectfully inform the citizens Ann Arbor, and it e State generally, it ey have now on hand the LARGEST and

CHEAPEST stock of blodows "READY MADE CLOTHING" to be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lare than were before offered, and they confident invite all persons in want of "Ready Madical their establishment," Virging Dotroit, to call at their establishment, "Corner of Inflerson and Wood card Accuracy" in the new brick black, Physical Medical Wood ways Wildings where they will find every the nix Buildings, where they will find every va-dery of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall of Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain them

n any other way.

Also, a very choice selection of "Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,"

which they are prepared to manufacture to order in a superior manner and style not to be excelled ments always warranted to fit and please or no sale! Also, a very heavy Stock of

DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PILOT and BEA VER CLOTHS, BILGIC CLOTHS, SAT-TINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gen demon's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very but for each, or exchanged for Product t 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.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-

CHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jeff ison Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, large fill general stock of

Dye Woods & Dye Stuffs. 35 tons Lugwood, Fastic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 50 bbls. ground Camwood, 50 do Fustie 120 s ide arto Logwood, alleg to bene 100 do Redwoods, and to bean Alum, 20 de Alu 6 hhds Copperas,

4 do Plue Vitriol 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengil, Midras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Bine Natgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma, 210 do Verdigris. 10 Carlinys Oil Vitriok v visiones add 6 do Agun Fortis.
4 do Spirits Sen Salts,
4 do Nitric Acid,
2 cases Lao Dye.

300 lbs, Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark, and an ana Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: P.ess Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dve Kentles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippors, Pruseinte of Pot-ash. Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," dreidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843. JAMES G. BIRNEY. ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW.

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."

BROKE out of the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the mght of the 28th ult. a small gray Marc. four years old, not shod. Any persands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to recreat the same of the subscriber of the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the mght of the 28th ult. a small gray Marc. four years old, not shod. Any persands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to recreat the same of the subscriber of the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the mght of the 28th ult. a small gray Marc. four years old, not shod. Any person who will give notice to the owner by letter or otherwise where said Marc may be found, shall SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN. give information generally to persons interested be rewarded by

Rockfield, Link Standard Hem. 83. BRISK PILLS. 28 FILES FOR 25 CENTS.

The most effectual remedy get discovered for the work no mirreless in the treath of the profession of the study of the compound of a regular physician, who may make the study of the study upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial tra. They we ask is, for a fair and imparial trai. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medicine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until con have tried the Brisk Fills, for they do possess peculiar properties and virtues.

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

10-6m

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. I ALLORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. R. WALKFR would announce to his fairends 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. Any gentlemen who wish to have the nunity. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "simon rune," can find it here furnished at a season when there can be no mistake as to what or is not fushionable. Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, and if we cannot exinbit something that well satisfy you that the style of goods and fashion of garments are chaste and control, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to round his sincere thanks to all who have bitherto

and his sincere manks to all who have intherio favored him with their paronage, and hopes he has given general satisfaction. All who feel disposed to have an easy, at the same time a fashionable garment, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Beach. & Abel's old store, where for the convenience of himselt and custamers he has located for the season, where all demands in his line will be excerted with nearness and despatch, on reasonable terms for cash or country produce, but positively N.B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit if

October 11, 1843.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY, ANDThachers' Seminary

H. H. GRIFFEN. PRINCIPAL. MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT. THE winter term of this institution will comde 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good in a superior manner and style not to be excelled in the City of New York or elsewhere. Gar those who are preparing to teach. The exclusions vill be given to impart a practical knowledge he English branches. He accupies about half in hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the ap-

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished ith Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical paratus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical

olids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50. Turros in the common Linglish branches, indurling Composition and Declamation from \$2.00 to \$3,50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Bounty, Algebra. Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00. Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

xcept for pronacted sickness, and no one will be received for less than five and a half weeks. ooks may be had of the principal at Detroit Roand. Including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars equire of the principal. Rooms can be hired them for scholars to bound themselves. Rev. I. M. Wenn, Rev. H. P. Powors, Rev. D. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and F. M. Skinner, Esgrs. have kind-

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the

consented to form a visiting committee, to be resent at the Week reviews on Thursday, and t the public examination of the school.

Ypsitanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

5-ly

WOOLEN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would in orm the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their nost sunguine expectations. With the machinery they now have, they are able to manufacture om 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 toture will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 374 cents per yard for fulled cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public noice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above

If any wish to have their wool worked without mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and turnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better 10 sew up wool in sacks than to the it up in blankets; the cloth should be strong.

Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay-This entire stock has been purchased within the ment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment. Weol sent by railroad to Scio. will be properly attended 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, s 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 encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25:30 0 pounds, and receive the benefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufacture it. The establishment is 23 milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

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

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

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

A. M. F.AREEN, SMART'S BLOCK, 187 JEFFRESON AVENUE, DETROIT.

ister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS,

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

DRY GOODS

Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted. Bonnets, Legborn, Tuscan and Straw. The above assortment of GOODS will be sold cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in

144, Jefferson Avenue July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.)

Now is the Time for Great R. BANKS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

PAINTING. T. LAMBERT, BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding coun-

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is par-

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmess, and can be taken by any person, male or emale with perfect safety.
The pills are prepared in two separate box-

Lower Town. Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

THIE winter term of this institution will com mence the first Wednesday of November next, and continue 15 weeks. It is pleasantly

Raisin, Oct. 3, 1843. 24-3w. Attention, Invalids.

Murder & Suicide!

tion. I possed on to F. Donison's old stan where I found H. BECKER fairly settled with

dl. The accommodations, in every respect, ere of inferior to any Tomperance House in the ountry, and every attention will be given to uch as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

NOTICE.