

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER,
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THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

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POETRY.

THE DEPARTED.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

"Thy sweet to believe, of the absent we love,
If we miss them below, we shall meet them above."

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 beautiful—
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 awe
Of one who walks alone
Among the wrecks of former days,
In dismal ruin shown;
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 preceding 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 *stump*. The chimney is of brick, the roof is substantially made, and the windows display larger draughts upon the industry of the glassmakers. The enlarged fields, the framed barn, the numerous stock, and the farming implements indicate that the owner is prospering, and in comfortable circumstances.

At a small distance ahead you may discern the two story framed house, painted and corniced, with a green dooryard, guarded 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 have genteel facilities for making visits,

or attending balls, singing schools or meetings, as their taste may lead them to choose.

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 his feelings of patriotism had been gratified by seeing these three kinds of buildings standing together on the same farm—a 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 legislators have come forth from log houses to enact and administer the laws. In some of them may be found graduates of our New England colleges, "wielding the axe, or swinging the scythe, with as much sang froid as though they had never studied Euclid, or pored over the contents of a Greek Grammar. Many of the clergy, of all denominations, are translated from the brick walls of a Theological Seminary to the rough hewn walls of a log house, and doubtless find the change to be for their benefit. But in the more settled parts of the country, comfortable framed dwellings are gradually taking the place of those first constructed.

The Western farmers generally pay too little attention to the comfort and improvement of their dwellings. The spirit of the people leads them to seek gratification chiefly in exertion. Action, continued, incessant action, is its great demand. People are earnest after property here 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 enterprise 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 a considerable portion of the glass has disappeared, the place of which is by no means made good by the numerous substitutes of the broken panes. 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 thousand little irritations and misfortunes prevented. In this respect, men everywhere miss their real interest. A large portion of 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 to the beauty and utility of shrubbery and shade trees. A very small expense, would set out shade trees in every door yard; and a little care would secure them from injury. They add to the beauty as well as the value of the premises, and afford a wholesome and delightful shelter 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 the workmanship of man, but isolated entirely from the scenery of nature. The green foliage of nature is to a dwelling, what drapery is to a statue, or fine apparel to the female form. The original object may be beautiful, but taste and refinement can add much to the pleasure of the beholder. Females seem to more sensibly alive to the power of natural scenery than men; and hence the rosebushes 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 part, because it may well be doubted whether in a society composed entirely

of men, flowers would ever be seen, save in the original wildness of nature, or in the garden of the naturalist. Flowerbeds are not found among savages, whose desires are confined to the realization of mere brutal wants; but they are invariably found in the gardens of the most enlightened portions of society, and are at once an evidence and a means of refinement.

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 cities of antiquity—Carthage, Tyre, or Alexandria; or in latter times, Venice or Genoa—when 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 habitable globe for its operations. Her colonies are placed in every direction where man exists. Upon her dominion the sun never sets; her flag waves upon every sea; and a volume would be required to detail the results of her maritime enterprise and internal trade upon the aspect of the city which form the centre of these mighty operations. In population, London is a nation in herself; the number of inhabitants has doubled in forty years, and now amounts to one million nine hundred thousand. In 1843, it will contain two millions! In length, from east to west, 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 the other, and take the breadth from Wyld to Holloway—and these are now certainly portions of the Great City—we shall have London covering above thirty square miles of ground! And then her river, bearing upon its surface the ships of every nation; and her great docks—the East and West India Docks, the London Docks, Commercial Docks, and the St. Catherine's Docks, together covering more than five hundred acres, teeming with valuable commodities; and one of them, the West India Docks, capable of accommodating five hundred large ships. To the port of London alone, in 1840, there belonged 2,050 ships of 501,000 tons burden, and manned by 32,000 seamen; in the same year there entered the port from the British colonies 1,933 ships; from her own coasts, including colliers, 20,205 ships; from Ireland, 907 ships; from foreign countries, 2,355; which, with 3,168 British vessels, formed one year's trade. What can compare with this? London contains one hundred thousand inhabited houses, one half of them having shops attached. The yearly consumption of porter 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 the houses 237,000,000 hogheads of water 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 issues nearly 30,000,000 of newspapers; has steamboat accommodations for 10,000 passengers daily; from London extends 1,000 miles of railway, laid down at an expense of £47,000,000; with fifty canals, dug at a cost of £14,000,000. Through 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 explorations have discovered an easy and convenient pass through the Rocky Mountains, hitherto supposed to be a continuous and nearly 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 precipitous character of the gorges in the Alleghenies, 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 sea. It is ascertained to be thirty miles within the territory of the United States. Its latitude is 42 deg. 27 min. 15 sec.

NON-RESISTANTS.

The following is a part of the creed of the Non-Resistants, as published by themselves.

"We cannot acknowledge allegiance to any human government; neither can we oppose any such government by a resort to physical force. We recognize but one KING and LAWGIVER, one JUDGE and RULER of mankind. We are bound by the laws of a kingdom which is not of this world; the subjects of which are forbidden to fight; in which MEACE and TRUTH are met together, and RIGHTEOUSNESS and PEACE have kissed each other; which has no state lines, no national partitions, no geographical boundaries in which there is no distinction of rank, no division of caste, no inequality of sex; the officers of which are PEACE, its exactors RIGHTEOUSNESS, its walls SALVATION, and its gates PRAISE; and which is destined to break in pieces and consume all other kingdoms.

"We register our testimony, not only against all wars, offensive and defensive, but all preparations for war; against every naval ship, every arsenal, every fortification; against the militia system and a standing army; against all military chiefs, and soldiers; against all monuments commemorative of victory over a foreign 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 every edict of government requiring of its subjects military service. Hence we deem it unlawful to bear arms, or to hold a military office.

As every human government is upheld by physical strength, and its laws are enforced virtually at the point of the bayonet, we cannot hold any office which imposes upon its incumbent the obligation to compel men to do right, on pain of imprisonment or death. We therefore voluntarily exclude ourselves from every legislative and judicial body, and repudiate all human politics, worldly honors, and stations of authority. If we cannot occupy a seat in the legislature, or on the bench, neither can we elect others to act as our substitutes in any such capacity.

It follows that we cannot sue any man at law to compel him by force to restore any thing which he may have wrongfully taken from us or others; but, if he has seized our coat, we shall surrender up our cloak, rather than subject him to punishment.

We advocate no Jacobinical doctrines. The spirit of Jacobinism is the spirit of retaliation, violence and murder. It neither fears God nor regards man. We would be filled with the spirit of CHRIST. If we abide by our principles, it is impossible 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 PERSEVERANCE.

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 purring rill winds its way a vast distance ere it becomes the mighty stream, the oak has struck his wide extended roots and gathered up its iron-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 railway 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 little, we shall accomplish much in the end.

The History of the World is made of battles, conquests, the accessions and deaths of kings, the doings of statesmen and the tricks of law. This makes the vulgar story of the external world. Its deeper history is of the hearts even of its lowest dwellers—the ennobling impulses that dwell them—the unconquerable spirit of meekness which looks calmly upon terror, and turns even agony into patience. A London alley might produce a more glorifying history—if emotions could be registered, than Poitiers or Blenheim. How many a man, whose only history is written in a baptismal register and undertaker's account, has conquered suffering, stron-

ger in its onset than a squadron. If true 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 they would suppose it to be, endowed as it was with excessive irritability. The celebrated Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, had an opportunity in his lifetime of putting this question to the test. A young nobleman, of the name of Montgomery, 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 individual miraculously recovered, but with a permanent opening in the thorax, exposing the left lung and the heart. On the case being made known to Charles L., he requested that Harvey might have an opportunity of examining this extraordinary case. Harvey called upon the young nobleman, and stated what his majesty's pleasure was; and the young nobleman immediately consenting, took off his clothes, and exposed a large opening, into which Harvey could introduce his hand. After expressing his surprise, as they might suppose he would, at the effort which nature had made at reparation, and that life could be sustained with all this exposure of the contents of the chest, Harvey took the heart in his hand, and put his finger on the pulse, to ascertain whether it was really true that he had that most important organ within his grasp and sphere of observation; but finding the pulsations of the heart and the wrist were synchronous, he was convinced that it was the heart. Wonderful as it may appear, in touching it there was no sensibility, there was no pain; the heart might have been squeezed in the hand; and but from the circumstance of touching the young nobleman's clothes or his skin, he was not conscious that there was any pressure upon it. This proved that the heart was not so highly sensitive as they should have been led to think it was. Still, he hoped that the relation of this case would not induce them to suppose that this organ could be roughly treated with impunity. He could assure them that it was an organ full of sympathy. So far as its exterior was concerned, it was not endowed with a slight degree of sensibility, and that for the wisest purposes; but its interior enjoyed it in a most exquisite degree. The internal surface of the heart immediately sympathized with any disturbed 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.*

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 slavery.

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The sparseness of population in those states compared with the extent of country, at once increases the relative cost of transportation, and diminishes the revenue. Here let us remark that in all these calculations, the white population 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.	
365,000	10,655,835	29.4	
SLAVE STATES.			
578,043	4,604,646	7.9	

This table shows that while the territorial 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 it regards the former particular, examine the following table:

FREE STATES.			
Length of Routes.	Total Transportation.	Total Cost.	Cost per Mile.
76,934	21,070,290	\$1,682,956	7.7c.
SLAVE STATES.			
74,566	14,698,192	\$1,583,171	10.1c.

Thus we see, that although the total transportation of the mail in the slave States is nearly one third less than in the free States, the cost is nearly equal; or, that every mile of transportation costs within a fraction of 2 1/2 cts. 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, as we showed, this deficit amounted to nearly half a million of dollars. We have not in our possession the data which would warrant a statement of the average yearly deficit for a series of years. The preceding tables show that it must be great.

The question now is, what would be the condition of things, in these States, should the rates of postage be reduced to two or five cents, on every letter weighing half an ounce or less?

1. The cost of transportation would remain the same.

2. Little profit would be derived from the cessation of contraband conveyance; for Government does not encounter generally in the South this kind of competition from private enterprises.

3. There would be comparatively little increase of correspondence, because the white population is sparse; because the ignorance and mental inactivity of the masses are great; and because internal trade and commerce are very limited.

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

The following table, showing the comparative 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 referred to:

FREE STATES.		
Population.	read and write.	Proportion.
10,655,835	200,867	1 in 53
SLAVE STATES.		
4,604,647	843,478	1 in 13.5

Another circumstance noticed, which would prevent a reduction of postage from giving any great impulse to correspondence in the south, is the small proportion of emigrant, d-chemical and working classes.

These are the classes in the North, which, under a system of low postage rates, would swell the revenue of the Department by their enlarged correspondence.

We have no statistics at command to show the contrast in this respect between the free and slave states; but a brief reference to a few facts will afford some conception of the difference. For example, the manufactures of the slave states are not one fourth in value, of the free state manufactures. But, wherever you have factories, you will have a thinking, reading, writing, corresponding population.

The town population of the south is not to be compared with that of the north; and towns are so many centres of correspondence; the fewer you have, the less use for the mail.

The principal corresponding classes at the south are the agricultural or planting and professional. Owing to their circumstances, the extent of their correspondence depends little upon the amount of postage charged.

The inevitable conclusion from these and other considerations of like import, is, that throughout the slave states, the reduction of postage rates, (the cost of transportation continuing the same, as it undoubtedly would), would be followed by no correspondence of sufficient importance to counterbalance the loss occasioned by reduction;—so that instead of an annual deficit of half a million, we might calculate on double this amount.

Taking this in connection with the fact that for the first two or three years, there would most probably be a falling off in the receipts even in the free states—a fact which the experience of Britain obliges us to admit—and the conviction forces itself upon us, that to say the least, the reduction of the rates of postage would be a most hazardous experiment. For one, however, we are willing to see it tried. If it should fail, it would at least demonstrate more clearly than ever, what an incubus this accursed system of slavery is upon the whole country—that not only is it dragging down the south to ruin, but that it hangs like a millstone about the neck of the free north.—*Philanthropist.*

POLITICAL COURTESY.

The spirit of the Liberty party towards its political opponents, is exhibited in the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Philanthropist:

"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 slang terms which disgrace partisan warfare—such as 'Tory,' 'Blue Light,' 'Locofoco,' &c. The organization which styles itself *Whig*, we shall call *Whig*—that which assumes the name of *Democrat*, we shall call *Democrat*—reserving, however, the right to question the fidelity of each to the principles which these names represent."

Compare this with the following, from the Boston Atlas:

"We look upon the leaders of the opposing party as a 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. We are engaged with an enemy from whom we expect no quarter, and to whom we intend to give none. When we see a pack of party leaders guilty of the basest acts, to obtain political power, and using that power, when obtained, for the vilest purposes—as we saw in our Legislature last winter—we cannot see our faces into smiles, and call the pretensions soundbells by such pretty names as 'our political opponents'—the gentlemen of the other party'—'our Democratic friends,' &c. &c."

Which course is right? And which ought to succeed? And which will you sustain by your vote?—*Emancipator.*

BROWNLOW, THE SLAVEHOLDING PREACHER.

There is a man named Brownlow, in Tennessee, who edits a zealous *Whig* newspaper, and his *bon mots* are often quoted in *Whig* papers at the North. The *Olive Branch* says he is a minister of the M. E. Church, and gives the following description of his character:

"He is a fighting blockhead and bully—he is up to all kinds of roguery—he confessed in his own paper he had a scrape with Parson Haynes, in which he got shot; and Brownlow's enemies say he received Haynes's ball in his posterior, which they think proved him a coward—he has also owned in the same paper that he tried to shoot several *Locofoco* Methodists on the Sabbath, at camp meeting, and only failed to do it because his pistol misfired. He, for a length of time, the summer past, had a standing challenge in his paper, to

fight duels with certain parties named by him." 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 Taovoy, 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 his support, in whole or in part from it, rather than be a partaker of the contributions of slave-holders, the avails of the unpaid labors of the slave. *This I prefer.* I 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 expenses, 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 to strengthen slavery, I wish to discard it."

A PARADOX.—In the same letter Mr. Wade says:

"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 flag, and the reverse of all Christian principles; I cannot suppose it will survive the first dawning of the millennial age."

We are sorry that there exists an evil which makes it necessary 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 should prevent the continued co-operation of brethren beloved in the great work of Missions. But so it is. We can only say, that we earnestly hope and pray for the speedy removal of this stumbling block to the advancement of pure Christianity—this 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. Herald.*

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

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, that on the preceding day, he read a letter 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 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 every 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 to that manifesto, and we fully answered it. Every man must join with me against

Buckfield, Lib. 93, Whig 43, Dem. 83.
New Sharon, Lib. 93, Whig 70, Dem. 61.
Four Liberty men were too late at the polls.
Vienna, Lib. 29, Whig 18, Dem. 9.
Mt. Vernon, Lib. 23, Whig 114, Dem. 43.
Liberty gain since September, 11.
The Kennebec 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 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.

	1842	1843
Albany	39	158
Albany	109	329
Broom	83	12
Cattaraugus	167	437
Cayuga	254	587
Chemung	37	61
Chemung	75	137
Chautauque	69	187
Clinton	121	719
Columbia	7	7
Cortland	123	477
Delaware	97	186
Dutchess	24	22
Erie	352	425
Essex	33	131
Fulton and Hamilton	61	72
Franklin	16	87
Greene	115	593
Greene	10	41
Herkimer	87	435
Jefferson	295	796
Kings	52	148
Lewis	66	177
Livingston	138	145
Madison	575	1763
Monroe	273	603
Montgomery	27	70
New York	71	65
Niagara	138	450
Oswego	692	1143
Oneida	263	753
Ontario	552	443
Orange	19	1
Orleans	81	126
Otsego	53	434
Oswego	584	738
Pulaski	0	0
Queens	0	0
Rensselaer	78	181
Richmond	0	0
Rockland	0	0
Saratoga	46	105
Schenectady	5	20
Schoharie	24	115
St. Lawrence	85	141
Stauben	132	230
Suffolk	5	26
St. Lawrence	256	455
Sullivan	14	0
Tioga	22	85
Tompkins	105	537
Ulster	1	2
Warren	48	118
Washington	217	573
Wayne	192	590
Westchester	5	39
Wyoming	585	497
Yates	162	244
	7,263	16,275

In Madison County the Whig vote was 1823, Democratic 5,150 Liberty 1,763. The Liberty Herald says the whig paper of Madison county has an amusing account of the manner in which the "Indians" were called, 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 to the same account, was, wearing a wide shirt collar, and calling the negro his "colored brother."

Mr. Brewster 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 Power. The Massachusetts papers speak in high terms of his lectures in that State.

WISCONSIN.

The official returns make the Liberty vote of this Territory for Delegate to Congress, to stand thus:

Brown	1
Millwaukee	115
Racine	11
Walworth	20
Rock	13
Dane	2
Jefferson	11

Total, 173.
The vote would have been larger had the Liberty candidate, Judson 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 ABOLITION, should deeply lament it if it were true."

Glorious Republican! Resplendent Statesman! Spotless Whig! Righteous 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 thoroughly for perpetual Slavery than this

from, "the embodiment of Whig principles"? Who wishes for a President who "Laments" that his countrymen aim at removing their greatest curse?

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 National Liberty Party."

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.
Elihu Dunning, 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, 1843.
The season thus far has been mild. We have no sleighing yet, but occasional flurries 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 more than \$19,000.
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 73 cents.
Beef commands from two to three cents in this market, Pork from 2 1/2 to 4, according to the quality.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

We cut the following intelligence from an exchange paper.
Mr. O'Connell has issued another address to the people of Ireland, recommending peaceful but persevering effort. We quote the concluding portion.

My advice is twofold: I advise perseverance in two different but essentially connected topics—
First, foremost, and above all, I advise perseverance in peace and order—perseverance in avoiding any species of riot or violence whatever, no matter what the provocation may be, no matter what the irritation may be, no matter what the vexation, still, peace, order, total absence of all violence. In all and every event, peace, order, and absence of violence; and especially I say—whatever be the event of the pending prosecutions—peace, order, and no violence. Indeed, this advice is a superfluous precaution. In every event, I reiterate—peace, order, and no violence.

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

Persevere in peace, order, loyalty, and allegiance. 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 extinguish the struggle for emancipation. Yet emancipation was triumphantly carried. There were unnumbered 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 may a school-boy'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 49th of George III. c. 33.

People of Ireland, be patient—the persevering. 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 peaceful and legal.

Rally round me in this noble experiment—the glorious struggle. Do not shun me—be not (oh! need I say it) be not dismayed. Peace, order, tranquility—these are our arms. With these we are certain of success.

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

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

MEXICO.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—Abdication of Santa Anna. The Courier des Etats Unis, has dates from Mexico to the 20th ult. from which it learns that Santa Anna resigned the Presidency of Mexico on the 23d. The same

paper contains extracts from his letter written at Tacubaya, in which he announces his resignation and abdication. He assigns various reasons for the act, among which are decline of health.

Santa Anna made over the executive power to Gen. Canizales on the 2d October, and the latter took the oath on the 4th as provisional President. Santa Anna will remain at Manga de Clavo till after the election for President.

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 accused him of having poisoned. The same person is also appointed a Major General by the provisional President.

General Intelligence

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 chapel attached to the institution, which was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. The candidate for the veil, Miss Courtney of Charles county, Maryland, attended by Miss 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 Eccleston entered; arrayed in the pontificals of his station, when the curtains behind the grating of the cloisters, were drawn, and about 20 sisters, all dressed in white, with heavy black veils thrown over their heads and shoulders, each bearing in her hand a lighted taper, were perceived walking two and two towards the 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 visible to the audience through the gratings. The Archbishop read a passage of scripture, proclaiming 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 novice. The Sun says:

"She then approached the railings, and the Archbishop 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 religion?' A. 'Yes, it is.' Q. 'My child have you a firm intention to persevere in religion to the end of your life, and do you hope to have sufficient strength to carry constantly the sweet yoke of our Lord Jesus Christ solely for the love and fear of God?' A. 'Relying on the mercy of God, I hope to be able to do so.' The novice then arose, and retired, conducted by the superioress and assistants, to put off her secular dress, and returned in a few minutes arrayed in the religious habit of the order. She then knelt down, and her secular 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 unflinching 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 in silk stockings and white gloves. We have not yet arrived at the ceremony of hired mourners, as in England; nor of plumes to the hearse and horses.

The writer says he had a conversation with a 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 time and money, however, to keep people dead (dead people). He thought that in an exhausted receiver, made of an iron cylinder to resist the pressure of the air, the body could be kept unchanged for fifty years, and that immersed in spirits, and encased in lead, the face would be recognizable after twenty years.

Missuscherl.—The official canvass of the votes for Congress elects only Mr. Grinnell in 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.—Adm.

The Alton Telegraph says that a contract for 1,000 head of Hogs has been made at that place at \$1 75 to \$2 per hundred, according to weight. Buyers are unwilling to give more, and sellers are unwilling to take less 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 order of the War Department.

The female dynasty is gaining ground. I mentioned in a previous letter that a Ladies' Oyster Shop was opened in New York and a Ladies' Reading Room projected. The latter is since organized and about going into operation, and meantime another masculine privilege 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 of the most fashionable clique, and no male foot is suffered to enter this gynaeceum gymnasium—the pins being set up by girls and the attendance exclusively feminine. The luxuries remaining to our sex up to the present time are fencing and boxing—the usurpations of which are probably under consideration. The fashions you would suppose would scarcely gain by masculinizing, but the ladies are wearing broadcloth coats for a beginning. There is another article which they have long been said to wear occasionally, but I am incredulous. Seeing would be believing. —Wills to the Nat. Int.

A New Question.—It is now suggested that Mr. Dorr cannot be indicted for treason in Rhode Island, because the old charter government 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 eye.—A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the various expressions of the female eye—"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 pleasure."

The State of Maine owes a debt of \$1,700,000. There is now in its treasury a surplus 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 published in Cincinnati, Ohio, of which five (two German) are democrat, and five (one German) whig, one liberty, and three neutral in politics.

Mr. Severance of the Kennebec Journal came from Washington a few years ago a journeyman printer. He now goes back a Member of Congress.

One thousand one hundred and eighteen buildings have been erected in Boston since the first of January last.

Time.—It is estimated that 500,000 wooden clocks have been made during the last year, in Connecticut.

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 Texas to the Union, have been adopted at a public meeting in Belleville, Illinois, Gov. Reynolds advocating them.

DIED.

At Dexter, Washtenaw County, October 31st, 1843. DR. CYRIL NICHOLS, aged 49 years.

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

"The visitation of death is a dispensation of an overruling Providence, 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 individual whose relations to society have given him an extensive influence, and whose moral worth has endeared him to 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 we all be led by a wise improvement of his judgments to realize in our own experience that 'it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting.'"

As preliminary to some remarks naturally suggested by the afflictive scenes through which we are now passing, it may not be unprofitable to glance briefly at the history of Dr. Nichols, whose sudden removal from our midst we deeply deplore. He was born in Middlebury, 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 completing his course, he entered the service of 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 River Rouge, and while actively engaged 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 Indian, Teguis, son of a Pottawatomie Chief of that name, who had wantonly murdered a white man at the door of his own dwelling. Some two or three more

Indians were killed in the skirmish. He came to Ann Arbor in 1825, where, instead of the beautiful village that now charms the eye of the vision, the solitude 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 hopelessly embraced the religion of the Gospel in 1831, and united in church fellowship with the Methodist Society in this place. His example as a christian, it is believed 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 his profession, within the bounds of the State had a more thorough knowledge of the diseases of the country, or was more successful in their treatment and removal.—But it was not mainly in his skill as a Physician that his chief excellence was 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 every 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 hope dilated the bosom of the despairing sufferer.

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 sympathies of his benevolent soul, or experienced the benefits of his skill and attentions will be had in lasting remembrance.

As a citizen, 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 and accommodating almost to a fault—bland 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 enshrine 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 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 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 peacefully went down into the dark valley of the shadow of death, supported, we trust by the rod and the staff of his covenant keeping God, and the complaisant smiles of his Redeemer and Saviour."

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

THIS valuable vegetable medicine is unrivalled for the following complaints, viz: Diarrhoea or Indigestion, Disordered Liver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms and Loss of Appetite, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, erases poisons in the system. Stomach and Breat, Colds and Coughs of long standing, Headaches, shortness of breath, Nervous complaints, &c. which is frequently the effect of disease. Its virtues surpass any thing heretofore known in removing St. Vitus's Dance—two bottles have been known to cure this afflicting disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years. It has a most powerful influence, in removing nervous complaints. It is pleasant to take, and so easy in its operation, that it may be administered to the infant with safety. For sale by

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor.

Numerous certificates might be given were it deemed necessary. Let the following suffice:

CERTIFICATE.

This certifies that I have tested the beneficial effects of "Nature's Grand Restorative" in my family, (having used it for years,) and witnessed its healing properties in numerous instances among others. I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable medicine; and if by so doing the diseased are induced to try it, I have the satisfaction of believing that I have rendered them an important service.

G. BECKLEY, 32-3w.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, in the town of Green Oak, Livingston Co., on the last of August, a medium sized Red Ox, 12 years old, last Spring, high horns, which have been bored for distemper. Whoever will give information where said Ox can be found, will be reasonably rewarded.

HANNIBAL LEE, 30-3w.
Green Oak, Nov. 13, 1843.

Notice.

A. M. NOBLE would respectfully remind his customers, that as he has taken a partner, and is making new arrangements in his business, he wishes for an immediate settlement with all who are indebted to him.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. 28-3m.

Strayed

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

HIRAM BARRETT, 23.
October 2, 1843.

Sal Eratus.

WHOLESALE AND Retail, by H. BECKER, 15-1f.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

For Sale.

ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG, Lower Town. 5-1f.
Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

Attention Ladies.

SPINNING WHEELS, QUILL WHEELS, REELS and SPOOLS, for sale by C. J. GARLAND, 30
November 18, 1843.

S. PETTIBONE,

SURVEYOR, MAP MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor, June 19, 1843. 8-1f.

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

For Sale.

ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG, Lower Town. 5-1f.
Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

DR. JEWETT, would respectfully give notice that he performs all operations for the permanent preservation of the

TEETH.

He would invite attention to his new and peculiar method of plugging Teeth, by which the fillings almost invariably remain, rendering them durable long beyond the usual mode.

The best METALLIC INCORRUPTEBLE TEETH, inserted on pivots or gold plate so as to combine all the requisites of beauty and utility. Diseases of the gums and sockets scientifically treated, and Tooth Ache cured without the pain of extraction. All operations warranted. Advice gratis. Undoubted and satisfactory references given. He may be found at the office of Dr. Wells, or enquire at Col. Geo. W. Jewett's, Upper Town.

Ladies will be attended at their dwellings if so desired.
Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843. 31-3w.

ABBOT & BEECHER.

DETROIT WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS IN

DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Bagging, Barlings, Dimpers, Crabs, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Satinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, &c.

Coatings, Alpaca, Laines, Changeable Stripe Do. Fancy Alpaca, Crapes, Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De, Laines, Parisians, Chusans, Shawls, Robes, Cartrides, Damsk Shawls, Black, Blue, Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superior

BEAVER CLOTHS,

Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco.

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

WANTED.

POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices either in CASH or GOODS, at the

CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-1f.

E. DEAN'S

CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the numerous testimonials from persons

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

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