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T. FOSTER, Editors.

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POETRY.

AROUSE THEE, SOUL! Arouse thee, Soul! God made thee not to sleep Thy hour of death, in doing naught-away; He gave thee power to keep. O! use it for his glory while you may, Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul! O there is much to do For thee, if thou would'st work for human kind The misty Future through, A greatness looms-'tis mind awakened mind! Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul, Shake off thy sluggiishness, As shakes the lark the dew drop from its wing, Make but one Error less-One truth -- thine offering to mind's altar bring! Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul! Be what thou surely art, An emanation from the Deity, A flutterer of that heart Which fills all Nature, sea, and earth, and sk Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul! And let the dody do Some worthy deed for human happiness To join, when life is through, Unto thy name; that Angels may both bless, Arouse thee, Soul!

Arouse thee, Soul! Leave nothing of the earth;-And, if the body be not strong to dare, To blessed thoughts give birth, High as you Heaven; sure as Heaven's air, Arouse thee, Soul!

Or sleep for evermore, And be what all nonentities have been-Crawl on till life is o'er: If to be aught but this thou e'er dost mean, Arouse thee, Soul!

MISCELLANY.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN. NUMBER II.

In common with her elder sisters, Michigan has found it necessary to provide a Penitentiary for the safe keeping of crimition of the expense incurred in their apprehension, conviction, and punishment. Imprisonment at hard labor seems to be punity has taught him to contemn. much more appropriate as a punishment than the old plan of whipping, cropping offences, the author refers to the example and branding. In this State, all atrocious of Russia where under the two princesses, crimes are punished in the Penitentiary, except murder, which is here punished, as in most other parts of the world by

icides seldom occur, and when they do, were as secure in their social and civil the circumstances are usually such that rights as were the subjects of their santhe offender is not capitally punished .- guinary predecessors. If capital punish- Should experience prove that they are During the last seventeen years, in a pop- ments deter from crime by their severity, ulation which has averaged perhaps 100,- of course those communities where the 000, only one execution is known to have laws are the most rigorous will be the

ishment at all, has been a matter of dis- ourselves without going out of our own cussion here as well as elsewhere. The country. Michigan punishes one offence same diversity of opinion is manifested with death, Mississippi twelve; yet the aand people. The Democracy, on the cides, is far greater in the latter State whole, are supposed to be favorable to its than in the former. In Virginia, white abolition, although with large exceptions, persons are punished with death for three while a considerable portion of the clergy offences, slaves for nincteen, yet homiand of the religious part of community cides are more frequent there than in are for retaining it. It is, indeed, a ques- Michigan or New England. tion involving, in its decision, the most important principles of legislation.

blood, by man shall his blood be shed."his family were forbidden to eat blood. - simple fear of punishment, whatever it year."

lation, and enduring through almost illimitable ages, should be well established be-

But whatever may be the opinion of livines or theologians upon this point, the nass of the people and their legislators vill decide upon the continuance of capital punishment upon very different dataupon its adaptation to prevent crime, and promote good order in community. The proposed reform is met at the be

inning by formidable objections. The bunishment of death is venerable by its continual use, almost from the beginning of the world. Cain expressed his apprehen sion of suffering capitally for the murder of his brother; and since that time hanging, drowning, beheading, strangling, impaling, burying alive, and various other nodes of putting people out of the world have been practised by the highest civil authorities, and approved by the most solemn sanctions of the expounders of every religion. But all this does not prove that capital punishment was indispensable in former ages, or, if it was, that it is useful and necessary now. Death has been inflicted for almost every offence of which man can be guilty. In England, Blackstone informs us that when his Comwhat was the consequence of such san- the more rigorous the punishment, the less guinary legislation? Judge answer:

"So dreadful a list, instead of diminshing, increases the number of offenders. ten forbear to prosecute; juries, through the impression on the mass of communicompassion, will sometimes forget their oaths, and either acquit the guilty, or mitgate the nature of the offence; and judges. hrough compassion, will respite one half the convicts, and recommend them to the royal mercy. Among so many chances of escaping, the needy and hardened ofender overlooks the multitude that suffer; he boldly engages in some desperate athals, where they are also made to remu- tempt to relieve his wants, or supply his nerate society by their labor, for a por- vices; and if unexpectedly the hand of ustice overtakes him, he deems himself peculiarly unfortunate in falling at last a sacrifice to those laws which long im-

In arguing against multiplying capital Elizabeth and Catharine II, not a single execution took place. The latter gave orders for abolishing it throughout her extensive dominions, and yet none could say But death is rarely inflicted here. Hom- but that the subjects of these princesses least troubled with violations of law .-The propriety of inflicting capital pun- That this is not the case, we may satisfy

The truth is that public sentiment in the free States will not sanction execu-The argument in favor of capital puntions for any crime except murder; and ishment is of a twofold nature, that derived practically the whole discussion must turn from Revelation, and that which is al- on the punishment of this crime. The ledged to be the result of reason and ex- hope of reforming the criminal by putting perience. The first is founded chiefly, I him out of the world cannot be alledged: believe, on a passage in the ninth chap- and the main reason that can be urged ter of Genesis, in which God tells Noah for hanging in any case, is, that it will and his sons, that "who so sheddeth mans deter others from committing that crime for which the culprit suffers. But does The argument from this text, I apprehend, it have this effect at all, and if so, to what will have but little weight with the mass extent? A careful analysis of the feelof community. That command can be ings and thoughts of every offender when of no more binding obligation than one meditating the commission of crime would

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY The two commands proceeded from the be, is but one of many influences that same Lawgiver, were addressed to the crowd upon the mind. The gratification same persons, and, for aught that appears of violent passions is usually the predomto the contrary, were intended to be in inant motive for murder; and from these force an equal period of time. Yet who the offender takes counsel, without adhas any religious scruples about eating justing with very nice balances, the amount blood, because God told Noah not to eat of punishment the law has affixed to that it? It can scarcely be supposed, without crime he intends to commit. So far as the most convincing evidence, that the he thinks of it all, he hopes to escape its Supreme Legislator would establish a pen- penalties, or intends to brave them out .al statute for the punishment of a single Persons in this situation revolve many crime, which should be inflicted in all circumstances in their minds, and are instates of society, the most civilized and fluenced by many motives, among which the most sayage, under the most diverse the fear of punishment has probably only circumstances, and which should prevail a secondary influence. It will be obamong myriads of beings of every deserved that the question is not about the gree of morality and intellect, as long as propriety of abolishing all punishment for the world should exist-perhaps some murder, but whether imprisonment for from above to guide you in your measures, hundred thousand or million of years. - life would not operate quite as well as a and to deliver you from the wisdom of this For if this precept, thus given to Noah preventative as capital punishment. Were world,' which is 'foolishness with God was meant for us, it must apply equally the fear of punishment the only thing to all the multitudes of coming time, and which would determine the offender to be the supreme legislation to them as well commit or to refrain from committing a as to us. A statute, thus claiming to be crime, we might answer this question derived from Heaven, extending to all the with some degree of certainty: but if this human race, superseding all human legis- be but one element of action among many a secondary nature, it must be plain that fore it is admitted as an unalterable rule all calculations based on its uniform acpendance has been placed by legislators upon the efficacy of legal penalties as a means of preventing crime. The number of persons who would commit murder were the present law altered to perpetual

> But admitting there would then be one undred murders where there are now and execution of many innocent persons, who are thus placed beyond the reach of a just recompence, and in the escape of the guilty, through the compassion or conscientious scruples of a jury.

I know it is said the example of capital punishment will deter from crime. But to what extent can this be true? seventeen years. In some of the Slave States, the number of executions must be mentaries were written, (about forty years at least five times as many in the same since,) no less than one hundred and sixty population, yet crime is not suppressed! offences were capitally punished. And The maxim involved in the argument, that ations. If the executions be few amidst do.' The injured, through compassion, will c: a large population, and at long intervals, quickly eradicated. On the contrary, if frequent and of every day occurrence, the effect of them would only be hardening and debasing. What parent would send his child to an execution every day. that he might learn to acquire an abhorrence of murder? On account of the immoral effects of such exhibitions, our legislators have ordered executions to be held in private; and yet if criminals are hanged for the sake of benefitting others by the example, the execution should be as

public as possible. As to the result of the discussion now progressing on capital punishment, every attentive observer can see that, having come up for investigation before the people, it will not be put aside until a verdict shall be rendered upon it. Present appearances indicate that executions will be indispensable to the welfare of society. they may be revived again. But at present, a considerable portion of community are opposed to them. The taking of human life is always an ungracious, unpleasant task; and to take it under circumstances in which a large portion of the people regard such an act as cruel, inby legislators, editors, ministers, lawyers, mount of crime, and especially of homi- judicious, and unnecessary, will invest the transaction with such an odiousness as will secure its entire abandonment.

> An Important Discovery .- A means of intantly stopping a horse when he runs away has been discovered in France. It is simple. A sudden transition from light to total darkness, is the principle. It is contrived, by means of a spring connected with the rains. of their speed, and the result was their instan taneous stoppage; for the light being suddenly excluded, horses no more rush forward, savs the discoverer, without seeing their way, than would a man afflicted with blindness.

Pennsylvania Militia System .- The militia system has cost Pennsylvania, the last three years, \$90.844 00. That must be exclusive of all the time spent in attending to it. "A pretty considerable sum," well adds the paper referred to, "to spend for the amusein a preceding verse, by which Noah and probably show that, in most cases, the ment of boys and loafers two or three times a the hand of the oppressor, lest my fury go

SELECTIONS.

A CHRISTIAN'S DUTY TO THE SLAVE CHURCH AND STATE.

BY WILLIAM GOODELL.

But the measures! the measures!' What easures shall we adopt? Bible measures, to be sure, and none else.

1. Sympathy with the Slave .- 'Remember hem that are in bonds, as bound with them.' Heb. xiii. S. Make their case your own, and you will think little differently about the mea-

2. Pray for the Slave. Pray always for all men, and especially for the crushed-the broken-hearted. Ask for yourself wisdom

mouth-judge righteonsly, and plead the cause of the poor and needy.' Prov. xxxi. 8-9.

4. Reprove the oppressors. 'Cry about spare not. Lift up thy voice like a trumpet. conflicting ones, andthis is very often of Show the people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sin. Isaiah, lyii, 1 - hamlet, as well as the highest. All civil evils for which we must STAND ALOOF tion upon minds of all characters must be [frame apologies for them and tell how pious thus to be chosen. And what is the test OTHERS that RESEMBLE her, or we fallacious in the extreme. Too much de- they are] but such as keep the law contend of qualification? The candidates must with them.' Prov. xxviii, 4. Imitate the Savior, who said-Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ve devour widow's houses, therefore shall ye receive the greater

5. Agitate the community. This was one imprisonment, who will not commit it of Nehemiah's measures, and a successful one while the law remains unaltered, must be when princes and priesthood had conspired for the oppression of the poor. 'See Nehemiah, chap. v.] I rebuked the nobles and the rulers, and said unto them,-You exact usury, every one of his brother. And I set a great ninety-nine, the positive evil of capital assembly [1. e. of the common people.] against unishment may justly be brought in to them! Verse 6. That brought them to their balance the small increase of crime. This bearings-pries hood and all, (see verse 12.) evil consists principally in the conviction and they submitted quietly to the popular

> wandereth. Let mine outcasts dwell with thee. spoiler.' 'Make thy shadow as the night in the midst of thee noon-day." Isaiah xvi. 3 4 servant that hath escaped from his master into thee-he shall dwell with thee even mong you in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates, where it liketh the prerogative of choosing their own ruhim best. Thou shalt not oppross him."-Deut. xxiii. 15-16. Be not forgetful to entermin strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.' Heb. xiii. 2.

If any earthly rulers forbid this, remember to obey God rather than man, as did the aposcertain extent: because the amount of children. Fear not them that kill the body, crime is affected by many other consider- and afterwards have no more that they can

7. Provide for the elevation of the oppressed at home-in their native country and in yours. ty will be slight, feeble in its effects, and Let them dwell with thee-even among you -in that place which they shall choose'where it liketh them best.' . Thou shalt not oppress them, nor blaspheme Christianity by saying it can never elevate them in this coun ry! Bring the poor that are cast out to thyself from thine own flesh.' Isaiah lviii, 7. Take away from the midst of thee the voke. the vanity.' Isaiah lviii, 9, the treating of them as an inferior caste-prating about 'amulgamation,' and dreading to be 'overrun with them." Remember!-They are 'thine own flesh'-for God has 'made of one blood all nations'! Remember! They are the representatives of your savior!-your Judge!-Your treatment of them he regards as the

treatment of himself! 8. Treat them as equals. Have not the Glory, with respect to persons.1 (i. e. undertake not profess not to hold that faith, while along with it ve have respect of persons.)-For if there come unto your assembly (or parel, (or with a white skin,) and there come n also a poor man with vile raiment, (or with a colored skin) and 'ye have respect to him rights. See Romans xii 1-6. that weareth the gay clothing-or the while skin-and say unto him, Sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor-the despised colored man-Stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool; are ye not then parial in yourself; and are become judges of vil thoughts? [i. e. judges having evil houghts. 1 Hath not God chosen the poor espised the poor.' See James ii, 1-6.

forth political action in their favor .-1. By Legislation. "Proclaim liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.' Lev. xxvi. 10. 'Thus saith the Lord, ye have not hearkened unto me to cover the horse's eyes. This was done in brother, and every man to his neighbor: an instant when the animals were at the top behold I proclaim a liberty for you, saith Church? the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine, and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth.' Jer. xxxiv. 17. This denunciation we see fully in the Jews to this day. All this for the neglect of political legislation for the oppressed!

H. By Judicial decisions. 'Execute udgment.' Isaiah xvi. 3. 'Execute judgment in the morning-i. c. early, immediately-and deliver the spoiled out of out like fire and burn that none can Rev. iii. 18-16.

ngs.' Jer. xxi. 12. 'He judged the 4. This is said of a corrupt church, and cause of the poor and needy-then was it is commonly applied by Protestants to well with him: Was not this to know me? the Church of Rome. Thomas Scott, the saith the Lord! Jer. xxii. 16. God de- commentator, in remarking upon this mands whether political action of the text says: oppressed be not true religion-the knowledge of himself-at least an important every age: they who believe in Christ that makes you too holy, in your own eyes separate from so corrupt a church, and to discharge this duty, wherein is wrap- from all OTHERS that copy her examped up the knowledge of the Lord!

III. By the ballot box. The way in and TYRANNY, and avoid being partawhich the great mass of the people 'pro- kers of her sins, even if they have re claim liberty' and 'execute judgment' is by he proper choice of their rulers. And expect to be involved in her plagues. nence, the Divine directions for the due discharge of that duty. Judges and officers shalt thou make thee in all thy gates, upon Rome, not for gestures, garbs and which the Lord thy God giveth thee ceremonies, though multiplied and of bad 3. Plead for the oppressed. 'Open thy throughout thy tribes, and they shall judge consequences in themselves, but for idolthe people with just judgment. 'Deut. atry, ambition, OPPRESSION, CRUELvi. 13. Notice, here, the obligationshalt thou make. Here is a commanda duty to be performed. In all thy ual TYRANY. These are the sins gates'-and 'throughout thy tribes.' In which have reached to the heavens, the the most obscure and remote village and iniquities which God remembers and the be such as will judge the people with just udgment. And again, it is writtenruling in the fear of God.' 2 Sam. xxiii.

execute judgment between a man and fending the slave system. He sayshis neighbor. Jer. vii. 5.

The support of unjust and oppressive rulers is the heinous sin-the precise sin for which all the plagues of Egypt were inflicted, the first-born destroyed, and the hosts of Pharoah overthrown in the Red

Sea. These transgressors were not personally slaveholders for the Hebrews were not chattel slaves, but the victims of political oppression, under the grand monarch of Egypt, And the people sustained him in his oppression. It was, to be sure, a light yoke in comparison with American slavery-the people were inheathen darkness, and did not exercise lers at the ballot box. Yet the public pi. sentiment among them was doubtless in favor of the oppression of the Hebrews, who were employed on works of public improvement. In their hearts, they voted his unrighteous decrees, and for this they vere thus signally destroyed! What then, nust be the aggravated condemnation of American citizens, with the Bible and with the ballot-box in their hands, when they vote for despots, in comparison mistaken for a just ruler! If this language be deemed extravagant, let the rea der deliberately compare the inspired rec ords of Egyptian oppression with the slave codes of America and the testimony of a thousand witnesses' respecting their

This work of 'executing judgment' is the sole province of civil governmentthe very business of the civil ruler. Fo this cause pay ye tribute also, for they are God's ministers attending continually upon this very thing.' Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil-for fath of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of he is the minister of God; a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.'

Such are the authorities ordained of God.' And there is no authority but of God'-no Divine warranty or sanction ror to evil doers'-a protector of human

10. Employ Church discipline against oppressons. I have written unto you not to keep company, a man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolator, or a ruler, or an extortioner, with such an one, no-not to v. ii, 13. Is not the slaveholder covetous? 9. Wield civil government put Is he not an extortioner? Are not these terms too weak and feeble to describe the manifold and aggravated guilt of the slaveholder? The law is made for manstealers. 1 Tim. i. 10. The crime, by the Mosaic code, was punished with death. in proclaiming liberty, every one to his (Ex. xxi. 16.) and is it not a proper occasion of discipline in the Christian

> ship from pro-slavery and pretended neutral* churches, unless they can be reformed. This is, in substance, the same duty with that of church discipline, and is required on the same grounds. 'Have no fellowship with the fruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.' Eph. v. 11. Come out of her, my people, that ye partake not of her sins, and that ye

*I would thou wert cold or hot,' &c. See

quench it, because of the evil of your do- receive not of her plagues.' Rev. xviii.

This summons concerns all persons in pranch of it! Beware then, of a religion and worship God in the Spirit should ple of idolatry, persecution, CRUELTY nounced her communion, or else they may

And again: The vengeance of heaven is coming TY to the people of God, imposture, AV-ARICE, LICENTIOUSNESS, and spir-

. Christian reader! Ponder again the atrocities of American Slavery. Look He that ruleth over men must be just, at the apathy of the churches-nay, at the prejudice and opposition that bars out, 3. This disqualifies all slaveholders and to so great an extent, the consideration of esser oppressors with their apologists and the subject. Then, hear the testimony of supporters-all who refuse or neglect to a slaveholding minister, in the act of de-

shall be involved in their destruction.

If slavery be a sin, and advertising and apprehending slaves, with a view to estore them to their masters, is a direc-ANS, MRTHODISTS, BAPTISTS AND PRES-BYTERIANS IN ELEVEN STATES OF THE Union, are of the devil. They hold, if hey do not buy and sell slaves; and, with ew exceptions, they hesitate not to aprehend and restore runaway slaves, when n their power."-Rev. James Smylie, A. M. of the Amite Presbytery, Mississip-

And with these, 'three-fourths of all the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians," and Congregationalists, in the non-slaveholding States, are in close and out uttering a word of remonstrance or entreaty against slavery-nay, for the most part framing apologies for the practice: sustaining Theological Seminaries where the Bible right of slaveholding is vindicated; voting for slaveholders, and with whom a Pharoah might almost be pro-slavery law-makers; turning, to a great extent, a deaf ear to the subject the negro pew; joining with oppressors in measures for sending the gospel of Christ, (or good tidings for the poor) to the distant heathen; deprecating the agit ation of the slave question, lest it should disturb the peace of the churches,' and lenouncing the schism' of breaking up hurch relations on so trivial an occasion as that of holding the image of God in the condition of chattelship; forbidding the Bible, and blotting out the institution

You see then, brethren, the nature of the grave whither thou goest."

Congress.-The XXVIIIth Congress cona very harmonious session is not to be expect-

The question of the annexation of Texas. Senate. We shall see .- C. H. Freeman.

of John Davis, "There is one serious and per-Yankees.

The exports of tea to Great Britain in the year ending June 30th, amount to Black 40, 000,000 lbs; Green, 7,000,000 lbs. Total, 47,- ry posts, at such places on the line of

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U.S.

If any people ever had cause to render up thanks to the Supreme being for paternal care and protection extended to them in all the trials and difficulties to which hey have been from time to time exposed, we certainly are that people. From the first settlement of our forefathers on this continent-through the dangers attendant upon the occupation of a savage wilderess-through a long period of Colonial dependence—through the war of the Revplution-in the wisdom which led to the adoption of the existing republican forms of Government-in the hazards incident o a war subsequently waged with one of the most powerful nations of the earth-in the increase of our population-in the spread of our arts and sciences, and in he strength and durability conferred on political institutions emanating from the people and sustained by their will-the perintendance of an overruing Provience has been plainly visible. As preparatory, therefore, to entering once nore upon the high duties of legislation. t becomes us humby to acknowledge our dependence upon Him as our guide and protector, and to implore a continuance of his parental watchfulness over our beoved country. We have new cause for he expression of our gratitude in the preservation of the health of our fellow citizens, with some partial and local exceptions, during the past season-for the bundance with which the earth has vielded up its fruits to the labors of the husandman-for the renewed activity which has been imparted to commerce—for the revival of trade in all its departmentsor the increased rewards attendant on the exercise of the mechanic arts-for the continued growth of our population and the rapidly reviving prosperity of the whole country. I shall be permitted to exchange congratulations with you, gentlemen of the two houses of Congress, on these auspicious circumstances, and to assure you in advance, of my ready disposition to concur with you in the adoption of such measures as shall be calculated to ncrease the happiness of our constituents and to advance the glory of our com-

Since the adjournment of Congress, the xecutive has relaxed no effort to rende adestructible the relations of amity which o happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to increase the good understandng which a reciprocity of interest is calulated to encourage, and it is most arlently to be hoped that nothing may transire to interrupt the relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate.

A question of much importance still re-

nains to be adjusted between them. The territorial limits of the two countries in relation to what is commonly known as the Oregon territory, still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indisposed to agrandize themselves at the expense of any other nation; but while they would be restrained by princioles of honor, which should govern the conduct of nations as well as that of indihe abomination to be removed, the di- viduals, from setting up a demand for tervinely appointed 'measures' for removing ritory which does not belong to them, they it, and the pressing occasion and call for would as unwillingly consent to a surrenprompt, efficient and decisive action .- der of their rights: After the most rigid, Whatsoever thy hand finding to do, do it and as far as practicable, unbiassed examfor any civil government that is not a ter- with all thy might, for there is no work, ination of the subject, the United States nor device, nor knowledge, or wisdom, in have always contended that their rights appertain to the entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced within the forty second and fifty-fourth 40' of venes at Washington, on Monday next, the North latitude. This claim being conthe N. Y. Tribune, it is divided thus; Senate troverted by Great Britain those who pre--27 Whigs 25 Democrats-1 doubiful. One ceded the present Executive, actuated no vacancy, from Marvland, to be fil'ed-by a doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the eat.' 'Therefore put away from among Whig, of course, as the Legislature of that mafter upon terms mutually satisfactory of this world, rich in faith? &c. But we have yourselves that wicked person.' 1 Col. State is Whig. In the House, there are 145 to both countries, have caused to be sub-Democrats, and 69 Whigs. There are five mitted to the British Government, propovacancies-from Maine, 1; Massaceusetts, 5; sitions for settlement and final adjustment, Georgia, 1. The Democratic majority in the which however have not proved hereto-House, is 76—the Whig majority in the Sen- fore acceptable to it. Our Minister at ate, four, or five. In this state of things, London has, under instructions, again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government; and while nothing will will probably, be agitated. The great Whig be done to compromit the rights and honparty, we are told, are united in opposition to or of the United States, every proper exthis measure. If this is true, no bill for the pedient will be resorted to in order to annexation can pass-for ever if it should be bring the negociation now in progress of adopted in the House, it will be stopped in the resumption, to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime it is proper to remark that many of our citizens are ei-Vice Presidency, the Detroit Advertiser says ther already established in the territory or are on their way thither for the haps insuperable objection to his name-he purpose of forming permanent settlements, was in New England!" Flattering to the while others are preparing to follow-and in view of these facts. I must repeat the recommendation continued in previous

messages, for the establishment of milita-

travel, as will furnish security and pro-

that vessel and cargo, will be paid to the Congress. owners-while I cannot but flatter mysalf that full indemnification will be alit is confidently aniicipated, that the slave suppressed.

tions upon this subject have been made, resentations has been received from the British Government.

To other subjects of comparatively mi-States and Great Britain, of July, 1815, tv to the country. it is provided that no higher duties shall be levied in either country on articles imported from any other, than on the same articles imported from any other place. In 1836, rough rice, by act of Parliament, was admitted from the coast of Africa into Great Britain on the payment of a duty of one penny a quarter, while the same article from all other countries, including the United States, was subjected to the payment of a duty of twenty shillings a quarter. Our Minisier at London has from time to time brought this subject to the consideration of the British Governupon it.

on shipments of woolen goods to the Uniadmitted by Great Britain, but obstacles the amount claimed has not yet been refunded. Our Minister is now engaged in the prosecution of the claim, and I cannot but persuade myself that the British Government will no longer delay its adjust-

I am happy to be able to say that nothing has occurred to disturb in any degree the relations of amity which exist between the United States and France, Austria and Russia, as well as with the other Powers of Europe, since the adjournment of Conternal convulsions for many years, from the effects of which it is to be hoped she is destined soon to recover-when, under a more liberal system of commercial policy on her part, our trade with her may again fill its old and so far as her continental possessions are concerned, its al-

The Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce, which, since its establishment in 1833, has been steadily growing in power and importance, and consists at this time of more than twenty German States and embraces a population of 27,-000,000 of people united for all the purposes of commercial intercourse with each other and with foreign states, offers to the fiscal system of any other European power. From its origin, the importance of the German Union has never been lost sight of by the United States. The into the report of the the Secretary of State, makes contributions to the commerce of the gress of the last session, a Minister was be said in a great financial prosperity, such as ges, contrasted with a Bank of the United ering.

extensive regions. Our laws should also ty on rice has been much reduced, which cumstances of the case may seem to re- sumption, a strong disposition has been require. Under the influence of our free cently evinced by that great body to resystem of government, new republics are duce, upon certain conditions, their presdestined to spring up, at no distant day, ent duty upon tobacco. This being the on the shores of the Pacific, similar in first intimation of a concession on this inpolicy and in feeling to those existing on teresting subject ever made by any Euthis side of the Rocky Mountains, and ropean power, I cannot but regard it as giving a wider and more extensive spread well calculated to remove the only impedto the principles of civil and religious iment which has so far existed to the most liberal commercial intercourse between I am happy to inform you that the ca- us and them. In this view, our Minister ses which have arisen, from time to time, at Berlin, who has heretofore industriousof the detention of American vessels by ly pursued the subject, has been instruc-British cruisers on the coast of Africa, un- ted to enter upon the negotiation of a comder pretence of being engaged in the slave mercial treaty, which, while it will open trade, have been placed in a fair train of new advantages to the agricultural interadjustment. In the case of the William ests of the United States, and a more free & Francis, full satisfaction will be allow- and expanded field for commercial operaed. In the case of the Tygris and Sea- tions, will affect injuriously no existing mew, the British Government admits that interest of the Union. Should the negosatisfaction is due. In the case of the tiation be crowned with success, its results Jones, the sum accruing from the sale of will be communicated to both Houses of

I communicate herewith certain des patches received from our minister a lowed for all damages sustained by the Mexico, and also a correspondence which detention of the vessel-and in the case has recently occurred between the Enof the Douglass, her Majesty's Govern- voy from that Republic and the Secretament has expressed its determination to ry of State. It must be regarded as not make indemnification. Strong hopes are a little extraordinary that the Governtherefore entertained, that most, if not all ment of Mexico, in anticipation of a pubof these cases, will be speedily adjusted. lic dissension, which it has been pleased to No new cases have arisen since the rati- infer from newspaper publications, as likefication of the Treaty of Washington; and, ly to take place in relation to the annexation of Texes to the United States, should trade, under the operation of the eighth have so far anticipated the result of such article of that treaty, will be altogether discussion to have announced its determination to visit any such anticipated decis-The occasional interruption experien- jon by a formal declaration of war against ced by our fellow citizens engaged in the the United States. If designed to prevent fisheries on the neighboring coast of No- Congress from introducing that question, va Scotia, has not failed to claim the at- as a fit subject for its calm deliberation tention of the Executive. Representa- and final judgment, the Executive has no reason to doubt that it will entirely fail of but as yet no definite answer to those rep- its object. The Representatives of a brave and patriotic people will suffer no apprehension of future consequences to embarrass them in the course of their proposed nor importance, but nevertheless of too deliberations. Nor will the Executive much consequence to be neglected, remain | Department of the Government fail, for still to be adjusted between the United any such cause, to discharge its whole du-The war which has existed for so long

a time between Mexico and Texas has. since the battle of San Jacinto. consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and have kept the borders of the two counfailed to approach to any definite result -Mexico has fitted out no formidable armament by land or by sea for the subjugation of Texas. Eight years have now elapsed since Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and during that time ment, but so far without success. He she has been recognized as a sovereign power by several of the principal civilized states. Mexico, nevertheless, perseveres against the British Government on the recognize her independence. The prepart of certain American merchants, for datory incursions to which I have alluded, the return of export duties paid by them have been attended in one instance, with the breaking up of the courts of justice ted States, after the duty on similar arti- by the seizing upon the persons of the jucles exported to other countries had been ry and officers of the court, judges, and repealed; and consequently in contraven- dragging them along with unarmed, and tion of the commercial convention between therefore non-combatant citizens, into a the two nations securing to us equality in cruel and oppressive bondage; thus leavsuch cases. The principle on which the ing crime to go unpunished and immoralclaim rests has long since been virtually ity to pass unreproved. A border war is evermore to be deprecated, and over such to a settlement have from time to time a war as has existed for so many years bebeen interposed, so that a large portion of tween these two states, humanity has had great cause to lament.

deplored only because of the individual suffering attendant upon it. The effects are far more extensive. The Creator of the universe has given man the Earth for his resting place. and its fruits for his subsistence. Whatever, therefore, shall make the first or any part of it a scene of desolation, affects injuriously his heritage, and may be regarded as a gradoal calamity. Wars may sometimes be necessary; but all nations have a common inter est in bringing them speedily to a close. The gress. Spain has been agitated with in- United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities existing between Mexico and Texas. They are our neighbors, of the same continent, with whom we are not only desirous of cultivating the relations of amity, but of the most extended commercial intercourse, and to practice all the rights of a neighborhood hospitality. Our own interests are deeply involved in the matmost forsaken channels, thereby adding ter. since, however neutral may be our course to the mutual prosperity of the two coun- of policy, we cannot hope to escape the effects of a spirit of jealousy on the part of both of the powers. Nor can this Government be indifferent to the fact that a warfare, such as is waged between those two nations, is calculated to weaken both powers, and finally to render them, and especially the weaker of the two, the subjects of interference on the part of stronger and more powerful nations, which, intent only on advancing their own peculia views, may sooner or later attempt to bring about a compliance with terms, as the condilatter the most valuable exchanges on prin- tion of their interposition, alike derogatory ciples more liberal than are offered in the to the nation granting them and detrimental to the interests of the United States.

We could not be expected quietly to permi any such interference to our disadvantage .-Considering that Texas is separated from the United States by a mere geographical lines dustry, morality and other valuable qualities of the German Nation, have always formed a portion of the territory of the Unibeen known and appreciated. On this ted States, that it is homogeneous to its popsubject I invite the attention of Congress ulation and pursuits with the adjoining States,

tection to our hardy adventurers against from which it will be seen that while our world in the same articles with them, and dispatched from the United States to Chi- existed for some years after 1833, I should rehostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those cotton is admitted free of duty, and the du- that most of her inhabitants have been cityzens of the United States, speak the same be so modified respecting them, as the cir- has already led to a greatly increased con- language and live under similar political instrtutions with ourselves, this Government is bound by every consideration of interest as well as of sympathy, to see that she shall be left free to act, especially in regard to her domestic affairs, unawed by force, and unrestrained by the policy or views of other coun tries. In full view of all these considerations the Executive has not hesitated to express to the Government of Mexico how deeply it deprecated a continuance of the war, and how anxiously it desired to witness its termination States as the oldest of the American Re ublics, to hold a language to Mexico upon this subject of an unambiguous character. It s time that this war had ceased. There must be a limit in all wars, and if the parent State after an eight years struggle, has failed to re duce to subpussion a portion of its subjects standing out in revolt against it, and who have not only proclaimed themselves to be independent, but have been recognized as nch by other Powers, she ought not to exsect that other nations will quietly look on to their obvious injury, upon a protraction of hos-

> These United States threw off their colonal dependence, and established independent Sovernments, and Great Britain, after having wasted her energies in the attempt to subdue hem for a less period than Mexico has atempted to subjugate Texas, had the wisdon and justice to acknowledge their independence, thereby recognizing the obligation which rested on her as one of the family of nations An example thus set by one of the proudest as well as most powerful nations of the earth, t could in no way disparage Mexico to iniitate. While, therefore, the Executive would deplore any collision with Mexico, or any disturbance of the friendly relations which ex ist between the two countries, it cannot pernit that Government to control its policy, whatever it may be, towards Texas, but will treat her as by the recognition of her independence the United States have long since declared they would do as entirely independent of Mexico. The high obligations of pubic duty may enforce from the constituted an horities of the United States a policy which the course persevered in by Mexico will have mainly contributed to procure; and the Ex ecutive, in such a contingency, will with onfidence throw itself upon the patriotism of the People to sustain the Government in its

Measures of an unusual character have recently been adopted by the Mexican Governneut calculated in no small degree to affect the trade of other nations with Mexico, and o operate injuriously to the United States .-All foreigners by a decree of the 231 day September, and after six months from the day of its promulgation, are forbidden to carry on the business of selling by retail any goods within the confines of Mexico. Against tries in a state of constant alarm, have this decree our Minister has not failed to re-

> The trade heretofore carried on by our citizens, with Santa Fe, in which much capita was already invested, and which was become ing of daily increasing importance, has sudden ly been arrested by a decree of virtual probibition on the part of the Mexican Government Whatever may be the right of Mexico to prohibit any particular course of trade to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, this late and unfriendly aspect.

> The instalments on the claims recently set led by the Convention with Mexico have been unctually paid as they have fallen due, and our Minister is engaged in urging the estabishment of a new commission in pursuance of the Convention for the settlement of unadjust

With the other American states our relaions of amity and good will have remained minterrupted. Our Minister near the Re public of New Grenada, has succeeded in effecting an adjustment of the claim upon that government for the schooner "By Chance," which had been pending for many years .-The claim for the brig "Morris," which had lic of Columbia, an indemnification for which since the dissolution of that Republic, has de-

I have much pleasure in saving that the Government of Brazil has adjusted the claim upon that government in the case of the schooner 'John S. Bryan,' and that sanguine sooes are entertained that the same spirit of justice will influence its councils in arriving at in early decision of the remaining claims; thereby removing all cause for dissension between two Powers, whose interests are to me extent interwoven with each other.

Our Minister at Chili has succeeded in nducing a recognition by that Government, of the adjustment effected by his predecessor of the first claims in the case of the "Macedonian." The first instalment has been received by the claimants in the United States.

Notice of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Peru, which will take place at Lima, has not yet reached this country, but is shortly expected to be received, when the claims upon that Republic will doubtless be liquidated and abundant. In consequence of a misunderstanding

etween this Government and that of court, while a minister from it has been constantly resident here. The causes of rritation have in a great measure passed of important interests which have grown up in that country, at some early period luring the present session of Congress, to restore diplomatic relations between the

of September last, on his route to China. exerted to preserve them at peace among themselves, and to inspire them with feel- States. The extremities can only be made ings of confidence in the justice of this sound by producing a healthy action in the Government, and to cultivate friendship Central Government, and the history of the ing in one fifteenth part of the time in which with the border inhabitants. This has happily succeeded to a great extent; but it is a subject of regret that they suffer themselves in some instances to be imposed upon by artful and designing menand this notwithstanding all the efforts of the Government to prevent it.

The receipts into the Treasury for tho calendar year 1843 exclusive of loans, were little more than eighteen millions ly each year-the accounts and estimates for the current fiscal year, will show that vet the appropriations already made by Congress will absorb that balance, and leave a probable deficiency of two millions, of dollars at the close of the present fiscal year. There are outstanding Treasury notes to about the amount of four millions six bundred thousand dollars: and should they be returned upon the Traesury during the fiscal year, they will they have obviously entered into the currency of the country, and will continue a portion of it if the system now adopted be continued. The loan of 1841, amounting to \$5,672,976 88, falls due on the 1st system. In our political organization no will of our constituents clearly expressed, ess the resources of revenue should be materially increased by you, there will be a probable deficiency for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1845. of about four millions of dollars. The delusion incident to an enormously

xcessive poper circulation, which mave a ficitions value to every thing, and stimulated dventure and speculation to an extravagant extent, has been happily succeeded by the substitution of the precious metals and paper promptly redeemable in specie, and thus alse values have disappeared, and a sounder with the prosperity of the country, has neverent to the government, in its financial con cerns. So long as the foreign importers Some years ago a claim was preferred in her plans of re-conquest, and refuses to procedure, to say the least of it, wears a harsh could receive payment for their cargoes in a currency of greatly less value than that in Europe, but fully available here in the purchase of our agricultural production, their profits being immeasurably agomen ed by the operation, the shipments were large, and the revenues of the Government became superaoundant. But the change in the character of the circulation from a nominal and apparently real value, in the first stages of its existence o an obviously depreciated value in its second, so that it no longer answered the purposes of exchange or burter, and its ultimate substitution by a sound metalic and paper circulation combined, has been attended by di minished importations, and a consequent falling off in the revenue. This had induced its origin during the existence of the Repub- Congress, from 1837, to resort to the expedient of issuing Treasury notes, and finally of funding them, in order to supply deficiencies. volved on its several members, will be urged I cannot, however, withhold the remark that it is no way compatible with the dignity of the Government that a public debt should be created in time of peace to meet the current expenses of the Government, or that temporary expedients should be resorted to an hour longer than it is possible to avoid them. The Executive can do no more than apply the neans which Gongress places in its hands for he support of Government; and happily for the good of the country, and for the preserva tion of its liberties, it possesses no power to levy exactions on the people, or to force from them contributions to the public revenue in any form. It can only recommend such mea ures as may in its opinion, be called for by the wants of the public service, to Congress, with whom alone rests the power to lay and collect taxes, duties and imposts and excises. This duty has upon several occasions heretofore been performed. The present condition of things gives a flattering promise that trade and commerce are rapidly reviving, and, fortunately for the country, the sources of revenue have on y to be opened, in order to prove

While we can anticipate no considerable ncrease in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for reasons perfectly obvious to Buenos Ayres, occurring several years all, for several years to come, yet the public ago, this country is not represented at that lands cannot otherwise than be regarded as the foundation of the public credit. With so large a body of the most fertile lands in the world under the control and at the disaway, and it is in contemplation, in view posal of the Government, no one can doubt the entire ability of the Government to meet its engagements under every emergency. In sensons of trial and difficulty similar to those through which we are passing, the capitalist makes his investment in the Government stocks with the most assured confidence of Under the provisions of an act of Con-ultimate reimbursement; and whatever may

na, in August of the present year, who gard it as suicidal in a season of financial emfrom the latest accounts, we have from barrassment, either to alienate the lands them as well on the score of expediency as of by fire, in the Bay of Gibralter, where him, was at Suez, in Egypt, on the 25th solves, or the proceeds arising from their In regard to our Indian tribes residing of public affairs, is to guard the public credit. to whom may be entrusted the administration within our jurisdiction at limits, the greatest vigilance of the Government has been Government, the rendiest and most obvious mode is taken to restore the credit of the present day fully establishes the fact, that an a bank could have accomplished it, a paper Government will, in a majority of instances, be attended by an increase in the value of the gold and silver. The saving to the Govern-Stocks of the States. It should, therefore, he a matter of great congratulation that a midst all the embacrassment arising from surcounding circumstances, the credit of the Go by relieving the Government, and at the sam vernment should have been so fully restored that it has been enabled to affect a loan of the responsibilities attached to the station of Treasury notes, on terms more favorable given to the last Congress at the close of its of dollars; and the expenditures, exclusive than any that have been offered for many first session, I submitted the suggestion to its of payments on the public debt, will have venrs. And the six per cent, stock which consideration at two consecutive sessions. been about twenty-three millions of dol- was created in 1842, has advanced in the hands lars. By the Act of 1842, a new arrange- of the holders to nearly twenty per cent above favor at its hands. While I am free to adment of the fiscal year was made, so that i's par value. The confidence of the people mit, that the necessities of the times have t should commence on the 1st day of Ju- in the integrity of their Government has thus since become greatly ameliorated, and that heen signally manifested. Phese opinions there is good reason to hope that the country relative to the public lands do not in any man- is safely and rapidly emerging from the diffiner conflict with the observance of the most culties and embarrassments which every the loans and Treasury notes made and heral policy towards those of our fellow where surrounded it in 1841, yet I cannot issued before the close of the last Congress, citizens who press forward into the wilderness to meet the anticipated deficiency, have and are the pioneers in the work of its reclam | healthy condition would be greatly expedited not been entirely adequate. Although on ation. In securing to all such their rights of by a resort to the expedient in a modified the 1st of October last, there was a bal- pre-emption, the Government performs but an form. ance in the Treasury in consequence of act of retributive justice for sufferings encounthe provision thus made of \$3,914.082 77, tered and hardships endured, and finds ample remuneration in the comforts which its policy insures and the happiness which it imparts.

Should a revision of the tariff, with a view to revenue, become necessary in the estimation vielding. If there had been any distinct exof Congress, I doubt not you will approach pression of opinion going to show that public the subject with a just and enlightened regard sentiment is averse to the plan either as hereto the interests of the whole Union. The tofore recommended to Congress, or in a mod principles and views which I have heretofore lifted form, while my own opinion in regard to had occasion to submit, remain unchanged. — it would remain unchanged, I should have been It can however, never he too often repeated. very far from again presenting it to your conrequire provision for their redemption. Ido that the prominent interest of every important sideration. The Government has originated not however regard this as probable, since pursuit of life, requires for success, permanen- with the States and the people, for their own cy and stability in legislation. These can benefit and advantage; and it would be subveronly be attained by adopting as the basis of sive of the foundation principles of the politic l action, moderation in all things, which is as edifice which the have reared, to persevere in indispensably necessary to secure the harmo- a measure which in their mature judgments nious action of the political as of the animal they have repudiated or condemned. The of January, 1845, and must be provided one section of the country should de- should be regarded as the light to guide our for or postponed by a new loan. And un- sire to have its supposed interest advanc- footsteps; the true difference between a moced at the sacrifice of all others; but Union being the great interest, equally pre- Republic being, that in the first the will of few cious to all, should be fostered and sustained by mutual concessions and the cultivation of that spirit of compromise from which the constitution itself proceeded.

You will be informed, by the report of the the re-issue of treasury notes in lieu of those then outstanding. The system adopted in culated to save the country a large amount of interest, while it affords convenience and obviondition of things has been introduced .- ate dangers and expense in the transmission of cases of emergency, the reliance of the com-This transition, although intimately connected funds to disbursing agen s. I refer you also try is properly placed in the militia of the system of the Government, it is not a matticularly to that portion of it which it relates which I earnestly urged upon Congress at its last session, as to the importance of which my

opinion has undergone no change. In view of the disordered condition of the currency at the time, and the high rates of exchange between different parts of the counry. I felt it to be incumbent on me, to present to the consideration of your predecessors, a proposition conflicting in no degree with the Constitution, or with the rights of States, and having the sanction not in detail, but in principle, of some of the eminent men who han preceded me in the Executive office -That proposition contemplated the issuing of Treasury notes of denominations not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, to be to retrench all superfluities and lop off all exemployed in the payment of the obligations crescences which from time to time may have who come among us to partake of the of the Government in lieu of gold and silver, at grown up, yet it has not been regarded as the option of the public creditor, and to an wise or prudent to recommend any material amount not exceeding \$15,000,000. It was change in annual appropriations. The interproposed to make them receivable every- ests which are involved are of too important where, and to establish at various points, deositories of gold and silver to be held in any other than a liberal policy. Adequate aptrust for the redemption of such notes, so as propriations ought to be made to enable the to ensure their convertibility into specie. No Executive to fit out all the ships that are now doubt was entertained that such notes would in a course of building, or that require repairs, have maintained a par value with gold and for active service in the shortest possible time. silver, thus fornishing a paper corrency of should any emergency arise which way require equal value over the Union, thereby meeting it. An efficient Navy, while it is the cheapthe just expectations of the people and fulfillest means of public defence, enlists in its supling the duties of a parental Government .-Whether the depositories should be permitted brilliant deeds and heroic valor have heretoto sell or purchase bills under very limited restrictions, together with all its other details was submitted to the wisdom of Congress. and was regarded as of econdary importance, cent experiments in the application of steam arrangement would have been attended with under the superintendance of distinguished of the happiest results.

have been placed where, by the Constitution, it was designed to be placed-under the immediate supervision and control of Congress. The action of the Government would have been independent of all corporations, and the same eve which rerts unceasingly on the specie currency and guards it against adulteration, would also have rested on the paper currency, to control and regulate its issues and protect it against depreciation .-The same reasens which would forbid Congress from parting with the power over the coining, would seem to operate with tion for the precious metals in the form of a us by which the operations of society are reg plated, and whatsoever causes its depreciation. affects society to an extent nearly, if nor onite, equal to the adulteration of the coin. Nor can I withhold the remark, that its advanta- son of the year, with much privation and suf-

States, aport from the fact that a bank was esteemed as obnoxious to the public sentiment, constitutionality, appeared to me to be striking sales. The first and paremount duty of those and obvious. The relief which a bank would coal, on her voyage to Alexandria, with afford by an issue of \$15,000,000 of its notes, sideing from the experience of the late U.S. Bank, would not have occurred in less than fifteen years: whereas, under the proposed arrangement, the relief arising from the issue of \$15,000,000 of treasury notes, would have been consummated in one year; thus furnishncrease in the value of the stocks of this medium of exchange, equal in amount to the real wants of the country; at par valve with ment would have been equal to all the intertime affording relief to the people. Under al The recommendation, however, met with no but think that its restoration to a sound and

> The operations of the treasury now rest on the act of 1789, and the resolution of 1816 and those laws have been so administered as to produce as great a quantum of good to the prevails where the will of the many should be

The report of the Secretary of War will bring you acquainted with the condition of that important branch of the public service .reasury department, of the measures taken The Army may be regarded in consequence of under the act of the last session, authorizing the small number of the rank and file in each company and regiment, as little more than a nucleus around which to rally the military pursuance of existing laws, seems well cal- force of the country in case of war, and yet its services in preserving the peace of the frontiers are of a most important nature. In all the agents. In the complex, but at the to that report for the means proposed by the several states, and it may well deserve the ter of surprise, that some remote agency consideration of Congress, whether a new and more perfect organization might not be to the subject of the warehousing system. introduced, looking mainly to the volunteer companies of the Union for the present, and of easy application to the great body of militia in the time of war.

> The expenditures of the War Department have been considerably reduced in the last two years; con ingencies, however, may arise, which would call for the filling up of the regiments with a full compliment of men. and make it desirable to remount the corps of dragoons, which by an act of the last Congress was directed to be dissolved.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary for information in relation to the Navy of the United States. While every effort has been and will continue to be made a character to lead to the recommendation of port the feelings of pride and confidence which fore served to strengthen and confirm.

I refer you particularly to that part of the Secretary's Report which has reference to re-I thought then, and think now, that such an and in the construction of war steamers, made ficers of the navy. In addition to other man The whole matter of the currency would ifest improvements in the construction of the steam engine and application of the motive p wer, which has rendered them appropriate in the use of ships of war, one of those officers has brought into use a power which makes the steam ship most formidable either for at - they are to legislate, you will feel a superadtack or defence. I cannot too strongly roc ommend this subject to your consideration and do not besitate to express my entire of conviction its great importance.

I call your particular attention also to that portion of the Secretary's report which has reference to the act of the late session of Congress which prohibited the transfer of any nearly equal force in regard to any substitu- balance of appropriation from other heads of appropriation to that of building, equipment circulating medium. Paper, when substitu- and repair. The repeal of that prohibition ted for specie, constitutes a standard of val - will enable the Department to give renewed employment to a large class of workmen who have been necessarily discharged in consequence of the want of means to pay them-a circumstance attended, especially at this sea-

It gives me pain to announce to your the loss of the steam ship "The Missouri." she had stopped to renew her supplies of Mr. Cushing, the American Minister to China, on board. There is ground for high commendation of the officers and men, for the coolness and intrepidity and perfect submission to discipline, evinced under the most trying circumstances. Surrounded by a raging fire, which the utmost exertions could not subdue, and which threatened momentarily the explosion of her well supplied magazines, the officers exhibited no signs of fear, and the men obeyed every order with alacrity. Nor was she abandoned, until the last gleam of hope of saving her expired .-It is well worthy your consideration whether the losses sustained by the officers and crew in this unfortunate affair. should not be reimbursed to them.

I cannot take leave of this painful subject without adverting to the aid rendered upon the occasion by the British authorities at Gibralter, and the commander, officers, and crew of the Brifish ship of the line "The Malabar," which was lying at the time in the Bay. Every thing that humanity and generosity could dictate, was promptly performed. It is by such acts of good will by one to another of the family of nations, that fraternal feelings are nourished and the blessings of permanent peace secured.

The Report of the Postmaster General will bring you acquainted with the operations of that Department during the past year, and will suggest to you such modifications of the existing laws as in your opinion the exigencies of the public service may require. The change which the country has undergone of late years in the mode of travel and transportation has afforded so many facilities for the transmission of mail matter out of the regular mail, as to require the greatest vigilance and circumspection in order to enable the officer at the head of the Department to restrain the expenditures within the income. There is also too much reason to fear that the franking privilege has run into great abuse. The department nevertheless has been conducted with the greatest possible vigor, and has attained at the least possible expense, all the useful objects for which it was estab-

In regard to all the Departments. I am quite happy in the belief that nothing has been left undone which was called for by a true spirit of economy, or by a system of accountability ridigidly enforced. This is in same degree apparent from the fact, that the Government has sustained no loss by the default of any of same time, beautiful machinery of our may have failed for an instant to fulfil its desired office; but I feel confident in the assertion, that nothing has occurred to interrupt the harmonious action of the Government itself, and that while the laws have been executed with efficiency and vigor, the rights neither of States nor individuals have been trampled on or disregarded.

In the mean time the country has been steadily advancing in all that contributes to national greatness. The tide of population continues unbroken to flow into the new States and Territories, where a refuge is found not only for our nativeborn fellow-citizens, but for emigrants from all parts of the civilized world, blessings of our free institutions, and to aid by their labor, to swell the current of our wealth and power.

It is due to every consideration of public policy that the lakes and rivers of the West should receive all such attention at the hands of Congress as the Constitution will enable it to bestow. Works in favorable and proper situations on the lakes, would be found to be as indispensibly necessary in case of war to carry on safe and successful naval operations as fortifications on the Atlantic sea board .-The appropriation made by the last Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river, has been diligently and efficiently applied.

I cannot close this communication, gentlemen, without recommending to your most favorable consideration, the interests of this District. Appointed by the Constitution its exclusive legislators, and forming in this particular the only anomaly in our system of Government of the Legislative body being elected by others than those for whose advantage ded obligation to look well into their condition, and to leave no cause for compaint or regret. The Seat of Government of our associated Republics cannot but be regarded as worthy of your parental care.

In connexion with its other interests, as well as those of the whole country, I recommend that at your present session you adopt such measures, in order to carry into effect the Smithsonian bequest, as in your judgment will be best calculated to consummate the liberal in ent of the testator.

When, under a disposition of Divine Providence, I succeeded to the Providential office, the state of public affairs was embarassing and critical. To add to the irritation consequent upon a long standing controversy with one of the powerful nations of modern times, involving not only questions of boundary which, onder the most favorable circumstances, are slways embarrassing, but at the same time important and high principles of maritime lawborder controversies between the citizens and subjects of the two countries bad engendered a state of feeling and of conduct which threatened the most culamitous consequences,-The hazards incident to this state of things were greatly heightened by the arrest and imprisonment of a subject of Great Britain, who, acting as it was alleged, as a part of a military force, had nided in the commission of an act violative of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, and ir volving the murder of a citizen of the state of New York .-A large amount of clams against the govern ment of Mexico remained unadjusted, and a war of several years continuance with the savage tribes of Florida still prevailed, attended with the desolation of a large portion of that beautiful territory, and with the sacrifice of many valuable lives. To increase the embarrassments of the government, individual and State credit had been nearly stricken down, and confidence in the general government was so much impaired that loans of a small amount could only be negotiated at a considerable sacrifice.

As a necessary consequence of the blight which had fallen on commerce and mechanica industry, the ships of the one were thrown out of employment, and the operations of the other had been greatly diminished. Owing to the condition of the currency, exchange between different part of the country had become ruinously high, and trade had to depend on a depreciated paper currency in conducting its transactions. I shall be permitted to congratulate the country that under an overruling Providence peace was preserved without a sacrifice of the national honor: and war in Florida was brought to a seeedy termination: a large portion of the claims on Mexico have been fully adjudicated, and are in a course of payment, while justice has been rendered to us in other matters by other nations; confidince between man and man is in a grea measure restored, and the credit of this Government fully and perfectly re-established.

Commerce is becoming larger and more extended in its operations, and manufacturing and mechanical industry once more reap the reward of skill and labor honestly applied .-The operations of trade rest on a sound cur rency, and the rates of exchange are reduced to their lowest amount. In this condition of things I have felt it to be my duty to bring to your favorable consideration matters of great interest in their present and intimate results, and the only desire which I feel in connection with the future is, and will continits institutions unimpaired.

JOHN TYLER. Washington, Dec. 5, 1343.

VERMONT.

The whig and democrat parties in that State to prevent the growth of the liberty party by spirits into the community. enacting very good state laws. They also gravely instruct their delegation in congress on anti-slavery subjects, but such instructions friends of Temperance by noticing the wrong of slaveholding, is few, and probhave little or no influences, the delegates well understanding that nothing was seriously in tended or desired by the parties which they enregent. At Washington in the nation government, where the free states chiefly come in contact with the slave power, and where party interests would be endangered by vigorous action, there nothing is done, nor i any complaint made for doing nothing. Mr Slade, since his participation in the Harrison from on the subject.

The following law is excellent on the point to which it relates. It will be seen that the act is different from what we published two weeks since, the senate having afterwards inserted the proviso after section 5, probably fearing it would conflict with the United States Constitution .- Ex. Paper. No. 15 .- An Acr, for THE PROTECTION OF

PERSONAL LIBERTY. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembl of the State of Vernont, as follows:

SEC. 1. No court of record in this State nor any judge thereof, no justice of the peace nor other magistrate, acting under the authority of this State, shall hereafter take cognization of, or grant shy certificate, warran or other process, in any case arising under section three of an act of congress, possed February twel'th, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, entitled 'an act respecting fugitives service of their masters, to any person claim -

SEC. 2. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bailiff, constable, jailer, or other officer or citizen of this State, shall hereafter, seize, arrest, or detain, or aid in the seizure, arrest or detention, or imprisonment in any jail or any county, town, city, or person therein, of any person for the reason that he is or may be claimed as a fugitive slave.

SEC. 3. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bail ff, constable, or other officer or citizen of or assist in the transportation or removal of any fugit ve slave or any person claimed as such, from any place in this State to any other place within or w thout the same.

SEC. 4. If any such judge, justice of the peace, magistrate, officer or citizen shall offend against the two preceding sections, such judge, justice of the peace, magistrate. officer or citizen, shall be subject to the penulties provided in section five of this

SEC. 5. Any judge of any court of record in this State, any justice of the pence or other magistrate, any sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bailiff, constable, or jailer, or any citizen of this State, who shall offend against the provisions of this act, by acting directly or indirectly under the provisions of section three of the act of Congress aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to the use of the State, to be recovered ing well I think for a new place. upon information or indictment, or be impris-

oned in the States Prison not exceeding five

Provided. That this act shall not be con strued to extend to any citizen of this State acting as a judge of the circuit or district court of the United States, or as marsha or as deputy marshal of the district of Vermont, or to any person acting under the command or authority of said courts or mar-

SEC. 6. An act entitled 'an act to extend the right of trial by jury,' approved Octobe: 29th. 1840 is repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from its

Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1848

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY. OF MICHIGAN.

> For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS. or omo.

CONVENTION OF COLORED CITI-ZENS.

The proceedings of said Convention are now eady for circulation. We therefore re- Individual Action of Slave-Holders. people of the District have property in ry quarter of the House; and several Memspecifully call upon all those who have subscribed to help pay for the printing of the aforesaid proceedings, to forward their subscriptions forthwith. The proceedings will then be immediately sent to them.

WM. LAMBERT. HENRY JACKSON, O. P. HOYT. Committee on Printing.

Detroit, Dec. 13, 1843.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Michigan at Adrian, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, immediately after the adjournment of the State Temperance Society, which meets destines. at the same place on the 9th of January. T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 10, 1843.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE MEET. ING.

The friends of Temperance throughout he State will bear in mind that the annual meeting of the State Temperance ue, to be to leave the country prosperous and Society will be held at Adrian on the from motives; and these motives are einext, at 10 o'clock A. M.

out by scores, and give Adrian a cold wa- acute in a slaveholding community .ter sweat, and obtain a drain of the elix- They are regarded as an inferior race, appear to have united their efforts, at home, er of life, with which to infuse ardent who are to be treated with as much kind-

will confer a favor upon themselves and cipate voluntarily from a sense of the

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

THE MESSAGE.

We publish this document entire, because every one will wish to know what John Tyler proposes to do for the benfit of the country. Our engagements have and Tyler campaign, has scarcely been heard precluded us from giving it an examination in detail. But the fact that we have a Southern Slaveholder for our President is plainly evinced by his menacing and belligerent denunciation of Mexico for attempting to reduce Texas to subjection. But here again several opposing causes This rodomontade will doubtless be treated with the contempt it deserves. That Mr. Tyler is exclusively southern in his a few slaveholders, by a kind of military views, is further demonstrated by his zeal aristocracy. Hence the action of each for extending the markets for cotton, rice, individual slaveholder is greatly controlland tobacco in Europe, through the action ed by the whole body of masters, who of our foreign ministers and of special would discourage and throw legal obstaagents, while the numerous and valuable cles in the way of voluntary emancipaagricultual products of the Free States are tion. entirely overlooked.

be stable and permanent. Mr. Tyler's ly the same time, and they would then project for a National Currency will pro- naturally agree to act together. Hence from justice, and persons escaping from the bably receive but little favore. Indeed, he emancipation will take place, and from admits that there is now much less ne- the motive of Interest, but it will assume ing any other person as a fugitive slave, in this cessity for any action of the National the form of Legislation, and not of indi-Government than there was two years vidual voluntary action. It will be recsince; and he intimates that the people ollected that emancipation in the Free will soon recover from the difficulties and States, as well as in foreign countries, has embarrassments of late years, even if uniformly been through the law. Congress should not legislate at all res-

In common with his predecessors, Mr. Tyler recommends large appropriations much it may be stimulated by additional for the Navy. This department has all intelligence, cannot be relied on as a remready swallowed up a large portion of edy for Slavery. History affords no inthe public revenue, and it appears to us stance of a large body of slaves thus eman- 12 Whig, 32 and 34 Democratic. this State, shall transport, or remove, or aid that a diminution rather than an increase cipated. Hencewe cannot but regard those of expenses is the policy that should be

> (F A friend and subscriber writes us from Tallmadge, Ottawa County:

"You will be gratified to learn that the Liberty cause is progressing finely. Last year the Liberty vote in this Town was from five to eight, this year it stood for Representative as follows: For J. W. White, (Whig) 15, Henry Pennoyer, (Dem) 14, and Bethuel Church (Lib) 12. For Bement, 14. It is just to say however that many of the Democrats were so dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Penn over that many did not vote at all. Another important fact I wish you to notice is. that the Whig candidates for Gov. Lieut. Governor and Congress, received not one vote, the contest being between the Dem-

LYMAN J. CADY."

REMEDIES FOR SLAVERY.

be through the efforts of the Slave him- land, and be accepted and embraced by self, through the individual action of Slave- the virtuous and patriotic, and have free papers of Monday evening, and we give beholders, through the influence of Church | course and be glorified. Organizations, through the decisions of Courts of Justice, or by Legislative Enactments. We propose to consider how ecure emancipation by their own efforts. we found that they must either fight, subrun away, will effect the liberation of a few, should be altered. He further said: but cannot be relied on as a remedy for the whole system. Hence we concluded We proposed, in the next place to consider how far this object can be attained

It is obvious that the condition of every slave will materially depend on the character and circumstances of the master.— fully hold property in another man.— Providence has established a direct and Still these laws have had an existence unavoidable connection between the char- since before that part of the country beacter of individuals & the happiness those came the District of Columbia, and was gress. The Clerk proceeded in the call. who are dependent upon them. This we and I think they should not be altered see exemplified every day in the chain without the consent of the people of the which binds together the destiny of parents District. This consent I believe will yet and children. Slaves are quite as dependent on their masters, as children on their State Anti-slavery Society will be held parents: and their physical and moral condition varies with the varying character of the being who presides over their very in the slave states, I deem it a matter

It is a question, then, of some interest, the minds of the individual masters, so ments of slavery and the spirit of the that they shall be induced voluntarily to slaveholding power upon the freedom of emancipate their slaves? If we look to the citizens of the north. And so long as history for light, we shall find little encouragement for the hope that emancipation generally will be induced in this way. The master who frees his slaves acts Second Tuesday, [9th day] of January ther a Sense of Justice, or a perception of Interest. The sense of Justice, espe-Tectotalers of every name, let us turn cially towards slaves, is dull rather than derstanding, over which I have no control. ness as is consistent with their absolute Editors of papers throughout the State subjection. Hence the number who emanably always will be. The number of such emancipators may much increase, but no hopes can be rationally entertained hat the mass of masters, by their individual action, will ever voluntarily free their

bondmen from a love of Justice. But it may be thought that the interest of the master, which would be highly promoted by emancipation, will be a far more powerful motive, and, as it can be made to operate on masters of every character. the freedom of all the slaves may be thus secured from the mere desire of the masters to make the most out of their slaves.

preclude such a favorable result. 1. The Slave States are governed by

2. The conviction of the profitableness It will be seen that a moderate Tariff is of emancipation would reach the governrecommended, as the only one which can ing spirits of a slaveholding State at near-

We are compelled to come to the other building, belonging to this State, or to pecting the currency. In this he is right. conclusion, then, that the voluntary individual action of slaveholders, however abolit onists as in error, who anticipate a Washingtonian movement among the slaveholders, which shall sweep all slavery before it. The character of a slaveholding community forbids such a result. It is governed by a few; and when those few are convinced and act, their action will be much more likely to take the cau- dinia; Abram Rencher, of N. C. to Portious and considerate form of legislation, tugal; and Dalney S. Carr, of Va. to than to follow the warm impulses of popular excitement.

But the case is different in the Free States. Here the mass of the people think speak, vote, act, and have their opinions on every subject; and we anticipate a Washingtonian movement in favor of the Liberty principles such as has not been & J. J. Parker \$2, R. Graves \$1, M. ocratic and Liberty Parties. This is do- witnessed since the days of the Revolution. These principles are so broad, righteous, undeniable, and so consonant with September, and credited for Signal-

Last week we showed that if the libers as certain political influences shall cease ation of the slave is ever secured it must to operate, they will spread through the

MR. ADAMS AND SLAVERY. When J. Q. Adams was at Pittsburg. far the influence of each of these agen- the Liberty men appointed a committee to cies can be brought to bear for his good. express their admiration of him, and in In considering how far the slaves can vited him to address them on the admission of Texas and Slavery. He declined doing so for several reasons, but said he had mit, or flee. Besides these three there nothing to conceal on either of those was no alternative. We found from ex- subjects. As to Texas, his sentiments proceed to business, as a quorum were in atamining their character and situation, that were well known. In reference to sla- tendance. Which was agreed to. The usuit is not probable the slaves will achieve very the great evil was the representa- al number of newspapers for the use of Senatheir liberty by force of arms, unless some tion of slaves in Congress. In that body tors was then ordered, and the daily hour of great political convulsion should favor were eighty-eight members, who represuch an attempt. To submit is to per- sented twelve hundred millions of slave petuate slavery to all their posterity. To property. He thought the Constitution "As to the abolition of slavery in the

was opposd to it-not because I have any that, so far as emancipation depends on doubts of the power of Congress to abol the exertions of the slaves themselves, ish slavery in the District, for I have we cannot hope that much will be effected. none. But I regard it as a violation of arrived at the State of New Hampshire, Mr republican principles to enact laws at the John Campbell, of South Carolina, arose and petition of one people which are to ope- inquired whether the law had been complied consent. As the laws now stand, the [Here the cry of "go on" proceeded from eve their slaves. I do not admit that these laws are in accordance with justice, for it ed to proceed in the call of the names? He can never be true that one man can rightbrought under the power of Congress; be obtained, and slavery will be abolished there."

"Thus, gentlemen, you see, that while anti-slavery men are ardently engaged in labors to bring about the abolition of slaof as great importance, and one which demands of us equal earnestness and vigilance, to act for the protection of our an influences be brought to operate on own liberties by resisting the encroach-I shall hold a seat in Congress, I shall ex ert all the powers I possess to resist these encroachments; to promote the amend ment of the Constitution to which I have referred, and for the entire abolition of slavery in the country.

The subjects on which I differ from the anti-slavery party, are differences of judgment from the convictions of my own un But perbaps I am with the anti-slavery party more nearly than any other in the

LIBERTY VOTES.

The following table is supposed to be

221				AT TOTAL	D107.579159E07
3	nearly correct			and the	
			1841	1842	1843
	Maine,	194	1,662	2,988	6,351
	N. Hampshire	, 111	2,358	3,110	3,564
ı	Vermont,	319	2,794	2,091	3,766
	Mass. 1	,415	3,722	6,422	9,000
1	Connecticut,	174		1,319	1,872
	New York, 2	,808	5,882	7,263	16,275
ı	Pennsylvania,	343	818	1,114	2,417
	Ohio,	904	2,848	5,423	7,480
	Illinois,	159	527	931	1,954
	Michigan,	328	1,214	2,130	2,775
,	Indiana, -	-	0	900	2,050
5		art-filling	The state of	To and in	200

It will be seen the vote has increased in each State the present year, and thus far it has doubled once a year. Suppose it to continue to double each year, in 1848 Mr. Birney will have two thirds o the votes in the Union. The increase the present year from thirty-four to fifty seven thousand is a phenomenon well deserving the attention of politicians. What has produced it? Will not the same causes, whatever they may be; continue to augment the Liberty vote? Look well to it. Gentlemen! Your overthrow may be nearer than you anticipate.

(F A famous Whig writer at the East, known as "Junius," has written a tract against political abolition which is said to be first rate. We shall examine it when we can obtain it. This open attempt of the Whigs, to use up the Liberty party, makes their true position appasent, which is, direct antagonism to the Liberty party. We have no objection to this issue, if they choose to make it.

The Liberty vote for Representatives in Flowerfield, St. Joseph County was 35, Whig 6 and 7, Democratic 16 .-In Park it was 17 and 21 Liberty, 8 and

The Detroit Advertiser says the cost of carrying the mail in 1827 was \$9,50 per mile. In 1840 it was \$12,25, and in 1841 it was \$20 per miles.

THREE MORE SLAVEHOLDING FOR-EIGN MINISTERS have just been appointed. Robert Wickliffe, Jr. of Ky. to Sar-Turkey. Noble representatives of a free Whig papers in Connecticut. Very well, people!-Albany Patriot.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty, by Mail, from Dec. 1, to Dec. 15, 1843. S. Tucker \$2, W. Baldwin, in full \$3. H. G. Cole \$3, O. Streeter \$2, of which

\$1,50 is in full for J. Woolston, S. N. Bacon \$1, L. Devey \$1. \$3 was received from L. J. Cady in

the spirit of the Gospel, that just as soon CONGRESSIONAL

CONGRESS.

We received by to day's mail Washington low the substance of the doings of the two that in some parts of the State, one half of Houses of Congress on that day:

Monday, Dec. 4, 1843. SENATE.

The 1st session of the 98th Congress con ened at 12 o'clook; and the President pro. ballet that is the highest decision of the tem having taken the Chair, the newly eleced Senators were severally qualified in the sual form. Thirty one Senators appeared Statesman says, ain that State they use in their seats.

Mr. Crittenden moved that the Senate now meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. The Senate at half past 12 o-' clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1843. The house was called to order by Matthew District of Columbia, I have said, that I St. Clair Clarke, Esq. the Clerk, at 12 o' clock, when the Clerk proceeded to call th roll of the members by States, and when he rate upon another people against their with in relation to the election of Members? bers inquired of the Clerk whether he intendsaid he intended to call all those whose names had been presented to him officially as baying been elected Members to the 28th Conwhen 189 members answered to their names M. Barpard said he did not rise to interrupt the organization of the House, but he wished to read a paper.

Mr. Dromgoole objected, and said the genleman's own good sense ought to teach him better after the roll of the members had been

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll ridiculed the idea of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Barnard and denied his right in tolo to read a paper at courtesy, he had no objection for the reading of the paper, but denied it as a right.

Mr. Duncan, of Ohlo said he would no consent to the reading of any paper.

The Clerk said he would not take the re consibilty of reading the paper, but would subnit the question to the House. fillere several members rose and objected

o such a proceeding on the part of the Clerk.] Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, contended that the paper should be read as an act of jus-

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll said he hoped the Clerk rould allow the gentleman from New York, Mr. Barnard. | to read the paper.

Mr. Wise said he would inquire if the pr per proposed to be read would be made a par of the journal, if so, he would object, no from any disrespect, but because he did not wish the individual opinions of members made a part of the journals.

The question was then put upon the reading of the paper and decided in the negativeyess, 59-nays, 124.

Mr. Barnard then rose and said he should not press the reading of the paper, but he objected to the members who hid not complied with the law, taking their seats.

The Clerk then asked the House whether they would proceed to vote for a Speaker by ballot or viva voce-when the House decided t vote viva voce-and the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following is the resul as reported by the tellers-Messrs. Hopkins. 6,754 19,725 34,628 57,504 of Va., Vance, of Ohio, Campbell, of South Carolina:

For Hon. J. W. Jones, John White,

Wm. Wilkins.

Mr. Jones was therefore declared to be duly elected Speaker. He was then conducted t he chair by Messrs, Coles and Adams, when he oath of office was administered to him b Dixon H. Lewis. The members present were then sworn in, including those elected by general ticket. Resolutions were then inerchanged between the House and Senate that their respective houses were organized and ready to proceed to business. A resoluion passed the House, that a joint committee of the House and Senate be appointed to wait apon the President, and inform him that they were ready to receive the Message.

The House then adopted the rules of th last session for their government with one of two modifications. A motion was made to except the one hour rule, but it was lost by four votes .- Free Press.

Ceneral Intelligence

'Hon, Luther Severance has been elected t Congress in the 2d District, (Me.) by 400 majority, over locofocoism, charcoal, and every -

The above paragraph is from Mr. Clay's chief organ in Massachusetts-the Boston Atlas. We suppose we are to take it as a specimen of Whig courtesy towards those abolitionists who are not prepared to repudiate heir principles and bring contempt upon the inti-slavery cause, by voting for a slaveholder and his abettors. The New Haven Courier. n alluding to the application of the contempt ous term 'charcout' to the Liberty party, ays. 'we only wish their conduct was desering of nothing more harsh.' So the epithet is virtually endorsed by one of the leading gentlemen. Opprobrious as you may deem the term at present, in the end you may find that you have burned your fingers in handling this 'charcoal,' and that its heat has been ufficient to consume your clay.

The Whigs have tried coaxing pretty thorughly, to get us into the ranks of the slave polder and duelist-now they resort to ridicule. The event will show them that they have missed a very important figure in their calculation. We are neither to be coaxed, ridiculed, nor driven, into the support of a

man who claims that human law can same by the implous claim of property in man .-Christian Freeman.

Ignorance in Kentucky.-In a report on Schools in Kentucky, the superintendent says, the people who get married can nather read nor write. This must be a hopeful condition for a Republican State, where, of the free people such a proportion could not read the and, to wit the will of the people A fine field that, for stump spre;hes! The Ohio howie knives instead of school books, and

packs of cards, instead of the bible" .- Essex

Transcript.

The British Government in India .- There is rothing too wicked or too ditty for Govern ment to do, when let alone by the good men n the commurity. The British Governmen India pays £6000 a year to the temple of Juggernaut, provides a police at the temple. and compels a certain number of coolies to draw the car; thus giving positive and efficient upport to the gro sest idolatry. Just as our dovernment maintains slave-prisons in the district of Co'umbia, and licenses there the raffic in human beings. And the christian people of both nations by their silence, say men to such enormities!- Philanthropist.

"The Whigs all Abolitionists."-This is he song just before election; now hear the editor of the New York Courier and Inquirer, highly influential whig paper, just after election. Speaking of the Liberty party in Massachusetts, he says:

"Judging from the most open avowals of heir principles that have been made and the dearest indications that have been given of their purposes, we are forced to believe that more dangerous band of lawless fanatics has never cursed any country with its detestable machinations."-Liberty Standard.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS .- It is said that the 'yler party are determined to bring this queson before Congress at the coming session .-Their object we know not; certainly is not expected that Texas will be admitted into the Union. The thing is atterly impos this stage of the proceedings; as an act of sible. The North will never allow of the ad nission of Texas to the Union while she coniones to hold slaves. This is a settled ones ion .- And Texas will not abolish slavery for the sake of Union. The N. Y. True Sun suggests that Texas be admitted, her slaves innumitted, and the holders of them indemnified by government. Our only objection to this is the payment of indemnity for the manumitted slaves. Liberty is a natural right. given by the Creator, and we scorn the idea of paying for it, except with blood, as our revolutionary fathers did .- Marshall Ex-

India Rubber .- At the factory on Mill iver, near Springfield, Mass., they manufacture out of this article mail bags for the post office department, hammocks and buckets for the national ships, and cartridge cases, for naval use. One of these hammocks will contain a sailor's clothes and in case of shipwreck, will serve as his "life preserver" in water. The cartridge cases, when filled with powder, are air tight, and preserve the contents from accidental fire or sparks, and from water or dampness. Great quantities of all thes articles are making for the government.

Newspaper Law. - In case of a suit for fraud, the Georgia courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office or going away and leaving it uncalled for, until all arrearages are paidis prima facie ev lence of intentional fraud. We call this a righteous decision-[Chicago Democrat.]

Unemployed persons in New Orleans .-The Picayane notices the fact that hundred of strangers are walking about the streets there doing nothing, and finding nothing to do. A bad place to go to seek employ

A supposed Golden Engle, in length 8 fee from tip to tip, 3 feet in length, tolons 2 inches, and claws 7 inches, was killed in Washington county, Pa.

MARRIED. On the Soth inst., by the Rev. J. S. Vat

MISS CATBARINE BROWN, all of Genesee. SCHOOL BOOKS

Nest, of Flint, Mr. WILLIAM DICKINSON :

EVERY variety of School Books in use in this State, for sale at Detroit prices at the New Book Store, for CASH, by WM. R. PERRY. December 15. 1843.

UNITY OF INTEREST. NOBLE AND SPRAGUE,

WOULD call the a tention of the citizens Ann Arbor, and the community in gener to the fact that they, believing that two head re better than one, have formed a co-partnershi or the purpose of carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS, all its branches. They will be always on hand doors West of the Washtenaw, in the Low Village of Ann Arbor, where all who em with their patronage may he sure of satis-ction. No pains will be spared in making cir garments fashi-nable, comfortable, and du-

They feel confident from past experience, an rom the attention which they pay to their busi ess, that the teannor fail of giving universa itdone by any establishment west of New Yorl CUTTING dene on short noti rict attention will be paid to the orders of the

nention, that we too are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall and Winter of 1843-4. NOBLE & SPRAGUE. Ann Arbor. Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

WRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just re-served her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps. Cloaks.

ud Dresses; and she respectfully invites ther dl and examine for themselves. She like ise renders them her sincere thanks for the ronage for the past year, and bees a continu tion Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843,

NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

THIS valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the following complaints, viz: Dispensia or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bil-Worms and loss of Appetite, and by cleansiffs the stomach and bowels, cures pains in the side, Stomach and Breast, Colds and Coughs of long stunding. Hoarseness, shortness of breath, Nertunding. Hourseness, shortness of breath, Nerect of disease. Its virtues surpass any thing seretofore known in removing St. Vitus Dance:
two bortles have beer known to cure this afficing disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years. It has a most powerful influence, in removing pervous complaints. It is pleasant to take, and so easy in its operation, that it may be administered to the infant with safety.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

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

This certifies that I have tested the beneficial fects of "Holmen's Natures Grand Restoraince" in my family, (having used it for years,) and witnessed its healing properties in numerous assances among others. I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable medicine; and if by so loing the diseased are induced to try it, I have he satisfaction of believing that I have rendered here an important service. hem an important service.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843, G. BECKLEY.

ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE

RETAIL DEALERS IN OMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS:

UST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Baggings, Burlaps, Dispers, Crath, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassing etc.

Fancy Cassimeres,
Wolverine
Coatings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Stripe
Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Delaines, India Cloth,
Mouslin De Laines, Parisians, Chasans, Shawls, Rob

Roys, Cardinals, Damask Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Filot Over Continus. Blankets, Flannels, and Superior BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar,

Coffee, Rice and Tobacco.

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

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 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. 29-tf.

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 ne of them a pale red, with a rope around his horns when they went away. The other yoke were of middling size, and one of them had a white spot in the forehead, and same white on one of his hind legs. They are about ten years old. Whoever will return said oxen, or give old. Whoever will return said exen, of give intormation where they may be found, to Mr. Ferd, or to Mr. Van Husee, in Saline village, or to the subscriber in the town of Highland, Oakland county, shall be liberally toward ed.

HIRAM BARRETT. October 2, 1843.

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE. W BARNUM, would respectfully in orm

VV . the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding ountry that he has constantly on hand a value-Hats, Caps. Furs &c.

which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. GENTLIMEN and Lapies from abroad on visitng the City will do well to give him a call bere purchasing elsewhere Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

Notice.

M. NOBLE would respectfully remind A. M. NOBLE would respectfully remind bis customers, that as he has taken a partner, and is making new arrangements in his business, he wishes for an immedia mediate settlement 28-3m Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843.

\$25,000 WORTH!

Whew! They must be dear; Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!!

\$75.000 WORTH!!! is it, judging from prices. CALL at G Ward's old said, where they talk understandingly; and sell Goods so that

good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 nder the present system. VIATOR. Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1843.

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

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

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! Ot D. Hill, Agent of the Etna Insurance Co., will insure properly against loss or damage by Fire an reasonable terms.

Wesleyan Hymn Books, TUST received and for sale by Ann Arbor, Nov. 18, 1843.

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.

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

WOOD! WOOD!! ANTED 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.

Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

HALTSEAD'S BRISK PILLS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more ef-lectually, for any disease for which any other licetually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them altogether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be sais fied. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without lear of contradiction, that no pills are their count in removing diseases originating in the equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or howels. For fiver and bilious diseases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, intermitant and remitant fevers, the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. Prom ten years experience as a practising physician. I am convinced that none can equal them.—Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior in them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but my the Brisk Fills—the cheapest pills in use—23 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and contains the operation, giving lite and tone as all persede every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs: throwing off impure matters or himors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do not witstanding the great show of words and ficutions certificates. We are determined to be these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial tra. They can be taken by all and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for warms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an apprient pfill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medeeme could remove. In conclusion in other medeeme could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do pos

you have tried the Brisk Pills, 101 they do possess peculiar properties and virtues.
For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett, C. Eherbach, Ann Arbor; D. H. Rowland, Northville;
J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth; J. Dean, Pontiae;
J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens; Martiand & Co.,
Romeo; Sprague & Cn., Rochester; Church &
Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., Detent. 10-6m

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. R. WALKER would announce to his Friends and the public in general, that he is now in the receipt of the fall and winter fashions for 1843-4, which have been selected and furnished by two of the best establishments in the United States, on the first of the present month after the kinds of goods and fashions for the sea son had become permanently established, which is beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashen plates ever presented to this community. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "sixon pune," can find it here furnished at a season when there can be no mistake as to what is or is not fashionable. Gentlemen, please cal and examine for yourselves, and if we cannot ex hid comething that will satisfy you that the style of goods and fishion of garments are chaste and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to re

turn his sincere thanks to all who have hither to favored him with their patronage, and hopes he has given general sansfaction. All who feel dis has given general sanstaction. All who feel disposed to have an easy, at the same time'a fash ionable garment, can be granified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Bench & Abel's old store, where for the convenience of himselt and customers he has located for the season, where all demands in his line will be executed with nearness and despatch, on reasonable terms for each or country produce, but positively N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit October 11, 1843,

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY H. H. GRIFFEN. PRINCIPAL. MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT.

THE winter term of this institution will com-mence on Monday, Nov. 20, and contin-ue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a goo education, particular attention will be given to those who are prepering to touch. The excluwill be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

Are narros.—The Institution is furnished with Commical Philosophical, and Astronomical

with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instituments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turnon in the common English branches, in-

clading Composition and Declamation from \$2.90 to \$3,50. In Philosophy. Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetorie, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00. Mezzotimo and Chinese or Theorem painting, Mezzotimo and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

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

prices.

BOARD, Including room and washing, from \$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particular, inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars to board themselves. Rev. I. M. Weng, Rev. H. R. Powers, Rev. O. F. North, J. Faitchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esgrs, have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be at the public examination of the school.

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

WOOLEN

MANUFACTORY THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most sanguine expectations. With the machine ery they now have, they are able to manufacture from 75 to 100 pounds of wool per day. The cloth they have made for the last three months coin they have made for the last three months is of the best quality, and that made in inture will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an estal ishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37% 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 no tice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above terms. If any wish to have their wool worked with-

out mixing it with other wool, it will be done, provided they assort it themselves, and turnish it in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality of wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks thanto tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be

Provisions of all kinds will be received in payment for manufacturing to the amount requirer for the consumption of the establishment. Woo sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to: the number of pounds should be marked or the sack with ink; also the weight of the sack. The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in as nearly as can be done with reference to the

different qualities.

IF Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the henefit of the very reasonable terms on which we offer to manufac-ture it. The establishment is 2½ milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

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

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

CHARLES HUDSON. in this part of the cour ing immigrants to it.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER. The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumalism, Fever Sores, White Swell-ings, Inflammation in the Eyes,

Swelled Throat in Scar-

let Ferer, Quinsey, FINE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an import A ant remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easdyne, diaphorene and counterirritum properties-an effectual remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores o almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, not or limbs, will find relief by the use of this

Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfec E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is RIS & co. Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country. IJ'A liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore, "C. Skanalian, Edwardsburgh. Win. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Constanting, Daul, L. Kinsberly, Schooleraft.

H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P.M. Katamazov James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh, T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P.-M. Marshalle Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan.

Julilerd & Son, Dexter.

Thomas P. May. Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall. Northville,
Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,
Peier Van Every, Franklin,
Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utica,

G. & J. G. Hill, Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit.

John Owen & Co. Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, E. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND. W S & J W. MAYNARD; Ann Arbor CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

GREAT BARGAINS

READY MADE CLOTHING!!" HALLOCK & RAYMOND

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, the they have now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of

"READY MADE CLOTHING" be found at any establishment in this State high they are determined to sell at prices love ian were before offered, and they confidently wite all persons in want of "Ready Mad Cholding," vising Dotroit, to call at their es-thiblishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Wood-ward Arenaes," in the new brick block, Phoe-nix Brildings, where they will find every va-tiety of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain then

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 in the Gay of New York or els where. Garnents always warranted to fit and please or no

Alvo, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS. PILOT and BEA VER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT FINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every nriety and description of goods suitable for gen ernen's wearing apparel; all of which shall be Il very low for each, or exchanged for Produce

market prices.
All those wishing Bargains in any of the above At those wishing Bargams it any of the story atticles 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. 23-tf

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jeff rson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, ree and general stock of

DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Fastic, Limewood, Nicar ragun, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood,

120 do Logwood, 100 do Redwoods,

Alum, 6 hhds Copperns.

4 do Bine Vitriol.
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs Extract Logwood, 680 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo. 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

200 do Verdigris. 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Açui Fortis. 4 do Spirus Sea Salts, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dyc,

200 lbs. Banque Tin, 2: 0 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the sinor articles in the trade, to wit: P_ess Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussime of Potesh, Sal Amonine, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel

Reeds, Card Cleaners, MACHINE CARDS,

Satingit Warps, Shears, &c. This entire stock has been purchased within the the concern, who has been in the business ie last eleven years, and they have no besitation saving that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the west New York jobbing prices, with the ad tion of transportation only The subscribers have the sale Agency in this

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." nd the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.
THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843.

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

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others ands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becomPeters Pills.

Tis fun they say to get well with them, A LL mankind throughout their wide and immense circulation, that ever try them continue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life. Dr Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of science and genrus among the family of the late Grv. Peters: Peters' Vegetable l'ills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.— The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike scho with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaftered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.— Peters Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in caring billious fever, lever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croup, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, culargement of the spicen, piles, colic, fe-male obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nausen, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatuience, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where cathartic or openions is indicated, producing neither nausea, griping or debility; and we re-peat all who buy them continue to try them. are only mistaken.

CERTIFICATES .- This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pills.

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

Their happy influence on young ladies while their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in del icate situations always admit their power and in nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the haz and of an abortion; which facts are of the utm is importance. Pimples; a young lady sent he ove to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grate u to him for the restoration of her beauty than it he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limpid and gentle through the veins as a mounain 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 Plato came to New York. Hearing Peters had got his Pill Engine at work, To resign his commission, his hour glass and

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

Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain, But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by name; he diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we would yield him N. York, sir, if there he

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

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view,
The King of terrors looked a while,
As though his soul was far ed to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills.

These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter, And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes. I've heard him say, Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all:

For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom, Begin like any rose to bloom. Soll here! all who try them continue to buy them. For sale as follows, by Measrs, Beach & Abel, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Li-nin; J. C. Winnes, Sylven, Hale, & Smith Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merri, man, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher. Michigar Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gil agrt. Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Seline; Snow & Keys, Clinion: J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julius, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti: Pierre Teller, Detroit: J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else. Oct. 19, 1842

ATTENTION,

CLOTHIERS JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stoff, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following large, well assorted, an

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,

5 Tons in Stick, 50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped,

50 ** Lina Wood, **
30 ** Red Wood, **
12.) ** Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark,

10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumae Sicily, 3 Casks Midder, 3 Casks Midder, 500 lbs. Nutgalle,

3 Casks Blue Variel, Casks Alum. 2 Barrels Red Tartar.

2 Barcels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, " Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris, 5) " Block Tin,

Tensels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Curtis' Screws and Press Plates,

Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattmett Warp, Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles be-nging to the trade, have been purchased this immer by the subscribers from Manufactures and First Hands in the New York, I hiladelphia and Boston Markets, and everything having re ceived his personal inspection, he can with the nmost confidence off r them to purchasers as the test 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 State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and scertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

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

PIERRE TELLER,

Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, TO THE PEOPLE!

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. vestile in Lancace of grante 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. GABLAND,

LOWER TOWN The most triumpaint success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in medical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the healing art, and in order to supply deminds, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam driven machinery in the world for pill working. The perfect and its process imparts to the pill.

Tis perfect, and lits process imparts to the pill working. The perfect, and lits process imparts to the pill essential variue, because by being perfectly—do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation trom disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we sortment of Fancy and Staple ESSRS. DAVIDSONS & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid as-

DRY GOODS.

and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind. Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries, Crockery, Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their uni-Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

suffering under the gustal changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyancy of heart, feeling and action, on elastic step,
velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by
their ection on the step of the st

For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Becker.) The highest Market pice will be paid in Goods for most kinds of Produce.

Remember that they will not be undersold. 30 Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843.

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE. THE winter term of this institution will commence the first Wednesday of November next, and continue 15 weeks. It is pleasantly situated in the town of Raisin, one mile east of the direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. Rooms.—There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty students, which are designed to be occupied for private study and lodging. Other necessary buildings are provided for recitation and boarding.—
Most students will probably board they selves.

Expenses — Tomon 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. Students are expected to furish whatever they wish to use in their rooms except andirons. Students who have to buy their books will do

well to defer so doing, and buy them here.

The school is open to all applicants of suitable go and moral character irrespective of complete on or condition.

It is very desirable that all who design to a tend school should be ready to commence with the term, otherwise there cannot be a regular classification of the students, and without such classification comparatively little advancement respecting the Institution can be obtained by addresing, post paid, JOHN PATCHIN, Principal, Raisin, Lenawec Co., Mich. 24-3w. Raisin, Oct. 3, 1843.

Attention, Invalids.

WHO has tried the PERSIAN PILLS and Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines now in use? The above medicines have been before the public some four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively tell you of the excellent qualities of these medi-cines. READER! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we recommend them to be. They are the Cheepest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters—price 50 cents. The large Boxes of Pills conain 73 pills for 63 cents: the small boxes 35 p for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are sure hey will not. These medicines are for sole b one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he wil

give any information wanted.

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

Murder & Suicide: DASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual rotracted murder. Changest Store in town-New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap cast Store" "Buffalo Cheap Store" led me to call where I saw the "Kings English" lie mangled, bleeding, dying. At another place I saw a great display of "Red Rags" and flaming hand bills, where on examination I found that they claimed to have bought their goods at "Auction" and I knew that goods sold at suction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought f.how they cut their own throws in buying their goods at auction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. BECKER fairly settled with a arge

STOCK OF GOODS, selected at private sales, embracing nearly every thing called for in the country, at low prices, for cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured it is at his Store in the Lower Town. VIATOR. Ann Arbor, June 12, 1813.

RAIL ROAD 18 44 43.

TEMPERANCE 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, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to

such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boars and Cars. Detroit, May 9. 1843. WM. CHAMP.

NOTICE.

A LL those indebted to the firm of J. Beck-tvenue, Detroit. Immediately. Oct. 23, 1843.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS. o various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cush. Also, a general assortmen, of JEWELRY,

ensisting 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 Bowis, Briter Knives,
Tooth and Hair Prushes,
Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks,

Spectacles, Fine
Combs Dressing Combs,
Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Paints. Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and weasers, Snuff & 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 share of public patronage, still solicitan continence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH

ES of every description repaired and werranted.
Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.—
Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House, word and analysis Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1842. C. BLISS, 28-1y.

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND, HAVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His stock consists of a general assortment of goods n their practice, and were they here, they could and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only, of ed vest w WANTED,

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of coun-300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING. or which a fair price will be paid.

Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843.

Millinery & Dress Making. Mas. C. BUFFFINGTON, RESPECTIFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with methality, despatch, and in the best and most

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843. BOOK BINDERY. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that

fashionable style.

he continues the business of BOOK BINDING.

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

April 19, 1843.

52-tf.

FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town. May 5, '43.

Cheese so sen sW

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL. NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN THE understand House.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor o this well known establishment. The House of the conformal of the conformal of the conformal of citizens and the travelling public.

The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodhridge and Randolph streets, in a rsiness part of the city. Those who may honor him with their counte

hance, may be assured that no expense or attention in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

[46-1y] S. D. WOODWORTH.

TAILORING WILLIAM WILKINSON CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of

Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located houself the North side the square, near the Post Office, opdways on hand to wait on those who wish to bige him with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All whore more fashionably inclined can be accommo

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.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

PPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience.— Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part of the city, being situated on the Public Square and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the

STAGE ROUTES

liverging to the different parts of the State.

TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boats anot find a more convenient place than this ing near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats.

The Proprietors assure the public, that no pains will be spared to furnish their TABLE, with the best the Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requiite to their comfort.

CARBIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGUNS

lways in readiness to convey Passengers to and om the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per

PATRICK & ANDREWS.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. .H. .VE) F.A HE HE BON', BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink. Sealing Wax, Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of ail sizes; and Book, News and Cauister link, of va-

SMART'S BLOCK,

BLANK BOOKS, and half bound, of every variety of Ruling MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchans, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

There Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and choice stock of DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCER IES, &c. &c. which have been selected will care, and are of the newest styles and best quali-As they are determined not to be underold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing purchase.
Among other things too numerous to mention.

icy have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, | DRILLINGS, CALICOES, SATINETS. FULLED CLOTHS, BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GAMBROONS, LINENS, CAMBRICS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shawls, Broche, Silk, and Thibet, of the Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Half Hose, Cotton and Worsted Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw.

The above assortment of GOODS will be sol s cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Wool, Potash, Flour, Ju

and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received it ABBOTT & BEECHER. July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.) Detroit

KEEP GOING AHEAD.

Now is the Time for Great Bargains, and no Wistak?.

R. BANKS,

W OULD respectfully inform his old customers and others visiting Detroit, that he has removed to the corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold street, opposite Michigan Insurance where he has on hand a large Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting in part of Ocer Conts, Box Conts. Dress and Frock Conts, Vests, Pan's, and ever orucle in the clothing line, cheaper than the cheapest. A quick sixpence is better than a slow shilling. Only give us a call and we will satisfy every one; that is our maxim. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1843.

PAINTING.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Low-Village, with the view of chrrying on the which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. HILDING and GLAZING. GRAINING, miterion of all Woods, MARBIEIZING, FRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c.

espectfully solicits a share of public patron-ge, as his prices shall be low to conform to e times and his work done in the best man-T. L. would say to Farmers that he is paricularly desirous to attend to their calls, as roduce is the best kind of pay.

Ann Arhor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

nor own enw small mail 45 .- lyes DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEcable, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for ever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the ilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which atend the diseases of the new and minsmatic

ortions of our country.

The proprietor having tried them in a rest variety of cases confidently believes that hey are superior to any remedy that has ever been offered to the public for the above dis-It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harm-

ess, and can be taken by any person, male or The pills are prepared in two separate boxse, marked No. 1 and No. 2. and accombanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has the depends upon the merits of the care for its resultance.

he same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand y the proprieter and can be had at wholesale ad retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orlers from the country promptly attended to.

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

PROBLEM BECKLEY JOB PRINTING: OF all kinds nearly executed at the Signa Office, at the shortest notice, and on the

ost reasonable terms. Books Pamphets Circulars Handbills &c. will be printed to order, any time, with the utmost accuracy.

IF Orders by mail promptly filled.

lated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall ob SAL ERATUS. W.HOLESALE and Retail, by Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

H. BECKER.

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the payment DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, executed by Eli Granger, of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw and the State of Michigan, to Samuel Clomens, of Lines in the county and State aforegaid which he State of Michigan, to Samuel Clomens, of Lima, in the county and State aforesaid, which Mortgage was recorded in the Register's office, of the county of Washtenaw aforesaid, on the secof the county of Washtenaw atoresa d, on the sec-ond day of April, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and forry-two, in Liber ter. of Mortgag-es, at page one hundred and sixty-one, and de-fault having been made in the condition of said ortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law havmortgage, and no safe 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 By virtue of which default mere is now claimed to be due on said mortgage, the sum of three hundred and fifty one dollars and twenty cents, for principal and interest.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pur-

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in puramance 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 next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as the processary to sat sfy the amount due for nay be necessary to sat sly the amount due for may be necessary to sat sfy the amount due for principal and interest on said morigage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same and described as follows: "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in the State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the south west quarter of section seven, in town two south, of range five east, except fitteen acres on the north side of said quarter section, being one half mile in length running esst and west."

Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of N. Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of Novem-

By O. HAWKINS, his Attorney.

29-12 w MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the pay. ment of a certain sum of money with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Morrgage, bearing date the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand oright hundred and thirty-eight, executed by Eli Granger of Seio, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Rhoda Phelos of the same place; which were Woshtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Rhoda Phelpa 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 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 pur-Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pur-uance of a power of sale in said indenture of mortg ge contained, will be sold at the front door of the Court Honse, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, all the prem-ises described in said Indenture of Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due for principal and interest, on said the amount due for principal and interest, on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows, to wit: the south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section seven, town two south of range five east, con-

even, town two south of range live east, tou-aining forty acres, be the same more or less. Dated, Ann Arbor, November 6, 1843. SAMULL CLEMENS, Assignee, of RHODA PHELPS, Morigagee. By. O. HAWKINS, his Attorney. 29-12w

Chancery Sale.

Philip H. Reeves, ? Daniel H. Scully, IN CHANCERY, 2D CIRCUIT. 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 highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the fifteenth day of January next, at 10 o'clock. A. M. of that day, the following described premises, "to wit." "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in "Webster, and described as follows, "to wit:"
"The west half of the south east quarter of sec"tion thirty six, in township one south, of range five east, containing eighty acres, more or less. Also the east half of the north east quarter of section thirty six, in township one south, of range five east, containing eighty acres, more for less," or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the amount due to the complainant for his principal, interest and costs in this cause. GEO. DANFORTH,

GEO. Miles, Comp'ts. Sol.

Nov. 24, 1843. NEW GOODS!! AVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Word, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish

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

from the correst to superfine. 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices. More: I have on hand a good stock of Cor ba, Thread. Pins, Needles. &c. &c. which I can, nil will sell to auy, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates.

I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SALERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash, Produce, or good Credit.

I am, Gentlemen and Ladies,

Resp ctfully yours.

E DENISON

F DENISON.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1843.
N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Pearlash, or advanceed on the same and sold as isnal.

LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Assortmentment of EAST-ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or He will continually have on hand Spanish

nd Slaughter SOLE LEATHER. f Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather. Oak and Hemlick Tanned Cali Skins, Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings,

Shoe Thread, &c. in souls we All persons desirous of purchasing are re-quested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing Isewhere.
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 sole at this office, very cheap. Call ion, before they are gone. 3,000

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND, 2 Ann Athor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843 CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.