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POETRY.

For the Signal of Liberty. OH WHY FEAR DEATH? BY W H. MUMBRUTE. Oh why fear death? pray, doth the sod, Conceal man from the eye of God: From Mercy's smile or Vengeance's rod? No, even there, Is felt his frows, his awful nod, His watchful care.

Oh why fear death? the fatal dart, Can bear but gladness to the heart, That does not fear with life to part, And all its ill, And joyful thus to 'scape its smart,

Rejoices still. Oh why fear death? a land more bright, Enpeopled by the sons of light,

Will burst upon the raptured sight; The pangs once o'er, That sever from this world of might; That happy shore, Oh why fear death? life's troubles o'er,

In calm repose disturbed no more, By all the woes that pained before: The body'll rest; Till called at last away to soar,

Among the blest. SHARON, Nov. 1843.

WINTER. BY JOHN CRUTCHLEY PRINCE.

Even Winter to me hath a thousand delights,

With its short, gloomy days, and its long starry nights;

And I love to go forth e'er the dawn to inhale The health-breathing freshness that floats in

When the motion and sound of the streamlet

are lost

In the icy embrace of mysterious frost; When the hunter is out on the shelterless

And the robin looks in at the cottager's door;

When the Spirit of Nature hath folded his wings,

To nourish the seeds of all glorious things, Till the herb and the leaf, and the fruit and

the flower. Shall wake in the fulness of beauty and power.

MISCELLANY.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN. NUMBER IV.

Some years since, William Wirt, then Attorney General of the United States, was applied to by a young student of the law to know what course of study he must pursue to become the first in his profession, and a master of popular oratory. Mr. Wirt, in reply, wrote him a long letter and summed up his advice in three words, "Think, think, think!" In a country where action was free. he considered that power of thought by which a person is able to master any subject he pleases, to be the first and indispensable requisite to success, especially in a profession where the efforts of mind must be directly met by the exertions of other minds.

As a general rule, this position of Wirt. that men will succeed according to their intellectual vigor, may be true. But it is true only in reference to a whole life and not to particular instances. The man of the most profound knowledge and accurate powers of reflection, in isolated instances, may be entrapped by cunning, deceived by fraud, overreached by duplicity, or deterred by insolence. Yet if he persevere in his general plan of action, whatever it may be, and have a strong intellect and truth on his side, he will finally prevail, and the correctness of his positions will be acknowledged. But a careful observation of society shows that it is not intellect merely which gives success. A full developement of the animal organs is quite as important as the prominence of the intellectual functions. The bold, the forward, the selfnoise and violence, and crowd the modest intellectual man into the back ground, unless he same summary manner.

Thus there are two elements of character, which may be termed the Brutal and the Intellectual, both of which are indispensable to success in life; and the relative importance of each is determined by the character of the persons with whom the individual is to act. Brutal is imperiously demanded. It is a large

mander; and an officer may acquire a great name and reputation in leading on to battle s column of armed men, whose attempts to address an assembly on any intellectual subject will be laughed at by every village demagogue. In proportion as refinement advances, the influence of the Brutal principle diminishes, and the power of Intellect is more sensibly felt. Let a hundred of the most illiterate, ignorant persons in the Union be placed together for a month, and their acknowledged leaders would be those who excelled in physical feats, who be those who excelled in physical feats, who could sing the loudest song, or were remarkable for insolence and assurance. On the other hand, place the same number of our mest account of the same number of our mest complished lawyers together, and at the end which operates as a glance. He has a sort of est evil that ever cursed a nation. intellectual instinct by which he guages the dimensions of all with whom he comes in conwho are his inferiors, who his equals and who his superiors.

In proportion as the mass of the people become enlightened and elevated, the influence of the Brutal principle will decrease, till it shall be unknown, and mankind be governed, intellectual and moral natures. But that time, though predicated by Divine inspiration, will not come till the spirit of war shall have ceased. The prevalence of the Brutal principle eulogizes mere feats of arms, which counte- the vices and none of the virtues. nances duelling and deadly affrays, and a rethe race. Hence Gen. Jackson, Gen. Harri- idlers. son, Gen. Scott, Col. Johnson, Gen. Cass. &c. &c. are made to crowd the Presidential race course, while their intellectual equals or superiors are excluded altogether, or are unsuccessful in the contest.

But though intellectual men have a spiritual republic of their own, where merit is sure able to write and read! When the sun riseth red o'er the crest of the ultimately to receive its just deserts, they labor under the disadvantage of obtaining little And the trees of the woodland are hoary and sympathy or assistance from the mass of men. in their objects. Their minds are too little disciplined to enable them to follow a continued chain of reasoning, and failing to understand it of course they have no interest in the subject. Hence some of the best writers and thinkers in our country are accounted dull and prosy when they attempt to speak in public. A discourse from Dr. Wayland on Political Economy would probably interest a political mass meeting far less than the common place effusions of a fourth rate demagogue. I do not deny that great truths, put forth by such minds as that of Dr. Wayland, may be simplified, and made plain to common apprehenions: but in these cases it is the results of intellectual efforts, not the trains of thought by which they were attained. The astronomical discoveries of Newton and others are published in every Geography. Every school boy can tell you how far the sun is from the earth, and what is his diameter, and how large the moon is; but the process by which these facts may be practically ascertained and demonstrated involves an amount of thought and investigation beyond the comprehension of ordina-

But while intellectual men are thus shut out rom the fellowship of common minds, their influence over them is proportionately augmented. It is the thinking men who govern the world. They originate positions, both correct and erroneous, and others believe and act upon them. They take the lead in establishing public opinion. The influence of a single thinking man often determines the conlition of a nation. I was forcibly struck with paragraph l'ke the following in one of Dr. Franklin's letters:

"I thank you for your pamphlet, containing "Advice to the People of the United States." Should it be read by one thinking mind in o hundred, the effects may be considerable."

At first view, this would seem to be a sorry compliment to the author. It excluded all effect save on thinking minds, and limited its influence to a hundredth part of these. Bu the Doctor was well aware of the great and lasting influence which a book, or a newspaper, or a single discourse, may have on the best minds. Franklin tells us that he was indebted for the philanthropic principles which demand-to work for the wages of the slave confident and unscrupulous press forward with governed his life to the accidental perusal of food and shelter. The poor, in the Slave a little work entitled, "Essays to do Good," States, are the most destitute native populawritten by Cotton Mather. The former own will exercise his elbows and his lungs in the er had valued it so little that a portion of it was torn out and defaced, yet the remainder the deadly affray and the duel-those relics of formed a noble character to virtue, whose in - a barbarons age. fluence is still operating favorably on thou-

Several manufacturers of Leeds, are about leaving for Constantinople, where they will In governing a mob, or a riotous assembly, the superintend larger establishments, under liberal blood thus shed in the South could be gather -- so that in fact about one-sixth of the stitution forbids the Legislature to act was pursued by them until he reached his of Christendom and in all eyes but those salaries from the Sultan.

sands of his countrymen.

SELECTIONS.

For the N. Y. Tribune. SLAVERY-THE EVIL-THE REMEDY.

To the Editor of the Tribune: "And can the liberties of a nation be thought forever: that, considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution in the wheel of

of the period, the whole body, with much surdity of debating the question whether Sla- selves slaves! Alas for the hypocritical cry of unanimity, would award the palm of intellect- very be an evil, nor was he indulgent to the liberty and equality which demagogues sound ual eminence to its rightful possessor. It is delusive idea that it would be perpetual. He for ever in our ears! The Declaration of Intrue that impudence and effrentery might be reduced the subject to its certain elements:- dependence comes back from all nations, not manifested in this intellectual assembly, to a the master must liberate the slave, or the in notes of triumph and self-elation, but thun great extent, as well as in the other. But slave will exterminate the master. The con- dering in our ears the everlasting lie-makthen the impudent person would be regarded clusion is not weakened by the history of the ing us Infidels in the great world of Freeby the rest according to his true character: past. The same color in the ancient Republicant dom-raising to ourselves idols of wood and for intellectual cultivation gives us the power lies enabled the State to use emancipation as a stone, inscribed with the name of Deity, where of measuring others as well as ourselves .- safety valve: yet not with standing the thor- the one invisible and true God can never There is a kind of mental nobility, so to speak ough amalgamation of the freed man with the dwell. The blood of the heroes of '76 has by which intellectual persons graduate their free born, servile wars nearly extinguished by been shed in vain. The just expectations of estimate of each other. The man of great violence the noblest nations of antiquity:- Hamilton and Franklin and Sherman and Morknowledge and extensive observation of the while no man dare say that Slavery was not ris and Adams of the North, are betrayed by world, can form a right estimate of a green, the secret cause of their ultimate ruin. But if the continuance of Slavery. The fond auticignorant, uncultivated person, by an intercourse "His justice" cannot "sleep forever," and the pations of Washington and Jefferson and Madof a few minutes. He reads him as it were, tragedy so awfully predicted should never ocat a rapid and distinct preception of characters, | cur, still must we regard Slavery as the great | realized. The great experiment of Republi-

nearly three millions of men of the best gift of American name be synonymous with that of tact. This perception or feeling teaches him God to man-liberty. I stop here-this is enough of itself to give us a full anticipation of the long catalogue of human wo, and physical and intellectual and moral abasement which follows in the wake of Slavery.

Slavery is an evil to the master. It is uterly subversive of the Christian religion .like the angels of God, by appeals only to their It violates the great law upon which that religion is based, and on account of which it vaunts its preeminence.

It corrupts our offspring by necessary association with an abandoned and degraded race, edy? Are the fowls free in the wide heavis strikingly seen among us in that taste which engrafting in the young mind and heart all

It is the source of indolence and destructive sort to deadly weapons, and which displays a of all industry, which in times past among the blind veneration for military leaders. Hence wise has ever been regarded as the first friend it has become proverbial, that if a man would of religion, morality and happiness. The become President, he must be a General or a poor despise labor, because slavery makes it Lawyer. All other classes are excluded from | degrading. The mass of slaveholders are

It is the mother of ignorance. The sysem of Common Schools has not succeeded in a single Slave State. Slavery and Educaion are natural enemies. In the Free States one in 53 over 21 years is unable to read and write: in the Slave States one in 18.5 is un-

It is opposed to Literature even in the educated classes. Noble aspirations and true glory depend upon virtue and good to man. The latter cannot enter into their trains of The conscious injustice of Slavery hangs as a thought, and are therefore but little interested mill-stone about the necks of the sons of genins and will not let them up.

It is destructive of all mechanical excellence. The Free States build ships and steam cars for the nations of the world-the Slave States import the handles for their axesthese primitive tools of the architect. The educated population will not work at all-the uneducated must work without science and of course without skill. If there be a given amount of mechanical genius among a people it is of necessity developed in proportion as a whole or part of the population are educated. In the Slave States the small portion educa-

It is antagonistic to the Fine Arts. Creaions of beauty and sublimity are the embodiments of the soul's imaginings; the fountain must surely be pure and placid whence these glorious and immortal and lovely images are reflected. Liberty has ever been the mother

It retards Population and Wealth, Compare New York and Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio-States of equal natural advantages and equal ages. The Wealth of the Free States is in a much greater ratio even superior to that of the Slave States. The Mannfactures of the Slave as compared to those of the Free States are as 1 to 4 nearly, as is shown by by statistics. I consider the accumulation of Wealth in a less ratio.

It impoverishes the Soil and defaces the loveliest features of Nature. Washington advises a friend to remove from Pennsylvania to Virginia-saying that cheap lands in Virginia were as good as the dear lands in Pennsylvania, and anticipating the abolition of Slavery would be more productive. His anticipation have perished-Slavery still exists-the wild brier and the red fox are now there the field growth and the inhabitants!

It induces National Poverty. Slaves consu me more and produce less than Freemen. Hence illusive wealth, prodigality and bankruptey, without the capability of bearing adversity or recovering from its influence; then come despair, dishonor and crime.

It is an evil to the free laborer, by forcing tion in the United States. It sustains the public sentiment in favor of

It is the mother and the nurse of Lynch crimes, not even excepting parricide, which and 265 free blacks; 170,758 of whom are Constitution does not forbid, certainly has rived at Key West, the master of which food on the way, "necessary for their escient legislators thought too impossible to be ever supposed in the legal code. If all the States. There are also 2,485,145 slaves and emancipation. In Kentucky the Con- Key Biscayne, and saw the negroes, and cumstances would not justify in the eves

Where all the evils exist, how can Liberty, with Slavery. We are but nominal freemen, for though born to all the privileges known to basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? * * * prescriptive, we have seen struck down with Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just: that His justice cannot sleep banner that freedom ever here in the foce of men-" Irial by Jury-Liberty of Speech and of the Press." The North may be liable to censure in Congress for freedom of speechmay lose the privilges of the Post Office and the Right of Petition, and perhaps yet be Thomas Jefferson never thought of the ab- free-but we of the land of Slavery, are ourison and Mason of the South, have not been can Government has not been fairly tested .-Slavery is an evil to the slave, by depriving If the Union should not be perpetual nor the liberty in all coming time, Slavery is at once

the cause, the crime and the avenger! Are we indeed of that vaunted Saxon blood which no dangers can appal, no obstacles obstruct, and shall we sit with shivering limbs and dewy feet by the running stream with inane features and stolid gaze expecting this flood of evils to flow past, leaving the channel dry? We who can conquer all things else, shall we be here only subdued, ingloriously whispering with white lips, There is no Remens, the fishes secure in the depths of the ocean, the beasts untrammeled in the forest image of the Deity, the heir of immortality. be doomed to hopeless servityde? Yes, there

There is one of four consequences to which Slavery inevitably leads: A continuance of the present relative position of the master and the slave, both as to numbers, intelligence and physical power; Or an extermination of the blacks; emancipation and removal, or emancipation and a community of interests

blacks and whites (even if undisturbed by ex- ties of Slavery. In the language of Ro- seized his rifle and pursued the negroes. ternal influences, which we cannot hope,) ger Sherman and others, they could not He had been gone but a few moments, not long continue. Statistics of numbers show that in the whole Slave States the black increases on the white population .-The dullest eye can also see that the African, by association with the white race, has imis increasing in physical power; while the white, by the same reversed laws, is retrograin the same respects. Slavery then can not remain forever as it is. That the black race will be exterminated seems hardly probable from the above reflections, and because the great mass of human passions will be in favor of the increase of the slaves ad interim. Pride, love of power, blind averace, and many other passions are for it, and against it only fear in the opposite scale.

We are forced, therefore, to the conclusion that the slave population must increase, there is no retreat but in extermination of the whites. Athens, Sparta, Sicily, and Rome nearly, Hayti in modern times, did fall by servile wars. I have shown elsewhere that the slavery of the blacks in the modern, is more dangerous than the slavery of the whites in the ancient system: then the intelligent slave was incorporated into the high caste of quondam masters, an eternal safetyvalve, which yet did not save from explosions eminently disastrous.

The negative of the second proposition then, establishes the third, unless we avail ourselves of the last-emancipation. I my reasoning and facts be correct, there is not a sane mind in all the South who would not agree with me, that if we can be saved from the first named evils, by all means emancipate. Emancipation is entirely safe. Sparta and Athens turned the slaves by thousands into freedom with safety, who fought bravely for their common country. During the Revolution many emancipated slaves did good service in the cause of Liberty. We learn from Mr. Gurney and other sources to be relied upon, that British West India emancipation has been entirely successful, and productive of none of those evils which

drew of the cruelty of his judges would grow free! No danger or evil consequence look to a Convention, or that which I cayne on the afternoon of the 6th, and is entirely safe.

Emancipation must either be by the coluntary consent of the masters or by orce of law. I regard voluntary emanipation as the most probable, the most lesirable, and the most practicable. For he slave-holding land-holder would not e less rich in consequence, the enchantment of the value of land would compensate for the loss in slaves. A comparison of the price of lands of equal quality in the Free and Slave States will prove this conclusively. If, however, by force of law, the law having once sanctioned slaves as property, the great principle which is recognized by all civilized governments, that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation--dictates that slaves should not be liberated without the consent of the masters, or without paying an equivalent to the owners. Under the sanction of the law, one man invests the proceeds of his labor in slaves, another in land: in the course of ime it becomes necessary to the common weal to buy up the lands for redistribution or culture in common-how should the tax be laid? Of course upon lands, slaves and personal property-in a word, upon the whole property of the whole people. If, on the other hand, it should nearly concern the safety and happiness of society, both the slave holder and the non-slave holder, that slaves should be taken and emancipated, then by the same legitimate course of reasoning the whole property of the State wilds, and shall man only, man formed in the the laws of Congress? Let Congress

should be taxed for the purpose. If emanripation shall take place by force of law. shall it be by the laws of the States or by abolish Siavery wherever she has jurisdiction-in the military places, in the terproved in intellect, and by being transferred to morally bound to regard the contract mained during the night, enduring intens a temperate clime, and forced to labor and to with the South, and in the construction suffering, from the stings of myriads of throw off the indolence of his native land, he of that compact, the presumption in all musquetoes, and lest the least noise should insufferable. In a country where Jews, York, if she be alive. Christians and Infidels, and Deists and Mr. C. G. English, at Miami, has taken mental action, that each sect should set up a Divine code as each "understands t." superior to the Constitution itself .-If a case ever arises where conscience dictates a different doctrine-that the penalty of the law is rather to be borne than its prescriptions obeyed-then also there arises at the same time a case where the sufferer must look to God only for approbation and sustainment-he has passed house. from all appeal to mankind. I dissent, then, from the ultra anti-sla-

were so pertinaciously foretold by inter- in asking the moral sanction of the North; Biscayne, in the schr. Walter M. then ernment to deliver up men, guilty of no ested pro-slavery men. The British have nor do I regard it as a breach of the con- just arrived from Indian Key, with instruc crime but that of defending their lives regiments of black men who make fine stitutional compact that she should seek a tions, if posssible, to capture them, and, against the attacks of a man who sought soldiers-protectors, not enemies of the higher grade of civilization by using all if need be, dead or alive. At the same their death with the deadly weapon of empire. But above all I rely not upon legal means for the entire expulsion of time the collector despatched the revel guns. The British government will dissound a priori reasoning only, but rather Slavery in the U. States. Congress hav- nue cutter, Nautilus, with the same ob- cover, that these negroes; were escaping upon actual experience. There are in ing no power over slavery in the States, ject. the United States, by the last census, 386,- the States, each one for itself, where its in the free, and the remainder in the slave and should exercise the power of purchase ed together, the horrid image which Emmett whole black race in America are already upon the subject. We must therefore vessel. Lt. Hetzel arrived at Key Bis- of brutal slave-holder.

pecter of persons, and whose laws are not negroes, were seen about a week ago. iolated with impunity by individuals nor On the 10th the cutter, Nautilas, anenty-six shall be fully vindicated, and ces of them were discovered. hroughout the land shall be established.

C. M. CLAY. Lexington, Ky. Nov. 1843.

now and for ever."

From the National A. S. Standard. GREATER THAN THE CREOLE QUESTION.

It will be recollected that, about two nonths ago, seven slaves escaped from Florida, in a revenue boat—that they were heard of coasting and landing along the eastern shore of Florida, and that a deep and painful anxiety was felt in this quarter for their fate. The anxiety is now relieved-they are safe in a land of liberty. Laus Deo!

From the St Augustine Herald, Oct. 51. THE RUNAWAY NEGROES. The following facts are interesting.-They are derived from the most accurate sources, and may be relied on.

The simple relation of the circumstances of the murder of Mr. Geering, as told

by the little girl, is touching. It is substantially as follows: At sunset, on the day when her father was murdered, the little girl was alone in ritories, and on the high seas, and in the the house, when three negroes, armed District of Columbia, if the contracts of entered the house, and took the provisions cession with Virginia and Maryland al- all they had, consisted of bread, flour and low. I lay down the broad rule that pork. The negroes used no violence or Congress should do no more for the per- threats towards her; but endeavored to petuation of Slavery than she is specially stop her cries by putting their hands across bound to do. The debates in the Fede- her mouth. Soon as she could make her ral Convention prove that the Free States escape, she ran to her father who was The present relative position between the did not intend to assume the responsibili- fishing a short distance off. The father acknowledge the right of "property in when she heard two shots in quick suc men." There is then no moral obliga. cession, and her father's cries immediate tion in the Union to sustain the rights of ly after. She and her brother had hid the South in slaves, except only they are themselves in the bushes, where they recases of doubt is in favor of Liberty. On discover them, they feared to brush them the contrary the U. States are morally off. In the morning they ventured out bound by all means consistent with the They found their house robbed of every Constitution to extinguish Slavery. The thing, and all their provisions carried word slave is not used in the Constitution, away, THEIR FATHER DEAD! and no other because the promises of all the Southern inhabitants on the Island! In this disnembers of the Convention led to final tressing situation they remained some emancipation, and a noble shame on all hours after daylight, when a small boat hands induced the expulsion of the word from the Miami came there, but would from the charter of Human Liberty. I not remove the children, though they were cannot agree that there is any law supe- entreated to do so. Such is the distress rior to that of the Federal Constitution. ing tale of these bereaved orphans. A It is the part of Christians to model hu- noon, a Mr. Ferguson, with several othman laws after the Divine code, but the er settlers from that river, came in search law in the present state of light from on of the negroes, and took the children to High, must be paramount to the Bible it- his house. The boy is about 8 or 9 years self. If any other practice should prevail, of age, and his sister two years younger. the confusion of religious interpretations They are spoken of as very intelligent of the Divine Will would be endless and children. They have a mother in New

> Catholics and Protestants, and Fourier- the boy into his family, and the little girl ists and Mormonites and Millerites and is in the family of Malory, Esq. at Key Shakers, all are concentrated into one na- West. As near as could be ascertained, ion, it would be subversive of all govern- the murder occurred between the 18th and

On the 4th, Capt. F. A. Ogden, of the substance of what was disclosed before 8th infantry.commanding the port at Key the Grand Jury." very and the ultra pro-slavery men. I West, upon learning this fact, promptly We are not greatly anxious or fearful. cannot join the North in the violation of ordered Lt. Hetzel, with 20 men, with of the result of a demand from President Constitution-I cannot stand by the South 20 days' provisions, to proceed to Key Tyler's administration on the British gov-

reported, that on the 2d he had landed at cape," they did nothing which the cir-

has ensued from the residence of these most hope, to voluntary emancipation. occupied the next two days in examining 386,265 freedmen among us. Who then Enlightened self-interest, humanity and the Key; but the negroes had left. All Constitutional Liberty, live? No indeed, it will be so absurd as to contend that the religion, are moving on with slow yet ir- the coves and the creeks, where a boat iberation of the other five-sixths will en- resistible force to that final result. Let might possibly be concealed, were thordanger the safety or happiness of the the whole north in mass, in conjunction oughly explored, but without success. whites? I repeat then that emancipation with the patriotic of the South, withdraw From the 7th to the 13th, Lt. Hetzel's the moral sanction and legal power of the party was occupied in examining both Union from the sustainment of Slavery, shores of Key Biscayne, Bay Fort Dalthen our existence as a people with undilas, the Miami, Little River, M'Gregor's vided interests may yet be consummated. Island and a great portion of the tract of May the Ruler of all nations, the com- country, called the "Hunting Grounds." mon Father of all men, who is no res- At M'Gregor's Island, tracks, evidently

by States, move us to be just, happy and chored off Key Biscayne light-house, and Free. May that spirit which has eter- effected a junction with Lt. Hetzel, and nally consecrated in the administration a reinforcement, under command of Lt. of men Salamis and Marathon, and Bun- Woodward, proceeded a second time to ker's Hill and Yorktown, inspire our the Miami, giving the country a more hearts, till the glorious principles of sev- thorough examination, but no further tra-

On the 6th, Lt. Davis, of the U.S. Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, schooner, Flirt, landed at the light-house. and searched in vain for the negroes.

Concluding from the result of the expedition, that the negroes were no where in that neighborhood, Lt. Hetzel left Key Biscayne and turned to Key West, where he arrived on the evening of the 15th .-The supposition is, that they had made another attempt to cross the Bahamas, and being favored by several days calm weather about that time, renders its probable. that they had succeeded in the attempt.

If the negroes have reached the Bahamas, we fear that there will be more difficulty in bringing them to trial and punishment, than was at first apprehended .-The question of indentity will arise in full force, and under the circumstances, we apprehend full proof will be required by the British authorities,

"We couldn't whip them away."-"They can't take care of themselves."-These stale and harmless assertions are delightfully illustrated in the foregoing

The question arises, how will the Britsh government act, on a demand for the surrender of these under the Ashbarton treaty, as murderers. Such a demand will doubtless be made. Lord Aberdeen has declared, in his place in the House of Lords, that his government will not regard, as crime, the taking of "a horse, boat, or other things, by a slave, to facilitate his flight". By the same rule, killing a man, who endeavors to impede his flight, and much more one who seeks the fugitive's life, must be deemed excusable hom. cide. We do not permit ourselves doubt, for one moment, that these enterprising and lucky adventurers, are as safe from the pursuit of our government, as Lord Aberdeen himself, or Queen Victoria. Still, the question is different from that in the Creole case. There, life was taken by the self-emancipated slaves, out of the jurisdiction of slave law, as Mr. Giddings clearly showed; in this case, it was within such jurisdiction. Probably, however, the British government will not trouble itself much about the distinction; but will say with Harry Percy:

"I'll keep them all, By Heaven, they shall not have a slave of them; No. if t'were to save their souls, they shall not.' Since noticing the above we have received the following:

Correspondence of the Cour. & Enquirer. KEY WEST, Nov. 16, 1843.

At the November term of the Supreme Court for the Southern District of Florida, eight negroes were indicted for murder and robbery. They are the same who fled from St. Augustine some time past with a sail boat. They went to Biscaine, cape Florida, where they remained some time during which they entered the house of one Goeren, and in the presence of two children, the one 10 and the other 6 years old, took whatever they found and wanted and then went away. Mr. Geeren, on his return, learning what had transpired Subsequently to the murder, the ne- took his gun and pursued the negroes, and groes were seen going from the cape to soon after, the children heard the reports the Miami. On the 3d of October a fish- of guns. Mr. Geeren was afterwards ing smack arrived at Key West, direct found dead, having been shot. But the from Key Biscayne, the master of which negroes have arrived safely at Nassau .gave information that the negroes, after It is the intention of the authorities here being absent several days, had returned to have them demanded of the British and when he left, were at the old light- Government as fugitives from justice .--The above detailed facts, I believe are the

from legalized American Piracy, and that On the same day a small schooner ar- in helping themselves to "a boat" and to

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY, OB 1 OF MICHGAN.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE MEET-

The friends of Temperance throughout next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

er of life, with which to infuse ardent spirits into the community.

Editors of papers throughout the State will confer a favor upon themselves and friends of Temperance by noticing the above meeting.

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

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Michigan at the same place on the 9th of January. T. FOSTER, Sec'y.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 10, 1843.

LIBERTY CONVENTION. Immediately after the termination of business by the State Anti-Slavery Society at its approaching Annual Meeting, at Adrian in January next, a Liberty Convention for the State will be held, for the transaction of all such matters, as may appertain to the Liberty Party, and be taken up by the Convention. Presidential electors will then be selected, unless the Convention shall postpone their nomination to some future occasion. Each county will be entitled to a representation double to that it possesses in the State House of Renresentatives. By order of Central State Com-

CHAS. H. STEWART, Chairman.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

Petitions are in circulation in differen parts of this State praying the Legislature to take the requisite action for such an amendment of the State Constitution as will remove the political disabilities of the colored freemen of this State. The Executive Committee of the State Anti-Slavery Society are desirous that the subject should be rightly apprehended by those who are to act upon it, and they therefore forward a copy of this paper to each member of the Legislature, and respectfully request their attention to the following considerations:

who are not "white" from voting or holding any office. Under this provision. descendants of Africans, although natives of this republic, or even of this State, are excluded from all political power.

2. The right of suffrage, or, in other words, the right of having a voice in determining what the laws shall be, and by whom they shall be executed is a natural right, existing with each man, antecedent to all constitutions. We need not argue this point with the present Legislature. We understand the principle advocated by the Democratic Party to be that every man, of full age, unconvicted of crime, permanently a resident of the soil, and owing allegiance to no foreign power, ought to have equal political power with his fellow-citizens in making and executing the laws. This position plainly embraces the case of the colored population of this State. We think it will be conceded that their natural right to the elective franchise is not inferior to that of the several legislators to whose justice they appeal.

3. It is a fundamental principle of our national code, that all men are born equal, and have, therefore equal political rights. In other nations, the fact that a man is the son of a king, a lord, or a peasant makes a difference in his political rights. These rights are made to depend on pa. rentage, thus creating a permanent and odious aristocracy. Our State Constitution proceeds upon the same unjust principle, when it excludes an entire class from all political power simply because their ancestors, at some remote period,

were born in Africa. 4. The spirit of the age is fast doing away the factitious distinctions of birth and thus in all parts of the civilized world extending and carrying out the Demo cratic principle of man's equality. In the British West Indies, in Mexico, and the republican States of South America, where the population is composd of three different races of men, all political distinctions on account of original descent have been abolished with the happiest ef-

5. Colored citizens of this State are taxed without their consent. They have no representation in the Legislature. They year to year, without having the least whom such service or labor may be due.

power in voting the amount to be raised, or ceeds of their industry shall be appropriated. Our fathers considered such a provision unjust. They resisted it. They contended that taxation and represenation should accompany each other. Were the members of this present Legislature to be it also? Should they not, then, be as be to ask it for themselves?

6. That the extension of the right of out by scores, and give Adrian a cold wa- granting them their acknowledged rights. ter sweat, and obtain a drain of the elix- The adjoining State of Rhode Island has adopted the same liberal policy into its recent Constitution; and in the State of New York, colored freeholders for some fled."-Stroud's Sketch, p. 165. years have exercised the elective franchise, with the most favorable results.

7. While the claim of the colored population to the right of suffrage will be generally conceded as a matter of justice, objections will be raised by some that they are destitute of that intelligence, enter-State Anti-slavery Society will be held prize, and moral principle that every voat Adrian, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, im- ter should possess. To this it is sufficient mediately after the adjournment of the to reply that our Constitution and laws State Temperance Society, which meets make no difference in the political rights of men on account of their intellectual capacity or moral character, and the colored people should not be subjected to a test which our white citizens cannot bear. The most ignorant, debased, and indolent white men exercise at the polls as much political power as the most intellectual and elevated. While, therefore, the vilest of the white population are voters, should all the colored people be disfranchished?

The members of the legislature are well aware of the prejudice which prevails in community against that class of people, by which they are debarred from the learned professions, from most me- as such with such privileges," and that they chanical trades, from all offices of profit were permitted to act merely, by sufferance, or honor, and in many of the free States, But it has well been asked "if Congress can they are plundered of their property on confer a power on persons by mere connimany occasions almost without the possi- vance or toleration, which they cannot by dibility of legal redress. Of course, it can- rect legislation? Certainly they cannot. This not be expected that they should, as a class be wealthy. The same prejudice also cuts them off to a great extent, from Judge to establish his claim. The act of Conthe facilities for education possessed by the whites. Yet in our acquaintance in the interior of the State, almost every colored man can read and write. Many of them are landholders, and some of them ed it has "clearly" the right to do-"prohibit substantial farmers.

cious statesman take towards them? right They are with us, and a portion of them will remain with us, whatever may be our legislation. This being the fact, is it wise, is it judicious to withhold from them United States, who alone have any right to a right which is justly their due-one which every freeman prizes-and thus essen their feelings of self respect, desdegraded and corrupt from year to year, so that they will contaminate the morals of all with whom they come in contact? Is it not true that a deprivation of the right of suffrage operates upon a community, and upon their own feelings as a brand of infamy-a stigma of reproach?-Would not its removal have a benign and upon our whole population, by identifying their interests with our institutions:-obliterating the unwise prejudices which have tended to their degradation, and exciting in them a generous ambition to be virtuous, intelligent and useful citizens?

Lastly, it is hoped the Legislature will It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly pear in mind, that we merely ask the privilege of submitting the question directly currence of two successive legislatures .-

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Petitions are in circulation in this State praying the Legislature to enact a law for the further protection of Personal Liberty, prohibiting under suitable penalties, any judge or magistrate acting under the authority of this State, from taking cognizance of claims for fugitive slaves under the third section of the act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793, and also prohibiting any sheriff, jailor, or other officer or citizen of this State from seizing, detainslave, or aiding in transporting any person so claimed from this State.

As the object of this petition may not be rightly apprehended by all, we will endeavor to make it plain in as few words as possi-

persons owing service or labor, is familiar to every one. It declares that such persons, escaping into other States, shall not be disare required to pay state, county, town- charged by any law or regulation therein, but ship, highway and school taxes, from shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to

On this section was based the Act of Conletermining the manner in which the pro- gress of Feb. 22, 1793, which provides as

United States, or in either of the territories on the north-west or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the states or territories, the perdisfranchised, and placed in the political due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empow relation of the colored population, would ered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor they not complain of injustice, and resist and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States. ready to do justice to others, as they would residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of suffrage to the colored population would such judge or magistrate, either by oral testhe State will bear in mind that the an- not be attended with any injurious effects, timony or affidavit taken before and certified nual meeting of the State Temperance is evident from the practice of those New by a magistrate of any such territory, that Society will be held at Adrian on the England States which have adopted it .- the person so seized or arrested, doth, under Second Tuesday, [9th day] of January In Massachusetts, the colored citizens the laws of the state or territory from which have been voters for fifty years; and in he or she fled, owe service or labor to the Teototalers of every name, let us turn no instance has any evil resulted from person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the state of territory from which he or she This Act of Congress was the paramount

rule of action respecting fugitive slaves for about fifty years, until a new construction was put upon some portions of it by the decision of the Supreme Court, in the slave case between Pennsylvania and Maryland, in February, 1842. The Court, through Judge Story, declared,

1. "That no State law can be permitted to egulate, qualify, control or restrain the unqualified right of ownership in slaves. Th owner has in every State, all the rights conerred by the local laws of his own State .-States cannot legislate in aid of, or against

the rights of the slaveholder.

2. The power exercised by State magis rates, under the laws of 1795, was only by sufferance. Congress had no power to vest State officers, as such, with such privileges .-The States might, clearly, prohibit the magistrates from any interference in the

If the decision of the Supreme Court or these two points be correct, and it ought to be, for there is no appeal from its decision, it follows that State Magistrates have no authority to act for the return of fugitive slaves in any case. The Court say that the "States cannot legislate in aid of, or against the rights of the master," and then go on to affirm that "Congress had no power to vest State officers corresponds with the opinion of Judge Taney,

" The master must go before the U. States, gress gave no power to issue a warrant to se-

Hence what is now asked of the Legislature is, to do what the Supreme Court has declartheir magistrates from any interference in the case." The Supreme Court have decided 8. But suppose an examination of their that Slavery is properly a local, a municipal resent condition should show the white institution, but by stipulation, slaveholders population to be as degraded, vicious and have a right "to catch their fugitives in the indolent as their bitterest enemy could free States, and take them back. The Legwish, what course would a wise and judi- islature are not asked to interfere with the they are asked to prohibit our own citizens from "any interference," in the case. Let the pretended owner and the assumed slave settle their difficulties before the authorities of the

decide in the premises. That this course should be enforced by the authorities of the States, is further apparent troy all ambition to attain respectability from the opinion of Judge Wayne, one of the in society, and thereby render them more Supreme Judges. On this occasion he said "The removal of a slave from a State with out legal proof of the claim to him, is an of fence properly punishable. In the Free States where the presumption was in favor freedom, the master might seize, but could not remove, without suitably establishing his claim, and States might punish the offence of

This decision of the Supreme Court has been understood throughout the country as favorable effect upon their condition, and here stated, and Massachusetts and more recently Vermont, have passed laws in conform ity with it. The Act of the latter State was passed almost unanimously, the vote in the House being 168 for it, and only five against it. It reads as follows.

No. 15 .- AN ACT, FOR THE PROTECTION OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

of the State of Vermont, as follows: SEC. 1. No court of record in this State

nor any judge thereof, no justice of the peace to the people. No amendment can be nor other magistrate, acting under the authmade to the Constitution without the con- ority of this State, shall hereafter take cognization of, or grant any certificate, warran or other process, in any case arising under All we ask is, that they will permit us to section three of an act of congress, passed bring this question before the people, as Febuary twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninesoon as may be, for their definite action ty-three, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' to any person claiming any other person as a fugitive slave, in this

SEC. 2. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bailiff, constable, jailer, or other officer of arrest, or detain, or aid in the seizure, arrest or detention, or imprisonment in any jail or other building, belonging to this State, or to any county, town, city, or person therein, o any person for the reason that he is or may be

aimed as a fugitive slave. SEC. 3. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bail ff, constable, or other officer or citizen of this State, shall transport, or remove, or aid assist in the transportation or removal ing, or imprisoning any person claimed as a of any fugit ve slave or any person claimed as such, from any place in this State to any other place within or without 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 penalties provided in section five of this

SEC. 5. Any judge of any court of record in this State, any justice of the peace or other magistrate, any sheriff, deputy sheriff, high bailiff, constable, or jailer, or any citizen this State, who shall offend against the

three of the act of Congress aforesaid, shall court, admire the wise discretion he has forfeit a sum not exceeding one thousand dol-lars, to the use of the State, to be recovered upon information or indictment, or be imprisoned in the States Prison not exceeding five

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

the right of trial by jury,' approved October 29th, 1840 is repealed

Approved Nov. 1, 1843. A similar act is needed in Michigan for the same reasons it is in Vermont. It is needed for the protection of our free colored citizens from the unjust claims of kidnappers and slave ion of a justice of the peace. The Supreme Court, by their decision, have prohibited the States from throwing around their citizens the shield of a jury trial, and have declared the whole jurisdiction over the subject to be vested in Congress. With them let the responsibility rest, and let their acts be carried out by their own officers.

JOHN KADING.

The Signal of Liberty at Ann Arbor, and the Michigan Expositor, at Adrian, cast severe, and, we think, unjust censure on the sentence passed by Judge WITH-ERELL, on John Kading, a colored man, who was tried at the late term of the District Court for the county of Washtenaw, on an indictment for burglary, housebreaking in the day time, and larceny .-He was acquitted on the two first counts simply because it was not proved, beyond a doubt, whether he broke in and stole the goods in the day or in the night time .-He was convicted on the third count, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison. Of the fact that he the goods of a poor widow, there was no doubt. The goods actually found to his possession were of little value, but the never recovered.

Kading was arrested by Judge Thompson and another gentleman in the very act of committing another burglary a night or two after, in the village of Ann Arbor; the jury did not agree, in consequence of for this. uncertainty as to identity of property.

When arrested, Kading had in his pos ession several large dirk knives evidently to be used if detected in the commission of his crimes. Several other burglaries were shortly after committed in Ann Arbor, but whether rightly chargeable to him or not, is of no consequence. He had justly merited the punishment he received. The law holds the dwelling house of the citizen peculiarly sacred, and the felonious invasion of it is made punishable by the law with a heavy penalty; and in some counties, and in some of the States, urglary is punished with death; breaking into and stealing from a dwelling house at any time, is not far removed from it.

The editors of the Signal and Expositor, were evidently misinformed as to the facts in Kading's case. There are now many white, as well as colored men in the State Prison under sentence for as long a term as Kading is, for the stealing of a far less amount of property. The degree of guilt does not depend upon the circumstances under which it was taken.

If a starving wretch steals a little food for himself and his children, something may be said in mitigation of the punishment; but what can be said in favor of a healthy, robust man, no matter what color, without a dependant family, who traverses the country with no other view than to rob and plunder whenever there is an opportunity, who, at the hour of night reaks into the dwelling of the unprotected widow, armed with dirks, robs her of what they can carry away, and wantonly scatters the remainder? Yet this was substantially John Kading's case! When the dwelling of the citizen is not safe from the visitation of the midnight robber, is it right that aggression should be invited by misplaced lenity to the guilty.

Mercy to the guilty, is cruelty to the innocent. The allegation that the color of an offender makes a difference in the punishment, is equally unfounded. White men are generally punished with full as much severity, if not more, than colored men; for they have generally better education and better know the law and their duty to society.

In this city there are large numbers of colored people, who, by their good conduct have merited and obtained the respect and good will of all our citizens .-In former years, several blacks have been sentenced by our courts to the State Prison,-but probably not more in proportion to their numbers than white men.

At the late term of the District Court, them. out of thirty or torty new indictments, but one was against a colored man, and he is to plunder, was caught in the act, and has been convicted of the offence and properly punished.

It is but justice to Judge WITHERELI to say, that those who have been observers of his judicial conduct, and know the circumstances under which he has passed exhibited in graduating punishment to the several degrees of crime. We hope the papers alluded to will do justice to Judge W. by giving their readers the facts of Kading's case which we have stated .-Free Press.

We insert the preceding at length, that our readers may have both sides. As we do not wish to have any controversy on SEC. 6. An act entitled 'an act to extend the subject, we will dismiss it as briefly SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from its was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor five years for stealing the value of fifty cents. This we thought very severe, and disproportioned to the punishment of other crimes, and in saving this we merely expressed the sentiment in holders. The Liberty for life of our citizens this community. We could account for ought not to be dependant on the mere no- the severity of the sentence only by supposing that the culprit is to suffer two years for his crime, and three more for his color. But it appears that the Judge. or some one in his behalf, has given another explanation in the Free Press, which removes the necessity of our supposition.

We admit that this colored man had in ue of fifty cents, and that he was an able the preceding explanation, he was punshed for several other crimes, which were all included in this sentence

house. This breaking in was not proved. He was indicted for it, but was acquitted tion, is to be built; and for that purpose, a house, or known to enter or leave it .-Yet it seems this crime, of which the jury acquitted him, was reckoned in his sentence, and had something to do with his term of imprisonment.

committed at Dixborough, in which case the street. So it seems he was sentenced

4. It is said he was tried for a burglary

5. The next additional crime is that he had several large dirk knives in his possession when arrested. But it does not appear that he used these knives, that he citizen, Robert L. Stevens, under whose imuse them. Consequently he must have out. Mr. Corwin, the celebrated dock build been punished for having them in posses- er, is intrusted with the construction of the man, it is equally that of those of the law sion! We would enquire if it is criminal for a freeman to carry as many knives as

6. His sixth additional crime was, that 'several other burglaries were committed mirable! Why not say that several more were committed in Pontiac and Detroit death shall be kept strictly private.- N. Y. about the same time, and punish him for all? But the writer says, "whether rightly chargeable to him is of no consequence. If so, why mention them in extenuation of his sentence, except to carry the impression that he was guilty of them?

But the writer assures us that

"There are now many white, as well as colored men in the State Prison under by the venerable Adams as MURDER! But sentence for as long a term as Kading is, for the stealing of a far less amount of

So far as our State Prison is concerned, we qustion the truth of this statement. We do not believe a man can be found there who is sentenced five years for stealing "far less" than the sum of fifty cents. If it be said that he was sentenced for stealing other property besides that for which the indictment was preferred,& for thority was this done? We are no lawdamental principle in law that no man can be rightfully punished for crime until tried and convicted of it by due course of law. Perhaps we were mistaken. In this case. from the explanation here given, it seems the prisoner was convicted of one offence by the jury, and sentenced for some half a dozen more by the judge. The breaking into the house is especially dwelt upon as constituting a portion of his crime, while he was tried for this very act, and acquitted by the jury, because the alledged fact was not proved! It still appears to us a singular method of dispensing justice.

The statement respecting the paucity of criminals among the colored population is highly to their credit, and is worthy of the attention of those who hate and despise

From one third to one half of the Na-The Secretary reports sundry vessels that are constructing on new principles-the old ones

NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE. The following article is travelling the rounds of the papers. When we first read it, we concluded it was a hoax, invented

by some scheming genius to test the gullibility of the public. We could not believe that the Government would be silly enough to waste three quarters of a million of dollars on such an experiment, in a time of profound peace, when the na- pecting Mr. Clay's agency in the death of tional revenue falls short of the public Cilley, we do not know that Mr. Ciav has expenditures several millions of dollars. as possible. We supposed this colored man But as we have a great number of naval officers living in idleness, and well paid, it is natural they should "search out many inventions." Read the description of this fearful monster, and then remember that it is proposed to raise the funds to pay the

alive at last .- For some months past, many inquiries have been made, and without success, to ascertain the object of the movements toward improvement now going on at Hoboken, a short distance above the ferry notwithstanding what I have said, may landing. Although the intention has been to not be so high as that which many of you keep the whole affair entirely concealed, we make. So deep is my impression of the are gratified at receiving permission to make it known, in general terms, to our readers .his possession stolen property of the val- Government has, for once, undertaken thoroughly to test a new invention without waitbodied man, and therefore did not steal ing for private enterprise to reduce it to an from necessity. But it would seem from every day affair. If nothing occurs to pre vent, the citizens of New York will soon be presented with a means of defence for their harbor, which, being complete within itself will render almost useless the present lines of 1. It is said he broke into a dwelling forts. One of the steam butteries, of which we gave a description at the time of its invenby the jury. He was never seen in the basin, or coffer dam, is now being constructed at Hoboken, the interior of which is to be 300 by 130 feet.

In this basin is to be built a ball and bomb proof steam floating battery, about 60 feet that impression. But that impression is wide by 200 feet long, propelled on the screw plan, and capable of being governed with all 2. It is said the amount of goods stolen the ease of a steamboar, while its great speed broke into the dwelling house, and stole from this house by somebody was much will not be the least of its good qualities. It larger, and as fifty cents worth of them is its peculiar construction, more than strength were found on him, he was sentenced for of build, which will render it impervious alike stealing all the rest. This is implied in to cannon ball and bomb shell; the rapidity of the shoemaker, or the tailor, or the houseamount stolen was much larger, and was the apology above made. Is this law, or its movements will enable the commander to wright, or mason, or any mechanical protake advantage of any desirable position in fession. I consider it not superior to the action. The armanent will be heavy; but profession of the healing art, destined to 3. It is said that Kading was arrested the light draught of water will enable it to alleviate and remove the physical evils by Judge Thompson in the very act of approach any desirable point without difficulcommitting burglary. We are assured ty or danger. When finished, the coffer dam this is a mistake. He was arrested on will be dug away, and this thing of life will ne was also tried for another burglary suspicion, while standing or walking in move out of its dock, not showing the least meaus whereby it moves, and without a single person being seen about it, while, in reality, a powerful steam engine is at work within, and hundreds of persons are safely in Dixboro, and acquitted by the jury: yet concealed there, ready to deal out death and this crime also was taken into account destruction upon an enemy alongside, or miles

The cost of perfecting this fearful engine of war will probably exceed three quarters of a million of dollars. The whole undertaking has been planned by our distinguished fellow attempted to use them, or threatened to mediate superintendence it is being carried e perfected, and placed on board by means of a circular railway surrounding the dam. The vessel will be completed in two or three years; in Ann Arbor shortly after." Most ad- and, in the mean time, it is intended that the mode of constructing this powerful engine of

DUELLING.

Last week we quoted from the Advertise an apology for Mr. Clay's ducis, because other great men had been duellists. The State Journal, in its anxiety to defend Mr. Clay, attempts to show that duelling in Mr. Clay was a very venial, pardonable offence, although in the case of Wise, it was justly denounced read the article.

"Mr. Clay has given the best evidence that he heartily condenins the practice of duelling. He advocated and voted for the law making it a high crime in the District of Columbia-In the article we quote from the Signal endorses the false insinuation of H. A. Wise especting Mr. Clay's connection with the Cilley duel. Is the testimony of J. Q. Adams, who was in Washington at the time, en titled to no weight? He has repeatedly charged Wise with the crime of murder, for his connection with that wicked affair. Wise writhing under the imputation, seeks to imwhich he was tried, we ask by what au- plicate Henry Clay, who did what he could to prevent the duel, and the Signal endorses Wise. It is an easy matter for Northern vers, but we supposed that it was a fun- men to condemn duelling, very cheap withal when fighting would only subject them to re proach and contempt. But is it not true, tha our state of mind respecting particular acts and practices, depends very much upon the moral atmosphere of the society in which we have always lived? This view was very forcibly stated by Mr. Clay in his remarks upon the bill to punish duelling in the District, and he advocated the bill on the ground that it was adapted to change public opinion on dueling at the South.

It is utterly false to call Mr. Clay "a due! ist now in heart, feeling and practice." have good reasons for the belief that "in heart. feeling and practice," he is utterly opposed to duelling: that if he has ever been a duellist he is not one now. We can very well conceive that a young man who is not a duellist but at heart opposed to duelling, may, when iving in a community where a false public opinion upholds duelling, be led into a duel Such a man wants moral courage, but he is not deprayed."

Thus, the Journal argues that Mr. Clay, in fighting his first duels, showed a want "moral courage," but not "depravity! We suspect Mr. Clay will scarcely thank the Journal for such an apology. Mr. Clay's duels a resident of Canada but crossed the river tional Revenue is now laid out on the Navy. are not merely the result of youthful indishis mature years, when he was Secretary of made over, and the following new ones on State, for words spoken in debate; and he the stocks: the Vermont and Virginia, 90 was the challenger. It is but three or four guns each, at Boston; the Alabama, 90 guns, years since the whole country was alarmed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; the New with the rumors of an intended duel between York, 90 guns, at Norfolk; the Santa frigate, him and another Senator. We heard noth provisions of this act, by acting directly or circumstances under which he has passed 52 guns, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and ing of any conscientious scruples of Mr. Clay or understanding with the leaders of that the frigate Sabine, 52 guns, at New York.

time, and had had ample opportunities for reflection. But is duelling a mere indiscretion? Is it not considered by the best legal authorities as MURDER? And would not the Whier candidate for the Presidency be sent to our State Prison for a period not exceeding twenty years, should he fight a duel in Michigan? The Journal canot deny this, but in order to defend the man, it palliates his crime. As to the truth of the statements of Mr. Wise resever denied it.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

When Mr. Adams was in Cincinnati. he was received by the Bar with a complientary address. This was the only occasion during his tour in which his legal brethren addressed him. Mr. A. replied expense of it by a tax on Tea and Coffee! at considerable length, and took occasion MAGNIFICENT UNDERTAKING-Government to express his opinion of the profession in the following terms:

"Brethren of the Profession of the Law Perhaps my estimation of the profession. natural equality of mankind, and of the fundamental rights which that natural equality confers upon every human being that I have been accustomed, and have accustomed myself, to transfer that principle of equality to all the professions of men-the honest profession adopted by men in the great and various pursuits of

It is common to say that the profession of the Law is the highest, most honorable. and most dignified, that can be exercised by man. Possibly some of you may think so. It is possible that you may have entered upon the profession with not mine. I do believe that the liberties of a country depend more upon the members of the bar than upon any profession common to man. Yet I do not consider it, in point of importance, beyond that of of the human race, far less do I consider it superior to that profession which connects man with the future and with God.

Perhaps some among you entertain the opinion that this profession alone may have the same claims to honor and dignity. Brethren, my opinion upon that subject is, that the profession of Divinity stands upon the same foundation as the profession of the law. The professors of both are bound by the laws of nature and of God, to pass lives of purity and of innocence, doing all the good they can to their fellow-creatures on earth. And if it is the privilege of the professors of Divinity to stand as mediators between God and dams and piers. Machine shops of brick will to maintain at all hazards every individbe constructed alongside of the dam, where ual right conferred upon man by Nature all the requisite machinery for the vesse, will and God. I would say, therefore, that we ought to refer the whole question of the relative dignity and importance of professions and trades, to that sacred principle of natural equality, which is the law of nature between man and man."

OUR POSITION.

It is alledged by the Whigs and Whig papers of this State, and has been for the ast two years, that the Signal of Liberty is Locofoco in its character—that it sustains Locofocoism—that it is an ally of Locofocoism-that the editors act in concert with the Locofoco leaders-that the doctrines of the Signal are nothing but Locofocoism in disguise-that it will eventually come out Locofoco in its character-that it has Locofoco editors, one or both of whom vote the ticket of that party -and about fifty other variations of the same charge. The Daily Advertiser reterates the silly falsehood almost as often as it mentions the Signal or Political Abolition, and seems to calculate that people will believe the calumny, merely because it is often repeated.

We have been the less forward in repelling this slander, because we trusted that our paper, where it was read, would speak for itself, and commend itself to the judgment of every reader. Nor have we been mistaken in this expectation .-Only two individuals, so far as we know, have discontinued the Signal on account of its favoring Locofocoism, and both of these, we are informed, are voting Whigs. One of these, we are assured, is an intelligent and respectable gentleman .-We will be much obliged to that gentleman if he will forward to us for publication, a statement of the evidence he has for believing that the Signal supports Locofocoism by uphoiding that party or any of its candidates, the proof to be deived from the columns of the Signal, and specifically quoted and referred to. But as this gentleman may decline, we make this offer to the universal Whig party of Michigan. We call upon them, editors, publishers, politicians, essayists, or whatcretion. He shot twice at John Randolph in ever may be their vocation, to show, if they can, by quotations from the Signal specifically quoting each article and the paper containing it, that the Signal of Liberty sanctions the Democratic party, or recommends its candidates to public support, or lfas any alliance, connection,

prove them when denied, or cease making them; and we now offer, if they can Licking; and in its progress was amended make out their case, to publish the proof at length in the Signal, provided the arsonable length, and over their own signa-

What say you, gentlemen? You wish What say you, gentlemen! You wish will not,) the Legislature will then be to have your charges believed. Here we enabled to enter upon the general work for drunkenness, or the immediate effects of offer to spread the best evidence of their of retrenchment under favorable auspidrinking ardent spirit—insubordination in its truth you can produce before several that the Houses will disagree as to immathousand readers. Will you adduce that terial details, and then the parties will and the whole moral and physical condition proof, or will you continue to repeat, blame each other for the failure of the and character of the men will be improved .without proof, all egations that are absolutely false?

THE STATES.

MAINE.

In the vacant Districts of this State, two whigs were elected to Congress, and two Districts remain unrepresented. All the members from this State now vote against Gags. The former Gag men have been left at home! a lesson to politicians, that honesty and justice are the best policy.

In many places the pro-slavery parties have been driven into a union against Liberty. The Standard says:-

"We are informed by a correspondent that the Amalgamation ticket for representative has finally been successful in the New Sharon District, by five votes more than were necessary to a choice!

Loco-Whig. Liberty. New Sharon, 100 Industry, New Vineyard, 42 40 168 191

IP See the result of three year's work. in those towns, and then say if the Liber ty Party cannot succeed; -- say if the people of Maine cannot be induced to make Liberty the controlling element iu their politics. Look at the example of that district-its fidelity, its perseverance; and remember the same results can be obtained in other towns. How?-By giving the people information. Let New Sharon have. Although the friends of liberty there were not totally triumphant this year, no discerning man can mistake the future."

The following petition is in circulation in this State:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine:

The undersigned inhabitants of the town of - respectfully petition that a law be enacted, prohibiting the employ. ment of all state courts, state offices, jails, or other public property, for the recovery of persons claimed as slaves.

Also that your honorable bodies would take all lawful measures to secure such an amendment of the Constitution of the United States as will exclude the prininstrument.

RHODE ISLAND.

The eighth annual meeting of the R. I. Anti-Slavery Society was held in Providence, on the 8th. 8th and 10th of November. We find a reports of the proceedings in a recent number of the Liberator, from which we infer that the discussions were animated and interesting, and the positions maintained quite as ultra as even the Herald of Freedom could desire. Mr. Rogers introduced the following finally acted upon:

4. Resolved That the only consistent position that can be taken against slavery, in this country, is the frank and stern position that the Constitution of the United States ought immediately to be abolished, and the Union disolved.

5. Resolved, That the Liberty party, so called, in failing to take such a position, and in seeking political power in a slaveholding Union, and under a pro-slavery Constitution, shows itself grossly inconsistent to its antislavery professions, and ought not to be recognized or fellowshipped as a portion of the anti-slavery movement."

It was well for the consistency of the meeting that these foolish resolutions received the go-by: subsequent to their introduction a resolution was passed unanimous'y, recommending political-action aboiltionists to circulate it to propose an alteration in the Constitution of the United States, to the effect that no State should tolerate slavery within its limits, &c. Of course, they would not recommend others to do what they believed would render them unworthy of recognition as anti-slavery men-would they?

The above resolutions, it should be borne in mind, originnated with that class of abolitionists who have recently received such warm commendation from the Whig press. By the former the Liberty Party is condemned bethis united opposition, and yet show the world that the Constitution is something different from a pro-slavery document, and that the Union can exist without being cemented by the blood of the slave .- Ch. Freeman.

OHIO.

The Legislature commenced their session with an effort to reduce their own pay, in which laudable undertaking it is doubtful whether they will succeed. The Liberty Herald says:

"We learn that the only business of was the passage of a bill through the \$3,000 for the recovery of the trunk.

party, or any portion of it. Those who House, by a vote of 63 to 8, for reducing make these charges are bound in honor to the pay of Members of the Legislature to \$2,00 per day. The subject was brought the navy as follows: forward, we believe, by Mr. Duncan, of ticle be written in good language, of rea- be protracted beyond that term. But the human system, is a truth believed to be this amendment does not appear to have been sustained by the House. If the bill intelligent physiologists. Its evil influences passes the Senate, (as we apprehend it passes the Senate, (as we apprehend it passes the Senate, the senate of th will not,) the Legislature will then be ical condition of man. A large proportion of

that the eight negatives in the House were all democrats, and that the only opposition to the bill was from that side."

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following was the Liberty vote in this State, according to the Spirit of Liberty. Only seven counties had tickets in the field.

Mercer,	647
Washington,	410
Alleghany,	376
Beaver,	379
Indiana,	161
Bradford,	112
Erie,	86
(1)	0.000
Total,	2,066

This table is taken from the official returns. The vote in these counties, in 1840, was less than 100, and in 1840 did not amount to more than one third \$20,000,000: the expenditures \$25,000,000. of our vote this year.

Next year, says the Spirit of Liberty, we hope to multiply by 10. The number of Anti-Slavery men in the State is | Gag Rule. They call themselves Demolarge, but the greater portion of them crats! have not yet united with the Liberty

Or the first page will be found an eloquent and interesting essay on Slavery by Cassius M.Clay of Kentucky, a slaveholder. Its general sentiments will be approved. But his proposition to buy up the slaves of masters will meet with little favor. We are not aware that slaves, when emancipated, have been purthem hear both sides,' as the people of chasee by any government, save in case of the British West India slaves. Some twelve millions more living under the same government, have been set free without compensation to the masters.

> Mr. Clay relies principally on individual voluntary emancipations for the ex- a separate day, and thereupon, after passing tinction of Slavery. His anticipations in this respect are not supported by the experience of the past. Emancipatton has taken place in perhaps fifty States and Nations, and in every case, so far as we know, it has been done by law. We trust Mr. Clay will see his error in this respect and will yet say, with General Washing-

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which the abolition of slavery the Michigan boundary. Various other mis. now it is a bed fit for a princess to repose can be effected, and that is by legislative ciples of slave representation from that authority, and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting."

Under the head of 'Meddling with the South,' the Philadelphia Courier quotes John Quincy Adams as saying-With regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I regard it as a violation of republican principles to enact laws at the petition of one people which are to operate upon another people against their consent,'-and triumphantly asks, resolutions, which were discussed, but not What will the mad-cap abolitionists say to this?' What mad-caps of any party may say, we cannot tell-but thinking men of all parties will be likely to say, If it is wrong for one people to enact laws to operate upon another people against their consent, then ought the slavelaws to be instantly abrogated, for the slaves, upon whom they operate most oppressively, have never given their consent to them.' This conclusion follows, necessarily, from Mr. Adams' proposition.

The Courier is rather unfortunate in quoting Mr. Adams as opposed to 'meddling with the South, as it terms the discussion of slavery by northern men-for there is no greater anti-slavery agitator in the land than the venerable Ex-President. He wars against it almost without a petition to the R. I. Legislature, praying intermission, and denounces it with the most unsparing severity .- Christian Free-

TEMPERANCE. - We mentioned that on Friday evening, some seven hundred persons took the Temperance pledge, at the French Catholic Church in this city. We learn that on the succeeding day, this number already so large, was increased to about nine hundred. We are told that the number who have taken the pledge. cause it does not go for the dissolution of the at this single church during the past year, Union-by the latter, because it does not go is about eleven hundred. Few churches for Henry Clay. We think it will survive of any denomination, in this country, we apprehend, can show such a goodly array .- Det. Adv.

The eastern papers contain full without a solitary exception, voted for a marked by the wheels of the cars.—Cin. Gaparticulars respecting the robbery of the slaveholding Speaker-Adams, Giddings, zette. iron trunk of Pomeroy & Co's Express, and all! They did this, too, merely to from the deck of a steamboat, on its pass- sustain their party, for there was not the age from Albany to New York. It con- smallest hope of the election of Mr. White. for sales of Internal Improvement lands at tained about \$45,000 in cash, and notes (FHence every one can see how much the State Land Office at Marshall, up to the and drafts to the amount of \$300,000 anti-slavery the Whig party are, and how 50th of November last, amounted to \$61,941,more. It was lost through the sheer carelessness of the person who had it in charge. importance the first week of the session, Pomeroy & Co. has offered a reward of eyes?

The Secretary of the Navy recom- committees, and are thus enabled to promends a modification of the spirit ration in vide for the safety of the peculiar institu-

"I respectfully suggest a modification of the ces. The difficulty will be likely to be, various forms. In abolishing the spirit ration, measure. It is due to the whigs to say, I therefore cannot too strongly recommen that no spirits be allowed in the rations of those who enlist in future, and that the right of commuting the spirit ration for money continued to those already enlisted.

The Secretary of War proposes that a small sum out of the Treasury, be allowed to the professors of civil and military engineering of the West Point Academy, to pay their expenses while travelling about the coun try to inspect the roads, bridges, locks, &c. &c; and these travels are to be undertaken so that the cadets may be better intsructed. Such a lieu on the Treasury would be vastly convenient to the professors, no doubt!

The Tribune has a summary of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, by which it appears that the Government was in debt about \$4,000,000 when Van Buren's administration expired, and it has now increased to twenty-five millions! The receipts for the fiscal year of 1842 were a little short of

Messrs. Burke, Norris and Reading, o New Hampshire, were the only New England members of Congress who voted for the

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 29, 1843. The weather has been moderate for the last two weeks, with abundance of rain, and the roads have been nearly impassable on account of the mud. But they are now freezing solid again. Pork comes in more plentifully. It sells for 21 to 31 cents per pound. Wheat is worth 621

CONGRESSIONAL

The proceedings of the second week of the session are not of great interest. Both Houses adjourned three days, on account of the death of three members, who have died since the last session. Each death was announced on appropriate resolutions, they immediately adwell enough for a pretence to fritter away the

In the Senate, Mr. Woodbrige presented a petition from Eugene Smith, an officer in the Florida war, for an increase of pension.

cellaneous matters were transacted, when Mr. Colquitt, of Georgia, announced the death of "it was a manufactured coquette, done in Mr. Millen, Representative from that State, silk and mahogany, changable as the and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Hunt submitted an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no person, once President, shall be again eligi-

Mr. Hughes, of Missouri, gave notice of a bill to organize the Oregon territory, to establish military posts from Fort Leavenworth to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Frick, moved to print the President's message in German and French. which after some discusssion, was lost.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, then asked leave to offer a resolution, to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means, to ed by ayes 77, noes 107.

The reference of the general ticket seats to the Committee on elections, was then discussed. Mr. Jamieson, of Missouri, opposed it at much length, and with great zeal, contending that the subject ought not to be referred to any committee. No question was taken.

Mr. King, of Massachusetts, presented memorial against the annexation of Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Adams, presented a memorial from New York, wishing to be absolved from objected to, and the House adjourned.

the duties on imports in accordance with and not them, if they thought so .- Argus.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Woodbury, calling on the Secretary of been made of a way of hardening wood, so as Treasury to report the value of imports to give it almost the compactness of iron .and exports for the year preceding the 1st This it is said, is done by exhausting the air of October, 1843, distinguishing the free from the wood by an air pump and then satfrom the others, &c.

We have already mentioned that every Whig in the House of Representatives much reliance can be placed on antislavery Whigs. Will people never open their

Slave-holding Speakers appoint the

tion. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs we believe, has four out of five from the Slave States. Also on Naval Affairs, four out of five are from the Slave States. In the House, the Committees on the same subjects, and also on Indian Affairs, have each a slaveholding chairman. Thus the slaveholders can keep the military, naval, aud Indian departments under their own control.

Expensive Head Dress .- Some of our rea ders may be curious to know the composition and estimated value of the crown of Victoria. Queen of England. The crown itself weighs about three pounds, and is composed of hoops of silver, enclosing a cap of blue velvet .-These hoops are studded with precious stones; and upon the crown is a ball set also with precious stones, and sumounted with brilliants in the form of a Maltese cross. The rim is flowered with Maltese crosses and the fleurs de lis. In the centre of the large Maltese cross, is a splendid sapphire, and in front is the immense ruby once worn by Edward the Black Prince. Numerous other precious stones; rubies, pearls, and emeralds are intermingled with these gems down to the rim, which is formed of ermine. The following is its estimated value:

20 dismonds around the circle, £1500 at each, £50,000 2 large centre diamonds £200 each, 54 smaller diamonds, at the angle of the tormer 4 crosses, each composed of 25

diamonds. 4 large diamonds on the tors of the crosses, 40,000 17 diamonds contained in the fleurs de lis, 18 do smaller do do,

Pearls, diamonds, &c, on the arches and crosses, 141 diamonds on the mound, 26 do on the upper cross, 2 circles of pearls about the rim,

£112,400 Or half a million of dollars in round numarticle on the commercial value of gems, in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

A SUPERB ARTICLE.—A very curious and superb article was exhibited at the recent Fair of the American Instute, at New York. It was an Ottoman, to all appearances, but on a lady attempting to sit upon it, it flew open, the cushion setjourned. This amount of etiquette seems tled down and it became a superb armed scarcely necessary in a body of men assembled chair. Touching a spring, up flew a on national business, and under pay at three reading desk and a gilded branch for canthousand dollars a day. However, it answers dles, Touching another spring, the reading desk disappeared, and lo! a dressing mirror presented itself, reflecting back the lovely features which looked into it. But rise a moment while we smooth the Mr. Porter introduced his bill relative to cushion. Another spring is touched, and on! As the Brother Jonathan observed wind, and beautiful in every change" .-

Beauties of Public Execution .- The Upper Marlbro' (Md.) Gazette says that there were probably one thousand persons present in that village on Friday last to witness the execution and also to construct a military road and of Negro Daniel, and that in less than two hours after the criminal, was executed onefourth of that number were intoxicated, and behaved in a beastly and disgraceful manner. Some of the spectators were fighting, and cursing and swearing in the most profane manner, while the corps was suspended on the gallows.

DIALOGUE .- "I suppose you are going for inquire into the expediency of reviving our friend Clay, ain't you Michael," said an the Compromise Act. Leave was refus- officer of a Clay club to a working man the other day.

> "Why do you think so," said Mike. "Because he is a farmer," said the Clay man, and is such a friend of laborers."

> "Slave laborers, I suppose you mean," said Mike, "for he has upwards of 50 'sleek, well fed' ones, as he boasted to Mr. Mendenhall." The Clay man had'nt time to continue the conversation!-Free Press.

are strongly urging upon Congress to pass that our Brethren will feel their interest an actauthorizing the issuing from our in the call. mint a gold coin of the value of one dollar. We hope they will do so, and we also hope all responsibility for slavery, which was our legislature will prohibit the circulation of all bank bills of a less denomination In the Senate, Mr. McDuffie gave no- than five dollars. This can be done withtice that he should bring in a bill to re- out any injury to the business of the vive the Compromise Act so as to modify country. It can injure none but banks,

> Important Discovery .- A discovery has urating it with iron and lime in solution .-Wood submitted to this process, has been used for some time on Railroads in England,

> Internal Improvement Lands .- The receipts 31. These lands are a portion of the 500,000 acres received from the General Government under the Distribution act. The above receipts for sale consisting almost entirely of evidence of indebtedness .- Free Press.

"Our banks are overflowing with money heir deposits are heavy and the difficulty of obtaining mercantile securities has induced them to loan freely on stocks. Money on temporary loans is easily procured at 21 a 3 per cent., and those of longer duration S a 8 per cent according to the nature of the se-

The President's Message announces the fact that the Rovenucs of Government the current year, will fall short of the expenses about five millions of dollars! Thus the income from Tariff duties and all other revenues, is about General Intelligence \$18,000,000, while the expenditures have reached \$23,000,000.

> There was an extraordinary arrival, at Cin innati last week-the two masted schooner Dolphin, Capt. Dovle, from Buffalo, N. Y. onded with white fish, and bound for Nev Orleans. She entered the Ohio, via Cleveland, through the Ohio Canal; and is probably the first schooner that has ever floated from the waters of Lake Erie to the Ohio .- Cleveland

honest pursuits, is the right of every man; but that which is derived from advantages which the law gives one over another, legatized robbery .- Amos Kendull Intolerance .- A curate in England recentle

Wealth accumulated by fair competition in

refused to perform the burial service over the body of an unfortunate girl who was killed in a cotton factory, and even to admit the corps within the precincts of the church, because she was at the time of her death, a member of 4,000 the Society of Friends, and had not received

A CALL FROM THE STATE COR. RESPONDING COMMITTEE.

DEAR BRETHREN: - As the time is now at hand for us to petition our State Legislature for redress of grievances; we have 2,000 prepared to send in a State Petition. Therefore we earnestly call upon you to 10,000 commence immediately to hold your pub-500 lic meetings, and collect the names of all 3,000 the colored men (if possible) in the State, 800 and send them in to the Wayne Co. committee at Detroit, to be attached to the form of petition, which is now being draftbers. We take the above from an instructive ed by them. Then come, brethren, let us arouse from our lethargy, for we have a mighty work to perform, which can only be done by our own united action .-We have got to revolutionize public opinion; and how are we to do it! "Give me place on which to stand," said the Syracusan Mathematician, "and with my ever I will move the world." Brethren, we have just that place to stand upon .-There is yet a private & public conscience n the hearts of the Law-makers of this State; upon it we may stand and pour a ourning flood of light over their minds, and revolutionize their thoughts, and thus nove the State within them. For ourelves, and in ourselves, there is a mighty work to be done; an influence to be exerted which can only be done by us. Then let us be ready at the first opening of the Legislature, to cast in our petitions; for upon our own action depends our political

salvation. HENRY JACKSON, W. LAMBERT, of Detroit. RICHARD GORDEN. Wayne Co. M. J. LIGHTFOOT, of Pittsfield. ASHER ARAY. J. W. BROOKS. Wash. Co.

THOMAS FREEMAN, of Ann Aror, Washtenaw County. JEFFERSON FITZGERALD, of York, Washtenaw County.

JOHN SMITH, of Pontiac, Oakland THOMAS JOHNSON, of Monroe, Monroe County.

CALVIN HACKETT, of Jackson Jackson County. A. C. WEST, of Marshall, Calhoun

County SAMUEL DICKERSON, of Lenawee County HENRY POWERS, of Kalamazoo

Kalamazoo County. JOHN SCOTT, of Grand Rapids, Kent County.

State Corresponding Committee N. B. The above committee were apointed at our late State Convention to ppoint public meetings, call future Conventions, and transact public business for the colored citizens of this State, until the Golden Dollar .- Many of the papers next Convention. Therefore we hope

> CONVENTION OF COLORED CITI-ZENS.

The proceedings of said Convention are now eady for circulation. We therefore repectfully 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.

NOTICE.

By request I give the following notice. A Convention of the Bishops and Eldrs the Churches belongng to the three Presbyteries of Detroit, Monroe and Washtenaw, will be holden in my church in this place at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 3d Tuesday of January next, for the purpose of taking measures to employ an Evangelist to labor among the destitute in eastern Michigan.

The brethren will please call at the Saddler's Shop of Elder P. W. Sage, on Congress street, one door west of the Post | Ann Arbor, Aug. 15, 1843.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says: Office, for the purpose of being directed ABBOT & BEECHER. to places of entertainment.

I. M. WEAD. Ypsilanti, Dec. 26, 1843.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty from Dec. 15, to Dec. 30, 1843.

J. S. Fifield \$4, A. H. Greene \$2, H. Case \$2, Rice and Jenkins \$3, E. Calkins \$1, W. Parks \$1, J. Boyd \$3, W. Mills \$3, D. L. Latourette \$2.

\$2, were received some weeks since rom T. T. Gurney, acknowledged as \$1 through a typographical error.

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!

A that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory with in a short time, as the large quantity of woo furnished them by farmers and others the pas season is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one hundred and twenty-fice customers, to whom we have rease to believe, we have given general satisfaction.-With this encouragement, we hope for futur patronage.

Half the cloth the wool will make, or 37½ cents er yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Vool on recsonable terms.

Woot, sent by Rail Road to Scio will be SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843. Bristol's Sarsaparilla. THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings vil, or any disease arising from impurity of the

ublication of the numerous certificates now in ur possession, of the extraordinary cures lately erformed by it, but fearing there may be some ersons affected who have been guiled by using e imitations got up by others, we would re-pectfully request them to call on us and satisfy temselves of its many cures in similar cases.— By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen uineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity. Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own

tles, and become hand over the Cork.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE MONG the most valuable qualities of the medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by previous stacks of billious fever, or fever and ague; or ny a long residence in those climates which proice them. There are many constitutions which fluence, without even a day's actual confinement.
In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lanother unpleasant symptoms which render life a ourden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompa nying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prep ration, and may be taken with perfect st fety un der all circumstances of the system. For sale by

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity THE TRUE PAIN

EXTRACTOR SALVE WHICH cures like a charm all BURNS b fire or water, and every external SORI PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co, who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Con-nel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the forme price being too exorbitant. The 50 cent size now contains times us much as the former, and the \$1 size near ten times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have CONNEL'S Pain Extractor Ointment a ways at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provied they have seen it used, or will believe those who have used it.

COMSTOCK & CO. 21, Courtland Street.

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24, Courtland Street. recily from Coinstock & Co., or shun it. WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

SALERATUS. TATHOLESALE and RETAIL by F. DENISON. December 20, 1643.

STONE-WARE. Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap, OF Eastern Monte by Wholesale or Retail, by F. DENISON. Dec. 20, 1843.

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

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! G. D. Hill, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co., will insure property against loss or damage by Fire on reasonable terms. D. Hill, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co.

Weslevan Hymn Books,

TUST received and for sale by G. BECKLEY. 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 Arbo BLANK DEEDS. MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. just orinted and for sale at the

For Sale. ONE yoke of WORKING OXEN. Enquire at the Hat Store of H. BAGG. Lower Town Ann Arbor, May 29, 1843.

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

AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods. Calicoes, Apron Checks, Baggings, Burlaps, Diapers, Crath, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Buckskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Wolverine
Coatings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Stripe Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Oclaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De Laines, Parisians,

Laines, Parisians, Chusans, Shawls, Rob

Roys, Cardinals, Damask
Shawls, Black. Blue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Filot
over Coatings, Blankers, Flannels, and Superior BEAVER CLOTHS,

Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. 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. or which we will pay the highest prices either CASH or GOODS, at the

CHEAPEST CASH PRICES; No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street. Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

UNITY OF INTEREST.

NOBLE AND SPRAGUE, WOULD call the attention of the ciuzens of Ann Arbor, and the community in general to the fact that they, believing that two heads are better than one, have formed a co-partnership

TAILORING BUSINESS, n all its branches. They will be always on hand, we doors West of the Washtenaw, in the Lowrection. No pains will be spared in making neir garments fashionable, comfortable, and du-

They feel confident from past experience, and com the attention which they pay to their busi-ess, that they cannot fail of giving universal atisfaction, and they are determined not to be ntdone by any establishment west of New York.
N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and rict attention will be paid to the orders of the

P. S. We like to have forgot by the way to nention, that we too are in the receipt of the New York and Boston Fashions, for the Fall and

Winter of 1843-4.
28-3 n. NOBLE & SPRAGUE.
Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 3, 1843.

NATURE'S GRAND

RESTORATIVE THIS valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the following complaints, viz.
Dispepsia or Indigestion, Dispessed Liver, Bilious Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Worms and loss of Appetite, and by cleansing

he stomach and bowels, cures pains in the side, Stomach and Breast, Colds and Coughs of long standing, Hoarseness, shortness of breath, Nervous complaints, &c. which is frequently the effect of disease. Its virtues surpass any thing heretofore known in removing St. Vitus' Dance;

—two bottles have been known to cure this afflicting disease, after having baffled every exertion for four years. It has a most powerful integration in removing nervous complaints. It uence, in removing nervous complaints. It is leasant to take, and so easy in its operation, that may be administered to the infant with safety.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

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

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

them an important service. G. BECKLEY. Ann Arbor, Nov. 24, 1843.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W BARNUM, would respectfully inform

VV • the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding ountry that he has constantly on hand a valuaole assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable erms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visit-

g the City will do well to give him a call be-

Derroit, Nov. 10th. 1843.

\$25,000 WORTH! Whew! They must be dear, Sir, \$50.000 WORTH!!

Worse yet, judging from appearances, \$75,000 WORTH!!! ALL at G. Ward's old s'and, where they talk understandingly, and sell Goods so that a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000

nder the present system. VIATOR. Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1843.

ROM the subscriber, in the town of Green Oak, Livingston Co., on the last of August, a medium sized Red Ox, 12 years old last pring, high horns, which have been bored for Whoever will give information where

and Ox can be found, will be reasonably reward-HANNIBAL LEE. Green Oak, Nov. 13, 1843.

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

and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She like-wise renders them her sincere thanks for their normange for the past year, and begs a continua-tion. Her establishment will be found midway etween the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

Notice.

M. NOBLE would respectfully remind A his customers, that as he has taken a part-ner, and is making new arrangements in his buess, he wishes for an immediate settlement 28-3m. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843.

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

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

HALSTEAD'S BRISK PILLS. 28 Pills for 25 Cents.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more ef-lectually for any disease for which any other pill is recommended, and supersede them alto-ge her in medical excellence and virtue. If you gether in medical excellence and virtue. If you doubt this, just try them, it will cost you only two shillings—and then you, with me, will be satisfied. If they are not what I recommend them tolbe, 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 fear of contradiction, that no pills are their equal in removing diseases originating in the stomach or bowels. For liver and bilious discress such as dum says. fever and ague, intereases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, intermittant and remittant fevers, the Brisk Pills pos sess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. From ten years experience as a practising physician, I am convinced that none can equal them. Read what other pills are good for, and what they Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infullible pill—that never fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Pills—the cheapest pills in use—23 pills for 25 cents—and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all easy in the operation, giving life and tone to all the torpid organs; throwing off impure matters or humors; leaving the system healthy and clean. This is all that any one medicine can do notwither thinding the great show of words and fictitious cerminding the great show of words and fictitious cermind to the control of tificates. We are determined to let these pills stan upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a foir and imparial tr'al. They we ask is, for a fair and imparian trai. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an axcellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperient pill for family use. They have cured many diseases which no other medecine could remove. In conclusion I say, do not give up or despair of a cure until you have tried the Brisk Pills, for they do possess sealing properties and virtues.

ess peculiar properties and virtues.

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett. C. Eberach, Ann Arbor: D. H. Rowland, Northviller J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth: J. Dean, Pontiac: J. B. Dickson, Mr. Clemens; Maitland & Co., Romeo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., De-

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

R. WALKFR 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 fushions for the season had become permanently established, which is beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this complete of the season had become permanently established, which is beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this complete to the season who wish to have the munity. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "stmon pure." can find it here furmshed at a senson when there can be no mistake as to what is or is not fashionable. Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, and if we cannot ex hibit something that will satisfy you that the style of goods and fashion of garments are chaste and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to all who have hither favored him with their patronage, and hopes he has given general satisfaction. All who feel dised to have an easy, at the same time a fashionable garment, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Beach & Abei's old store, where for the convenience of himself and customers he has located for the season, where all demands in his line will be ex-ecuted with nearness and despatch, on reasonabl terms for cash or country produce, but positively

N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit if 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 continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of

will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Surveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turrow in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2,00 to \$3,50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00.

Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00. Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grif-

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of th 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

BOARD, Including room and washing, from

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

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

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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 machin 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 is of the best quality, and that made in future will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 374 cents per yard for fulled cloth finished, or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of the terms should be determined on, public no-tice will be given. All wool received before such notice is given will be worked on the above If any wish to have their wool worked 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 word. It is much better to sew up wool in sacks than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay-

ment for manufacturing to the amount required for the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attended to; the number of pounds should be marked on 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

BJ Many Farmers have expressed to us their gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and many have encouraged us by their patronage during the last year. We now invite all to bring their wool, to the amount of 25,000 pounds, and receive the benefit 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. 1-tf

BROKE out of the enclosure of the subscriber on or about the night of the 28th ult, a small gray Mure, four years old, not shod. Any person who will give notice to the owner by letter or thorough where where the state of the owner by letter or the owner by letter or the owner by the state of the owner by letter or the owner of the owner by the owner of the owner by the owner of the owner owner of the owner of the owner of the owner o

CHARLES HUDSON.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER, The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes, Swelled Throat in Scarlet Fever, Quinsey,

Ge. Ge. ant remedy for those who are afflicted with thronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easng pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving peedy relief by its active, strengthening, anoone, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties-tieffectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammato Rhenmatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds. urns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores o almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering rom Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, In-ammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, ack or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect

at up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar sch, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, o whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country. IFA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore. "C. Skannhan, Edwardsburgh

Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine,
Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo.
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh.
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.

John C. Winans, Sylvan,
J Millerd & Son, Dexter.
Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth,
Perin & Hall, Northville,
Mead & McCarthy, Farmington,
Peter Van Every, Franklin,
Lilius Dean, Pontiae. Julius Dean, Pontiac. Mack & Sprague, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co. (Detroit.

Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,
E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

40.18

GREAT BARGAINS IN READY MADE GLOTHING!!"

HALLOCK & RAYMOND WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that

ve now on hand the LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock of "READY MADE CLOTHING"

o be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently invite all persons in want of "Ready Made Clothing," visiting Dotroit, to call at their establishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues," in the new brick block, Phoe-nix Brildings, where they will find every va-riety 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 them n any other way.

Also, a very choice selection of

"Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

and Vestings," which they are prepared to manufacture to orde in a superior manner and style not to be exceded in the City of New York or elsewhere. Garments always warranted to fit and please or no sale!! saleH

Ilso, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PILOT and BEA-VER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT-TINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gen lemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall t sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce

All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles are invited to call at the "FASHION-ABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the bscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenucs, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843.

TO CLOTHIERS. MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS.

> 35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, Fustic

do Logwood, do Redwoods, do Alum, 6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol,

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, M dras and Caraccas Indigo 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,)

250 do Powdered Curcuma, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis,
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitric Acid,

2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar. 500 do Quereciron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,

Sugar of Lead, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, MACHINE CARDS.

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.

This entire stock has been purchased within the last two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the owest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES,"

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

SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN. J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others otherwise where said Mare may be found, shall be rewarded by ormation generally to persons interested North Lake, Wash. co. Oct. 14, 1843. 46-3w ing immigrants to it.

Peters 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 pro-fess to cure all discases, 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 somewhat distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters. Peters' Vegetable Pills are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.— The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and the poor house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates they will retain their wonderful powers and exert them unaltered by age or situation, and thi the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.-Peters' Pills prevent-keep off diseases if timely used, and have no rival in curing billious fever fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, croupsick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheum tism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, formale obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incip ent diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costivenes loss of appetite, bloched, or sallow complexion and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, when a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producin neither nausea, griping or debility; and we re peat all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever atterded their use and enough is already known them to immortalize and hand them down to pos-terity with the improvements of the age in med-ical science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ing art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only scam driven machinery in the world for pill working. 'Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pi -do you hear that! while a host can testify that they believe they owe their salvation from disease and death to Peters' Pill, and if calomel and knives are getting partially into disuse we

The paper of the results of the control of the results of the control of the cont Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of mill-

be heard throughout this vale of tears.

Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyant of the suffering under the usual changes of life as directed by the laws of nature, they impart a buoyang of heart facility and action on parts of heart facility and action on parts.

ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step velvet cheek, lilly and carnation complexion by their action on the chyle, &c. and ladies in del cate situations always admit their power and in nocence, and take them two or three at a time without in the slightest degree incurring the haz-ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmost mportance. Pimples; a young lady sent her ove to Dr. Peters, and says she feels more grateful to him for the restoration of her beauty than if he had saved her life. 'Tis fun to get well with Peters Pills, for they cause the blood to course as limped and gentle through the veins as a mounain rivulet; 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence the

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

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 t Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain

But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by name: The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind, Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we

would yield him N. York, sir, if there he would stay; But, sir, Peters will have the whole world for his

While musing in council what course to pursue That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while, As though his soul was turned 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.

ook here! all who try them continue to buy them For sale as follows, by Messrs. Beach & Abel G. Grenville, F. J. B. Crane, Maynard, & Co. G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund, H. Becker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. K. Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co-, and J. Millerd & Son, Dexter, Wm. A. L. Shaw, Lima; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smith Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merri, man, Jackson; M. A. Shoemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gil-hert, Manchester; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone. Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movi us & 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 Due sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139, Jeffsson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz-

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons "
150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 5 Tons " " 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, in Stick, 50 "Lima Wood, "
30 "Red Wood, "
120 "Ground Camwood,

10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumac Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol,

5 Casks Alum. 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 "Oil Vitriol,

" Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris, 50 "Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Curtis' Screws and Press Plates, Screws and Fress Plates,
Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil.
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.
Phe above, with a wright of achor.

The above, with a variety of other articles be-inging to the trade, have been purchased this immer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphia, and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO.
April 11, 1843.

THEO. H. EATON, SITE And so the ceived his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain 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,

NOTICE. PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, Avenue,
Detroit.

ALL those indebted to the firm of J. BeckLev & Co. are requested to make payment
immediately. Oct. 23, 1843. 139, Jefferson Avenue,

LOWER TOWN HEAD QUARTERS!

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

DRY GOODS.

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

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

for most kinds of Produce. Remember that they will not be undersold.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843.

will be sold cheap and for ready pay only.

TO THE PEOPL

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

DRY GOODS,

C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843. N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in

price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money. C. J. GARLAND.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS,

of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of

JEWELRY,

Keys, Pencil Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives,

Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin

Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks,

and Eyes, Spectacles, Fine

Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs,

Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843. C. BLISS.

Cash and Barter Store.

C. J. GARLAND,

WANTED,

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

try produce, and

ashionable style.

Ann Arbor, April 8, 1843.

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of coun-

300,000

FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING

Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON,

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING

will be carried on, in all its branches, with

BOOK BINDERY.

TTHE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR.

BOOTH would respectfully inform the

BOOK BINDING.

Cheese.

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

WOODWORTH'S HOTEL.

usiness part of the city.

Those who may honor him with their counte

ance, may be assured that no expense or atten-

tion in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

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

TAILORING

WILLIAM WILKINSON

dated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall

ranted to fit if made up by experienced hands.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843. 23-tf.

and Winter.

Country produce taken in payment.
April 19, 1843.

punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most

52-tf.

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 suit-able rooms for the accommodation of forty stuable 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 themselves.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for fifteen weeks, common branches 4 dollars. Higher English branches, including Greek and Latin, 5 dollars. Room rent 8 cents per week. Incidental expenses 50 cents per term. Students are expected to 50 ents per term. Students are expected to fur

hish whatever they wish to use in their rooms xcept andirons Students who have to buy their books will do well to defer so doing, and buy them here.

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

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

Raisin, Oct. 3, 1843.

Attention, Invalids.

THO has tried the PERSIAN PILIS and Jew David's or HERREW PLASTER, and is not 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, 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 in their practice, and were they here, they could tell you of the excellent qualities of these mediand will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only. 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 Cheapest 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 con-tain 73 pills for 63 cents: the small boxes 35 pills for 31 cents. No persons should condemn them until they have tried them. and then we are sure they will not. These medicines are for sale by Millinery & Dress Making. one or more agents in all villages and cities in t United States. Call on the agent, and he will RESPECTFULLY announces to the ingive any information wanted.

For sale by J. H. Lund, S. P. & J. C. Jew-

ett, C. Eberbach, Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Milford; 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: PASSING your streets a few days since, I was almost horror struck in noticing a continual protracted murder. Changest Store in fown— 'New York Wholesale and Retail Cheap cash 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 auction were of inferior quality, and such as would not bear the test of private sale scrutiny. Oh, thought I how they cut their own throats in buying their goods at anction. I passed on to F. Denison's old stand where I found H. Becker fairly settled with a

large STOCK OF GOODS, FOR Sale by C. J. GARLAND. selected at private sales, embracing nearly ever-thing called for in the country, at low prices, fo cash, produce, or good credit. And here I found that the pure English was spoken, as I am assured that the pure English was spoach, it is at his Store in the Lower Town.

VIATOR. NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN

Ann Arbor, June 12, 1843. RAIL ROAD



TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public ly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very 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 Boats and Cars. WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.

RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH. THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, A 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

1843. BY

Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the STAGE ROUTES liverging to the different parts of the State.

TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boats.

annot find a more convenient place than this, being near the Cars on both Rad Roads, and in mmediate 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 cus-tomers with every attention in their power, requi-CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per

PATRICK & ANDREWS. Nov. 6, 1843.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. MI FARREN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, BETROTH.
Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment
of Miscellaneous, School and Classical
Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and
ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax,
Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all stres; and
Book, News and Canister Ink, of various kinds.

rious kinds BLANK BOOKS, Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling-MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.

To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which in quantities, a large discount made, SABBATH SGHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

> WHOLESALE & RETAIL. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

The Subscribers keep constantly on hand large and choice stock of DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GROCER IES, &c. &c. which have been selected with care, and are of the newest styles and best qualities. As they are determined not to be under-sold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing

o purchase.

Among other things too numerous to mention. they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS, SUMMER STUFFS, CALICOES, SATINETS onsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and FULLED CLOTHS. BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GAMBROONS, LINENS, CAMBRICS, MUSLINS,

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

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

Pocket Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints.
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and
Twensers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c.
All of which will be sold as cheap as at any oth-Wool, Potash, Flour, and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received ABBOTT & BEECHER,

as restablishment this side of New York.

N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a continuence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH. July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.) Detro ES of every description repaired and warranted.
Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.—
Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court

KEEP GOING AHEAD Now is the Time for Great

Bargains, and no Wistak

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

consisting in part of Over Coats, Box Coats Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Pants, and every cheapest. A quick sixpence is better than s slow shilling. Only give us a call and we will satisfy every one; that is our maxim. Detroit, Oct. 7, 1843.

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of
Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patron-age, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best man-T. L. would say to Farmers that he is par-

E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of ticularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice. DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-table, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the All kinds of RULING done to order ilious diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of he liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic ortions of our country.

The proprietor having tried them in a great variety of cases confidently believes that ney are superior to any remedy that has ever peen offered to the public for the above dis-

STAGE HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor of It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmess, and can be taken by any person, male or emale with perfect safety.

this well known establishment. The House having been thoroughly overhauled, and refitted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort emale with perfect safety.

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

A great number of certificates might be of citizens and the travelling public.
The house occupies an eligible position, on the corner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprieter has thought fit notto insert them, n as much as he depends upon the merits of ne same for its reputation.

The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had at wholesale and retail at the store of Beckley & Co. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Ann Arbor, (lower town) May 29 1842. 9 in nintace energy L. BECKLEY

JOB PRINTING, CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signa Office, at the shortest notice, and on the Ann Arbor and the surrounding country, and informs them he has located himself the most reasonable terms. North side the square, near the Post Office, op-posite the rear of the Court House, where he is

Books Pamphets Circulars Handbills &c. will be printed to order, always on hand to wait on those who wish to oblige him with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommoh the utmost accuracy. Orders by mail promptly filled.

SAL ERATUS. Cutting done on the shortest notice, and war-Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. H. BECKER.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS. PROSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN

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

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pur-

MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said Indenture of mortgage contained, will be sold at publicauction 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 many he necessary to satisfy the amount due for may be necessary to satisfy 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: ribed as follows, to wit: The south half of the south west quarter of section seven, in town two south, of range five east, except filteen acres on the north side of said quarter section, being one half mile in length running east and west."

Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of November 1842 per, 1843. SAMUEL CLEMENS, Mortgageo.

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 ment of a certain sum of money with the interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of Novemben, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, executed by Eli Granger of Scio, in the county of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, to Rhoda Phelps of the same place; which mortgage was recorded in theregister's office of the county of Washtenaw, aforesaid, on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in Liber number seven of mortand thirty-nine, in Liber number seven of mort-gages, at page three hundred and seventy four, and default having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the whole or any part of the money nowdure, on said Mortrage, by virtue of which default there is now claimed to be due on said Mortgage, the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-six cents for principal and interest, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Samuel Clemens.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said indenture of mortgoge contained, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, all the prem-ses described in said Indenture of Mortgage, or nses described in said Indentifie of Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to saids'y 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 and described as follows, to wit: the south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section seven, town two south of range five east, containing forty acres, be the same more or less.

Dated, Ann Arbor, November 6, 1843,

SAMUEL CLEMENS, Assignee, of RHODA PHELPS, Mortgagee.

By. O. Hawkins, his Attorney. 29-12w

Chancery Sale. hilip H. Reeves, ? IN CHANCERY, 2D CIRCUIT. Daniel H. Scully,

nd Mary Scully. } In pursuance of a decretal order issued out 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, Washienaw county, on the fitteenth 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 hall of the south east outlets of surfers o The west half of the south east quarter of secfive 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 "or less," or so much thereof as may be suffior his principal, interest and costs in this cause.

GEO. DANFORTH, Muster in Chancery. Muster in Chancery Geo. Miles, Comp'ts. Sol. Nov. 24, 1843.

NEW GOODS!! AVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and

he goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish I have spent most of the summer and part of he 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 sell Woolen Cloths. rom the coarsest to superfine. 3-4 & 6.4 Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices.

More: I have on hand a good stock of Combs,
Phread, Pins. Needles, &c. &c. which I can, and will sell to any, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates.

[will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or EARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SAL-ERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS -Cash, Produce, or good Credit. 4

I am, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Respectfully yours.
F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1843. N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Pearlash, or advanceed on the same and sold as usual. 29-if.

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 and Slaughter SOLE LEATHER, of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upper Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skins, Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle

Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings, Shoe Thread, &c. All persons desirous of purchasing are repested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. The bighest Market Price will be paid

in CASH FOR HIDES.

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

J. D. BALDWIN.
29-6m.

Anti-Slavery Books.

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

The Legislat 000, Seed their FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C. J. GARLAND. 2
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, 1843

CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.