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#### POBTRY

DEATH.

BY MISS HARDOR.

This is a world of care, And many thorns upon its pathway lie; Weep not, then, mothers, for your fond and

Let the young die!

Joys are like summer flowers, Clouds bloom o'er both; brief are both the hours-

Death ends them all!

This is a world of strife, Of feverish struggles, and satiety, And blighted enterprise-what then is life? Let the strong die!

All human love is vain, And human might is but an empty sound; Power both of mind and body bringeth pain-Death is its bound!

This is a world of wo, Of heaviness, and anxiety; Why cling we then to evils that we know? Let the old die!

Wrestling with fell disease, Vain lamentations o'er departed years; Is not age rife with these? Death dries all tears!

This is a world of pain: There is a "better land" beyond the sky; A humble spirit may that portion gain-Let the just die!

But let those shrink with dread, Whose days have been of evil, lest they find, When all their earthly hopes are withered,

Despair behind!

Let them implore for aid, A fitter record of their years to give: And lean on Him who mercifully bade The sinner live!

## MISCELLANY.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN. NUMBER V.

attracted a considerable number of pupils ites' of both sexes in two or three cities to his school of philosophy and morals, he observed a great difference among conjunction with their tailors and millithem in regard to their personal appear- ners, give law to the civilized world; and ance. While some were scrupulously their continual changes, whether absurd nice and exact in this respect, others were or wise, must be followed by all who hope careless and slovenly, and some took es- to attain the distinction of being fashionpecial pains to exhibit their contempt of able. The plates of the fashions are disdress. One of these, by name Antisthe- played in every tailor's shop, and circunes, afterwards called the Cynic, was lated throughout the country in the Larebuked by Socrates for his ostentatious diest Monthly Magazines, thus making display of his ragged cloak, "Take care," the fashions as changable as the moon .said he, "I see pride through a hole." - By these means, even here in Mich-His fellow Cynic, Diogenes, who lived igan, the tenants of our log houses, in a tub, made the contempt of dress one can enjoy the benefit of those new graof the cardinal points in his philosophy. ces which were invented in Paris some About two thousand years afterwards, twelve or cighteen months since. but a fool for showing it.

long beards, some shave. In Europe the appearance. men. The actual difference between the sible persons in reference to the variable reasonableness of these various customs fashions of dress and personal appearance. is much less than is generally supposed. is, to conform to all the customs of those we avoid in this world.

and nation, the person who first begun to of every age. And we have the declaly the most ill breeding, but the greatest things to all men," that he followed the deficiency in good sense.

The fashion of dress is usually considered a female weakness. But it is far But he was careful to inform us that his from being confined to the ladies. In a large portion of the other sex, and by no means the most sensible part it, it is displayed to an extent quite as great, and by modes equally ridiculous. While the fashionable belles of our cities promenade the streets in all their glory, the appearance tive of the ruling passion. Their feet are work. uncomfortably squeezed into fashionable boots, their garments have the latest nicety of the fashion, a brilliant safety chair dangles from their necks, while a jewel glistens in their bosoms, their whiskers are trimmed with the barber's greatest skill, their fingersadorned with rings, and their gloved hands flourish, with imposing grace, a fashionable cane. It is a melancholy consideration that with a large proportion of these, this love of display, which is thus evinced to be their ruling passion, is unaccompanied by any mental or moral qualifications. They have no aspiring And soon the blossoms of their heauty fall; ambition for great achievements of any kind either good or evil. They are ignorant without a desire of knowledge careless of the opinion of the wise and good, and unrestrained by fixed moral principles. Their greatest unhappiness is to be out of fashion: their greatest enjoyment is the praise of simpletons. They float down the stream of time, the envy or admiration of each other, but the contempt of the noble minded, and the pity of the benevolent and generous hearted. In all the silliest of the female sex. Persons of the best understandings, of both sexes, have ever despised this passion for dress, while they have conformed to the custom of those of the same rank with themselves. We are told by travellers that the greatest statesmen of England are less splendidly attired than the footmen that wait

of personal display is found to be excited May, 10, 1838. most strongly in individuals, according to the number of persons by whom they are surrounded, who can appreciate these exibitions of personal taste. The 'Exquisite' of Broadway would pay far less attention to his toilet, were he to become is cut off from society, his efforts to obtain of other people that ruin us. Were every one but ourselves blind, we should have no occasion for fashionable clothing, fine nouses, or fine furniture.

The fashions are now under the espe-After the reputation of Socrates had cial care of a few 'Bloods' and 'Exquison each side of the Atlantic. These, in

Lord Chesterfield, then the high priest of This foolish passion for personal disfashion in Europe, remarked that Dio- play and ostentation was attempted to be genes was a wise man for despising dress, checked among the Romans by what were called sumptuary laws, forbidding more Since the fall of Adam and Eve, all than certain amounts to be expended in their civilized posterity have worn gar- particular modes of dress and equipage. ments of some kind, and have displayed But this was far from being effectual .the folly and absurdity consequent upon The Sacred Writers regarded a passion the fall as completely in their dress and for dress as utterly unworthy of a spiritupersonal appearance as in any other par- al and immortal being, and in many platicular. All kinds of extravagances have ces pointedly condemned it. The Aposnature. In some countries, they squeeze the hair, the use of expensive clothing, the wrist so as to produce death, in oth- and of iewels and costly ornaments.ers the feet are so compressed that the Some denominations of Christians have unfortunate owners become cripples for undertaken to enforce the Apostle's inlife. Some daub themselves all over with junction upon their members. But their bear's grease or fish oil, while others pre- success in carrying out the spirit of the Some color the nails, some the eyelids, may, indeed, have banished a few supersome the eyebrows, some the eyes, some fluous buttons from the coat, or bows from the cheeks, others the hair. Some scour the bonnet, but where the passion for distheir teeth to make them white, some col- play exists, it will find some channel by wear rings on their fingers, some in the it may be said, that if they had no vent

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY It has been truly said, that were the best with whom we associate when they do not dressed persons in the world convened to- interfere with our health, comfort, or the gether in one vast assembly from every principles of rectitude. This has been tribe and kindred and tongue and people the uniform custom of the wisest and best laugh at the others, would display not on- ration of the Apostle, that he "became all customs of Jews and Romans indifferently. as he happened to be placed among them. object was the extension of the benign influences of that Gospel which he preach-He was a man of much knowledge of the world, and was well aware, that a non-conformity to the conventional rule of society, would excite the prejudices of the ignorant and bigoted, and thereby

### SELECTIONS.

From the Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840, pre-pared by Theodore D. Weld.

CLAIMS OF HENRY GLAY. 1. He has been a slaveholder for forty ears, and now holds sixty persons as prop-

2. He was one of the founders, and is now the President of the American Colonization Society, the grand antagonist of abolition.

S When the hill for the admission of Mich gan into the Union was under consideration the U. States Senate, Mr. Clay gave a ecimen of colonization benevolence towards ree colored citizens, by making a motion to deprive them of the right to vote on the quesion of its acceptance by the people. See Senate Journal.

4. His great personal and official influence, hen Speaker of United States House of Repesentatives, secured the admission of Missoui, into the Union, as a slave State.

5. He gave his casting vote, February 18, 791, in favor of perpetual slavery in Arkansas, at a time when that territory was alnost entirely uninhabited: thus struggling these respects, they will compare with for the widest possible extension of legalized

> 6. He first proposed the annexation of Texas, by a motion to that effect April 3,

7. He has earnestly contended against the bolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in 'any Territory of the United States.' It is worthy of remark, that this love of these objects. See his resolutions, passed

which the abolition of slavery by law, CANNOT migration of such persons as any State shall ary line of the slave States. The mo-TAKE PLACE IN THAT STATE. George W. see fit to admit, from March 4th, 1789, until ment the slaves passed into Pennsylvania. Louisville Journal, the leading Clay paper at the West, in a letter dated July 6, 1838, says; a hermit for life; and in proportion as he It is well known that Mr. Clay is warmly African slave trade, until nineteen years after opposed to a convention. While the Contheir praise will diminish. Hence it has vention law was under discussion, letters were passage of the law.'

9. February 7, 1852, he made his 'great tiberty of the European decendants.'

CLAY, THE DUELIST!

that duelling is a very innocent amusement, or at least, that it involves little of the moral habitually practices and advises it. What osition of Clay and the democratic candiress, who could not constitutionally be held hey not have charged upon him had he adised and urged on, contrary to the wishes of thers, and in violation even of the so called 'code of honor," itself, that futal rencountre between Graves and Cilly, in which the latter was premeditatedly and deliberately murdered? Yet Mr. Clay comes before the country been resorted to, to implore the gifts of the Paul expressly forbids the plaiting of as a candidate for the highest honors in its gift, with all this blood, still unrepented, upon his hands! and the whig papers insultingly assure us that although Mr. Clay "may have been erronems," (we quote their language) yet the practice, if not wholly justifiable, is excused by the fact that other men have fallen into the same error! Sage conclusion!fer the fragrance of Cologne water .- sacred rule, may well be questioned. They Grave and pious moralists!! Fit organs of a party claiming all the religion and all the morality, to say nothing of wealth and intelligence, in the land!!! Who will deny that the defenders of the hard cider and pipe lay or them, some file them sharp. Some which it may be gratified; and of many logists if not abettors and advocates of fashing practices in 1340 have become the apoli nable assassination in 1845? We are wil ears, some in the nose. Some wear their for an exhibition of their fashionable ex- ling to submit to the better judgment of the hair long, some shave it close, some pow- cellencies, they would doubtless be proud nation whether such apologies are sufficient, der it, some tie it in a cuc. Some wear of their own humility and plainness of or the individual in whose behalf they are urged, worthy the suffrages of an enlightened men wear the trowsers, in Asia the wo- The proper rule to be adopted by sen- and christian people. - Pontiac Jacksonian.

If forethought were only as wise a counceller as afterthought, how many errors would years long past, had most shamefully estab- tion?

From the Liberty Press. THE GREAT WHIG TRACT AGAINST

This Whig tract is entitled, "THE JUN-IUS TRACT, No. 5-Political Abolition by" the Rev. Calvin Colton. Or, it might more lamentable falsehood. properly be called, The Last Throw of the Whigs, turned advocates of slavery to be eternal, in all its vile and most disgusting forms.

Alas! alas! has the party boasting of all the decency, the talents, religion, (yes, more, having done all that was performed for the cause of Liberty in passing the Jury Trial Law.) at last thrown off the mask, and made vindiction of slavery by Calvin Colton.

of their male satellites is equally indicahinder the progress of his benevolent prints, now tell the world that the Whigs inmake treaties with them." He asserts gress exert it, it would overthrow slavery been treated with infinitely more respect tend to flood the country with this piece of wretched Atheism. Yes, Atheism, volgar profanity and vile hypocrisy towards God and man, hoping thereby to crush the last hope of humanity, the Liberty party, in the United

> Is it possible that the Whigs have, as a par ty, dared afront the justice of Heaven so such as to allow Calvin Colton to be their mouth-piece and organ of such frightful sentiments! The Whigs have adopted it, and are flooding the country therewith.

To ALL GOOD WHIGS we appeal-dare yo pleading for the awful crime of slavery, beause your Presidential candidate is a slave-

If you could elect a President for twenty ears, of your own creed, by giving up your religion, vonr justice, your republicanism, your nercy and humanity, would you dare so do it? Yes, your leaders dare.

But we know there are more than 100,000 honest Whigs in this State, who would infinitely prefer, for life, to remain in a minority, with their integrity, justice, and religion unarnished, than to elect Mr. Clay by prostituting all, for which a man should wish to live, and to support which, should be ready to die. Could or dare any party say they would purchase a majority of votes by sacrificing the purity of their wives and daughters?

Look at Mr. Colton's second point, and see the bold attempt to deceive, by saving that slavery was imposed on the colonies by the British Government, charging the entire responsibility on King George the Third .and introduced resolutions into the United This is false. A majority of the fathers and States Senate, denouncing interference of the mothers, and grand-fathers and grand-mothcitizens of any of the States,' to effect either ers of the present slaves, were brought to this country by, and under the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution says, in 3. He zealously opposed the calling of a substance, "Congress shall have no power to convention in Kentucky, a measure without pass any law to prevent the importation or the 1st of January, 1808, for nineteen years The Constitution feared to trust the hu-

manity of Congress to legislate against the old its adoption; so that we might summon, for nineteen years, the pirates and burcaneers of been truly remarked, that it is the eyes received from him, remonstrating against the the Old World, and the villains of the New, to rush to Africa, and amidst the sighs and screams of the fleeing, bind in fetters the speech for - Southern votes, in which he said: sons and daughters of Africa, and bring them The Liberty of the decendants of Africa in to populate the new slave States, and fill up the United States, is incompatible with the old, as the future unpaid laborers of the lash, in this republican land; and the Constitution was so fixed that no pirate, who might fit out his ship for the trade, had any fear that it could Since it has become apparent that Clay will be abolished for nineteen years. What other be the whig candidate for the Presidency, the business of this country has ever been bolsfederal editors have made the discovery tered up for nineteen years, and protected beyond the power of Congress to alter, except the piratical manstealing business from turpitude which in the estimation of most 1789 to 1898? This was a tariff for protecpeople attaches to the character of a man who tion, not incidental, but absolute, by which the slaveholder secured a rineteen years' mon changes would not be rung by them if the opoly of piracy, stealing, and murder on the coast of Africa, in the Constitution of the dates were reversed in this respect? What United Strates. This same business by six would be said of Mr. Van Buren, for example, acts of Congress, passed between 1808 and if he had, as did Mr. Clay, commenced his 1824, is declared piracy, and any one eneaged public life by calling a legislative colleague to in it may now be hung as a pirate, at the yard ecount for words spoken in debate and dearm of the ship. Yes, but for the immens liberately shot him? What would have been augmentation of numbers slavery received duand if, while a member of the Executive department of the government he had attempted United States Constitution, it would probably similar chastisement of a Senator in Con- ere this have fallen to the ground. But for and man, and for the redemption of our nineteen years, 40,000 souis per annum were esponsible elsewhere for his language? What imported from Africa, or not less than 760, withering reproach and deep criminality would 000, in the nineteen years, and as many more were destroyed in Africa, and died on the middle passage.

> Now, who is the father of the system. George the Third, or the framers of the Uni-

In the 11th page of Colton's pamphlet, in the S4th point which he makes, he says:-But the wrong should be righted, and righted will itself be right, is a question; and that may depend on many other questions. First, may depend on who did the wrong. If he can be found, it is doubtless incumbent on him to set about righting it instantly." So we say, and we have found the grea

riminal in the people of the United States, and the great crime is expressed in the mos olemn form, in the Constitution of the United States, which forbid its own Congress, for nine een years, from shutting down the gate, through which the blood of Africa was owing to moisten these States for nineteen ong years. It seems the abolitiomsts, or the Liberty party, having found the criminal, slavery, in our own laws and Constitution, hould have gone to work at the ballot-box. lished, perpetuated, and defended.

THE LIBERTY PARTY EXPOSED- ments, garbled statements, in which he studies ITS WICKEDNESS AND SOPHISTRY to suppress all the truth he can, and when he empioys any of that material, he endeavors to use the least possible quantity; and that which is used, is put forth as a prop, to sustain some

> it in Great Britain or France; and says was forbidden. that these States are independent sovereignties, and that the Constitution is a abolition and enforcement. mere treaty between these States and these ommanding all the judges, justices, mayre-deliver up the American fugitive slave, who is fleeing from the cruel pirate who has bruised and worked him as a beast, uncompensated for long years of unpitied sorrow. We cannot forbear asking Mr. Colton, cannot Congress, who made this law in 1793, repeal- it in 1843?

There cannot be two opinions on this bject, among learned or unlearned, Christians or Jews. slave-holders or Lib erty men. If Congress may repeal this law, the act of the 12th of February 1793, which it has passed, what would be the position of the slave? Precisely the same as though Canada was to slide down and be bounded on the South by Mason and Dixon's line-precisely the same as though Canada was the Northern boundslave State, they would be free, by the They could not be pursued or arrested .ground, by the power of flight alone.

own characters from the lowest point of knavish debasement.

now." Then he says: "That it should be Constitution, speaking of the District of possity? righted, we agree, but that righting it now, Columbia, says: "Congress shall have power to legislate in all cases whatsoever for said District."

ary, in the three cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, in the Dis-

the human-flesh mongers? trade between the States, by which Vir-

This Mr. Colton would never have drawn and the fruits, of its sale exceed any oth- were inflicted on us as abolitionists, in our In the 3d page he endeavors to make and the three former would emancipate lot-box, at the same time, to our shame. out that we of the north, or in the free from necessity, slavery being too unprof- No, since we have formed a Liberty States, have no more to do with slavery itable to exist in Virginia, Maryland, and party to exercise all the constitutional

we do not hold ourselves responsible for The Constitution says: "Congress shall menced voting, praying, talking, and actand adopted the wretched, wicked, horrible countries. He says: "We never promise merce between the States and Indian consistently, and no longer pray and talk

within seven years from the time of its than before. I think we deserved to be States hold the same relation to each oth- tion, without naming others equally Con- gainst him. Talk and pray in the and breadth of Mr. Colton's argument, that ties. ifabolitionists had the entire power of the No, while we acted with these parties country, it would be powerless, and could and voted with them, and simply talked; do nothing. If I thought the abolitionists prayed, and printed for the slave's delivwould possess no political and Constitu. erance, and voted for his subjugation, we

ly be a senseless enterprise.

other in ten years.

ginia, Maryland, and Kentucky would thought of voting, and forming a distinct tutional gags and the twenty slave-elecand villary which the same ballot box, in cease to be slave-BREEDERS for exportata- political party. In fact, all these out- ted members of Congress; also by throwbreaks were before 1839. For three or ing down into its voracious crater-throat Slave-breeding is a greater business, four years after these terrible wrongs seven new slave States and Florida, as

a word of reply from me, to his weak arguer staple commodity of those States, to persons, character, and estates, and while supply the demand of the dreadful sugar in some places it was dangerous for aboand cotton plantations of Louisiana, Mis- litionists to be in the streets, during this sissippi, and Alabama, without which club and rotton-egg age, yet we were still commerce these three last States would voting for slavery, and acting with these become depopulated for want of laborers, miserable pro-slavery parties, at the bal-

in the South, than we would have were Kentucky, if exportation of slaves abroad powers we possess, to overthrow slavery. any of the laws or institutions of those have power to regulate foreign com- ing for the slave, as a Liberty party, that we will not meddle with the domestic tribes." This power is abundant to cut for the slave, and vote with and for the The Tribune, Utica Whig, and kindred regulations of foreign powers, when we up the internal slave-trade and if Con- master, and against the slave-we have Yet, with these powers in the Constitu- pray and talk for the slave, and vote aer as different nations. Horrible! Un- stitutional and powerful, the whole of church for the slave and defend our lives der the power conferred and delegated Mr. Colton's argument proceeds on the against the mob, as well as we could, and to the Constitution, in a certain sense, we assumption, that if the Liberty party, or then escaped from the church to the ballotare one people with a Legislature. In political abolition, were to be successful in box, where we voted the same ticket as the first place, Congress has assumed to getting the majority of the people of this the mob did, who had been abusing us, oblige and accomodate the slave-holders, country to believe and act with it, still his for the mercy of our principles, which, to although the Constitution had tied up its argument is so simple, yes, so foolish, as our disgrace, we crucified and put to open hands, for nineteen years,) at the end of to maintain that an abolition Liberty par- shame, by voting a pro-slavery ticket.ake the guilt of apologizing, pandering, and the first four years after the Constitution ty controlling Congress would have no Yes, we cannot deny that until 1840, and went into operation, to violate that Con- more power to touch the act of Congress not until every indignity had been heapstitution on the 12th day of February, of February 12th, 1793, or slavery in the ed upon us by slave-holders and their 1793, by passing a law, extending to eve- District of Columbia, or the internal apologists, did we cease to vote in those ry foot of the Republic, calling on and slave-trade between the States, than it same parties, and for those very tyrants would to abolish slavery in France, or who had set these mobs upon us; yes, we rs, constables, marshals and sheriffs of the Corn Laws of England, or the serf- were, from 1834 to 1840, so stupid as to he land to become kidnappers and catch. dom of Russia. Infinite absurdity! Has pray God to let the oppressed go free, and poles in the free States, to help the slave- the political mission of the the great then go and vote the fetters on the slave, holder race down, re-kidnap, catch, and Whig party been reduced to this-to be- by sustaining the Whig or Democratic come an apologist for eternal slavery, parties, who were bowing down to the irrepealable by law? This is the length slaveholding portion of each of those par-

> tional power over this question, after ob. were treated infinitely worse by the taining a majority, I confess it would tru- Whig and Democratic mobs, than we have been since we occupied the consist-According to slave-holders, their expo- ent and honest position of voting for the nents and apologists, every right they slave, through the Liberty party. Look have acquired over the slaves by the laws. at the absurdity of this reverend and crafty constitutions and compacts, are ballot-box Whig. We are told over, and over powers, in their inception, and have all again, from page to page of his argument; been voted for in the appointment or elec- that our mission of benevolence might be tion of those individuals who created. very proper, if we did not propose to made, or passed these laws, constitutions overthrow the general welfare, and tramor compacts. But slavery, though the ple on contracts, compacts, and moral highest of crimes, is a thing so much more obligations, by casting our votes where human right, that we have not the least chance of succes when once voted into existence by ballot and if we were successful in getting a laws of slavery, and the law of nations. box power, or if ballot-box entrenchments majority, we are, in all respects, perfectare thrown around it, the ballot-box has ly powerless, as we have not a crumb of They would be free. How long would spent its power, unless it be to fortify the constitutional power by which to touch slavery stand in the border States of infernal institution, but has no power to slavery, or even the hem of its garment? Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, or Mis- overthrow, curb, or restrain it; when the in State or nation, it is so sacredly guardsouri? Not five years, if we take away bailot-box has once conferred any power ed against every approach of humanity; the power of reclamation. This act of on this piratical institution, it must remain but still, by voting for these abolition ob-Congress in abridging the natural right of inviolable, irrepealable, to-day, to-morrow jects we defeat ourselves and the Whigs; the slave to seek his liberty, is the act and forever!! So say slave-holders, and and thus we may "throw the Government of the free States in common with the Mr. Colton and the Whigs, in the spirit of the States and nation into hands that slave. But for this law, slavery would of their arguments, in favor of what we will ruin us all, as they have heretofore have been overthrown. But for the might suppose truly peculiar institutions, tried to do with no small success"-North agreeing to stand as a bull-dog which, when once made, defy their crea- What are we to gain by acting with sentry on the line between freedom and tor, and become eternal. Yes, they are Whigs, after the gentleman has shown us slavery, covenanting to re-kidnap the peculiar, if having once got into exist- that Whigs cannot touch slavery even fleeing, innocent man and woman, and ence, there is no way to get them out. - with a pair of tongs, for want of constiturestore him or her in chains to his op- But Mr. Colton has been so kind as to tional power; and that all the Whigs can pressor, slavery would have fell to he inform us how to get them out. It is by do, with that great slave-holder as Presimoral suasion. These institutions which dent, (who swallows daily the unpaid la-This seems to me to be a very consid- will not yield to the omnipotence of the bor of fifty-two human beings) would be. erable power of the ballot-box, which ballot-box, may still be kindly flattered to prop, enlarge, fortify, and strengthen was exercised fifty years ago last winter. out of existence! Yes, they may be slavery? Let him not talk of the right of by Representatives elected by the North pursuaded to die, but cannot be killed .- petition. When did Clay, or Calhoun, or as well as South. We can elect Repre- The institution being so very humane Van Buren ever come out in its favor? sentatives who will abolish the act of the and generous, it is presumed, to help jus- And if the Whig party had power, and 12th of February, 1793, and this is political abolition, and the exercise of this from pure patriotism, and from an abhorpower is demanded by the love of God rence of its own existence. But the dif- twig of slavery, still this great constituficulty still is, if Mr. Colton is right, that tional Whig informs us (and the Whigs slavery cannot die, except through the have adopted his legal advice, by circuballot-box power; for if you should per- lating his tract as their opinion) that suade each slaveholder to give liberty to however full of emancipation, justice, and Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and thereby repeal the unless slavery is forbidden by law, what could contrive no way or means to deliv-Guinea coast slave-trade carried on hinders another villain from setting up er or aid a single slave, without tearing through the Potomac and Chesapeake the business again, under the nose of the United States Constitution all to bay? Congress enacted slavery into ex- Congress? But what is the use in pres- shreds and shivers, involving the country istence, and can therefore repeal it-Con- sing this argument further, or of sending in flames and blood, from Montpelier to gress bound, therefore can unbind. The an absurdity in hot pursuit after an im- Tallahassee, from the Pedee to the Sabine, from Montauk to the mountains of But we have learned from Mr. Colton, Rock, where there would be nothing to one curious piece of information, that un- extinguish the flames of our dwellings, il we took abolition into politics, the slave- but by the blood of our citizens; and holders, and the whole country, as a sort this universal massacre would end in the Congress to pull down the three Bastiles of moral enterprise, were all in favor of extinction of black and white, bond and erected and sustained at an expense of our project of emancipation. It must free, and convert this end of the Contiover \$100,000 out of the National Trea- have been this, for I have heard of no nent-into one vast sepulchre where no living man would survive to record the There never was a greater falsehood dismal catastrophe which had blotted a trict of Columbia, as slave-dungeons, built uttered. The Liberty party was formed great empire from the map of the world, for the accommodation of the American in April, 1840; but all the great mobs, in defending the constitutionality of sla-Guinea trade, as so many barracoons of church burning. Pennsylvania Hall con- very! Alas! alas! alas! did ever nation flagration, the murder of Lovejoy, and live on the top of such a constitutional 4. Does any one doubt the power of and tremendous mobs at Utica, Cinciana- volcano before? Yes, a volcano that nev-Congress to abolish the internal slave- ti, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, er casts up its lurid flames and pummice were in 1835, and before we had ever stones, as long as you feed it with consti-

appeasable voraciousness, with an eight son be drawn where there is no more regangs, or by ship, all through her huge so amiable, that Mr. Colton and the Whig intrails; she can hear within her the party could not find a more pertinent crying and groaning of the whipped mil- case of resemblance and illustration, than llons, the mangled thousands, and mur- the holy relation of parent and child .dered hundreds, as they send up their daily There are between 300,000 and 400,000 cry to a nation's mercy, unmoved, un- slaves in the United States, whose fathers touched; but let one petition for mercy are their masters. Here the double relaor deliverance be presented, and then, Oh! tion of master and parent on the one side, the tremendous upheavings, the unearth- and child and slave on the other, one ly sounds, the smoke, the pummice stones and ashes which put out the sun of liberty. and make it dark at noon, while the streams of boiling, bubbling, fiery lava pour down, and happiness for the son-slave, or daughsweeping all before them. And it seems ter-stave, to last or enjoy on this earth. to have been the business of Whigs and De- in fact, a greater share in the good of this nominations of this country, to cap the top mortals. The parent and master, accorof this mighty slave-holding volcano, that ding to Mr. Colton, will act for the best. the prisoner's cries, bound in its caverns, and do the best for his child; and as eviand the rage consequent on a demand for dence of his kindness, he considers him their deliverance, might both be suppres- or her a slave, and frequently sells his sed in eternal silence.

Then, again, this Whig mouth-piece chaser presents, to preserve the affection says there is distress in England among of his wife, who is not delighted in seeing the operatives. Yes, that is true-there is slavery in she, the wife, is but the successor of some

Brazil, and in Cuba, there is a vast amount servile Lybian dame, in the warmer afof highway robbery in Spain, but Spain fection of her husband. A father cannot does not make highway robbery an organ- sell his legitimate children, which, peric institution; and there is the burning of haps, Mr. Colton may consider a disadwidows in the East Indies, or has been till vantage, under which the bastard slave of late; and females have ruined and does not labor; for the father of the bascramped feet in China, and they murder, tard slave often sells him or her, and with sometimes, innocent people in Cochin the money gives the son of the free wo-China; and they flog and work people for man a liberal education at some Eastern nothing in two State prisons in this State; College, while the son of the same father. and men spend their lives in the mines of his half brother, instead of graduating at Mexico, Chili, and Peru; and some men Yale or Princeton will receive his honors whip their wives in New York; some at a cart-tail, where the parchment will be men are daily drunk and miserable, but laid on his naked back; where, if he is woman-whipping and drunkenness are not not made Master of Arts, he is sometimes defended institutions. What do all these permitted to graduate from time into eterthings prove? Why, according to this nity. Perhaps Mr. Colton thinks it a mislogician, that every abuse of man which fortune that parental authority ceases at us to adopt that abuse, and put it into our for the slave, even if he should live one Constitution, and make laws for its de- hundred years. This goes to prove, not tution be attacked for its inherent, self. on the part of the slave, how much more some vile offence against God and man, and that proves slavery a good institution. The abuses of the poor operatives in England are not a part of the English Constitution and laws, compelling them to more kindly grasp of death. suffer. But Mr. Colton has overthrown his own body, if we understand him .- and reciprocrity, Mr. Colton and the Whig have stood in one vast body, and seen the He, speaking of the slave, says, "the ser- party would tell us the bargain was equal, crime committed by the white man, of vice, not the person, is the property."- for if the young master has inherited an which they complained. This is new slave law of Mr. Colton .- aged slave, what then makes it equal, the It is on the 8th page of his tract in which aged slave has inherited a young master. this discovery is made. He says the law So the inheritance account is balanced gives command of the slave's person, so by its equality. And if the young masthat the master may get his services .- ter sells his aged slave, then the slave But he says, "neither master, nor father, has got a new master, which, according nor society itself has property in the per- to Mr. Colton and the Whig party, is like son of men, but God only." If a man an old widower getting a new wife. For owns his body, how can a man get a ti- Mr. Colton compared slavery to the martle to his services, except by contract!- rioge relation, as one of its most fit illus-And it any man can show a slave who trations. The master sells the slave's for nothing but the chance of being whip- party, and the slave-holders would tell ped, beat, kicked, cuffed, and if he at- you that he, the slave, may get him a new tempts to go away, who then agrees, the wife, for if a man lose his wife and chilmaster may shoot him, and further agrees dren by sale, may he not get him a new the master may sell his wife and children. wife? It matters not how the slave lose and further agrees the master may pound them. him to death, if he does not work, and moreover agrees the master may sell him showing a strong resemblance between a from his wife and children, and agrees child of the master and his slave. The that the master shall withhold all knowl- child at two years of age is ignorant, does edge, and that he, the slave, shall never not know how to read, write, or cypher. own any thing on earth-no, not a cow. So the slave at forty resembles, in these a sheep, a hog, or a goat, and that he contracted to stand forever, called a chattel, a thing, instead of a man. If he will show me one such case as this, I will agree that to feed and stable his poor plough-horse. this man may be a slave, and his master and upon the same ground, the horse can a knave, and I will not try to change their

The husband and wife make a contract in marriage, which is reciprocal, and for feed and clothe him. True, the commuthe mutual benefit of the parties, but the nity might indict the man who abused the husband cannot sell his wife, nor the wife her husband. The indented apprentice has a consideration for his services in being taught a trade, receiving a good common school education, and being clothed has been indicted for over-working, under during his childish years. He receives feeding and not clothing a slave. The the amplest compensation for every par- first case at the North is vet to be tried, ticle of labor he performs. Can his mas- of over-working and under-feeding, among ter sell him? No. Can his master beat the tens of thousands of poor, abused, starhim to death, under the head of correc- ved skeletons of horses. Yet the power ever heard of binding out a girl for life? allowed against the master, or any white, burn .- Portland Adv.

a mere desert, to be swallowed by its un- Until such cases occur, let no compari- in any case, or received at all.

would suppose, from Mr. Colton's and the

Whig party's notions on such subjects,

must be a state of too much advantage

own peculiar picture, as early as a pur-

living images of her husband, proving that

Mr. Colton is right, in one respect-

If the master ravish his young female years' war for the extinction of the noble semblance than between an iceberg and a slave, there is no tribunal on earth where Seminoles at an expense of fifty millions; steamboat. Mr. Colton and the Whig her oath could be taken, or any statement she can contain within her mighty bowels party think the relation of parent and she might make against him. The fathunpained, the ten miles square, and eight child, and master and slave, are alike, and er and husband who is a slave, sees the thousand slaves, and three slave dungeons; the relation substantially of the same in- master deliberately plunge a knife into she can circulate the slaves in coffled teresting character; and slavery appears the wife and child of the slave—the slave is the only witness-but his evidence will be taken in no tribunal this side of the Eternal Judgment.

But behold the case of a poor friendless bastard child, who has been sent here in a cargo of paupers from England; and she is but ten years old, and has been thrown poor and miserable on our shores; and she has been bound out to the Mayor of the city of New York, under our law, and in a month after this wretched illegitimate foreigner, who was apprenticed to the Mayor, is assaulted by him and rasivhed. This poor apprenticed pauper can make the proud Mayor and all his friends tremmocrats, with the great ecclesiastical de- world than falls to the ordinary lot of ble for him, as under the protecting majesty of the law, she enters the chambers of the grand jurors' room, and swears on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, and states the crime committed against her. A true bill is found-the powerful Mayor of New York is arrested, and with the astonished gaze of thousands upon him, with faltering accents he pleads to the indictment "not guilty." He is put upon his trial, before the petit jury. The District Attorney unfolds the wrongs done to the poor, helpless illegitimate English apprenice pauper, ten years old. She is called as a witness. She takes

he oath to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Now her rank, condition, descent, and being a foreigner, are all forgotten in the charity of the law, and she stands a priestess in the temple of truth. They are all no objection against her occupying the solemn stand. She is now nothing but a witness. covered by the great and merciful shield of the law, and stands before the high judicial functionaries of the land, who are her legal avengers, and tells the story of her wrongs. She is believed. The powerful array of counsel for the Mayor may we can find existing on the earth, or crime twenty-one years of age, on the part of appeal to all the arts of judicial eloquence committed against his happiness, that to the child. The law of slavery is so kind to make the jury doubt the truth of her be sure, is an example which authorizes as never to give up the master's solicitude painful narrative, but the jury believe this child has told the truth, and find the haughty Mayor guilty, and the Court senfence, as an institution; and if the insti- withstanding some trifling disadvantages tences him to imprisonment at hard labor during his natural life, at the Sing Sing evident villany, why, then show that it regard the master has than the parent- prison. Now behold the protection of is right. Oh! no, show that some other the latter throws up his care and respon- an oath against outrage and wrong, and people, ancient or modern, or individuals sibility at twenty-one, while the kind mas- never again compare the poor and helpless of this or that nation, have committed ter pursues the slave through all the nar- slave shorn of all power, (except what row lanes of life, with a master's eye, belongs to the ox or horse) to the white nor once loses sight of the object of his apprentice. The humblest apprentice tender solicitude, until the slave exchang- child in all the land can arm herself with es the master's kindly grasp for the still the power of the whole nation, to avenge any wrong done her person, life, liberty, The son, at the death of his father, health, whether that wrong be small or slavery after all; for he says it is like the whether twenty-one, under or over, inher- great, committed by the powerful or the relation of husband and wife, parent and its his father's property—the slave is in- weak, the entire majesty of law comes child, master and apprentice. He says herited-the only difference is between armed for her protection. But the comthe husband, parent, and master have a the active and the passive voice, the dif- bined power of the 2,700,000 slaves could right to the service of the wife, the child, ference is a mere question of parsing gram- not be heard in any case however small infernal market-house, I have copied from and apprentice, and so he says has the mar. The son inherits the slave. The or however aggravated, when the crime the Washington Globe and the Intelligenmaster to the slave's service, but not to slave is inherited by the son. But, ac- was committed by the free man on the cerhis body. He says the slave is entitled to cording to the doctrine of consideration slave, even if the 2,700,000 slaves should

> Yours, &c... ALVAN STEWART.

ANTI-GAG LAW

The Congressional Delegation from this State, voted with Mr. Adams against the Gag, tion. and in favor of the right of petition. That the XXIst Rule was retained, however, gives us little trouble-we are perfectly willing, aside from the disgrace of the thing, that i should remain, in all its rigor, until Congress is ready to ACT against slavery, as well as to has made a contract for a good consider- wife and children, whom the slave-fath- mere liberty of petitioning is not enough-it is ation, for himself and his posterity, to work er sees no more. Mr. Colton, the Whig an empty right, so long as our prayers, though heard, are contemptuously spurned. We thank'no one for voting to sustain the right of petition, with the idea that to do so is the most effectual way to put a stop to the antislavery agitation. But many have thus voted, avowedly with such a motive-and now forsooth, they claim the suffrage of the abolitionists because of their defense of the right of petition! If this alone is a sufficient reason for the bestowal of our suffrages, will the Whigs tell us why the abolitionists should not support such men as Catlin and Seymour. who vote with the venerable Adams on this question? The Whigs would find it necessary respects, the child at two. Mr. Colton to make another issue to answer the question contends the master is bound to feed and -but abolitionists look beyond the naked clothe the slave. So is the owner bound right, which they regard, not as an end, but as a means to an end. We must send men to Congress who are prepared not only to susprosecute, according to Mr. Colton, for tain the right of petition, but to legislate slavery out of the National Domain, and divorce neglect to stable and oat him, the same as the slave may sue or indict for neglect to the General Government from the Slave Power. Nothing less than this will satisfy usand none but Liberty men are prepared to do his necessary work. Hence we can vote horse or the slave out of all reason, if they only for such. What folly to give our suffrages to men who will legislate in opposition But the first case is yet to be seen in a to our views of right!-Christian Freeman. Court of Justice, where a Southern man

Valuable Mahogony Log .- A single log of Mansanilla Mahogony, was lately sold at auction in New York for \$502 17, or \$1 82

In the town of Woburn, Mass. with a population of about three thousand, there tion, and go unpunished? If the master of redress, as it regards the slave and are seventy-five legal voters by the name is cruel, his articles of indenture can be horse, are exactly equal. The slave has of Richardson-one of them is representcancelled by the magistrates; but what the same right to go before a grand jury ative. In the town of Dracut, in the same power but death cancels the slave's, even and state his case, on oath, against his State, with a population of two thousand, if he be seventy years of age? Who master, as the horse has. His oath is not are sixty-nine voters by the name of Co-

THE GREAT SLAVE MARKET. I find in a late number of the Albany Patwhich I take the following paragraph.

"This year over 5000 have already been sold in our dens of diabolism, and many more heart-strings will be broken before the winter sets in, by sundering all the ties of life to meet the demand for human victims in the Louisiana market. In Florida also, the demand has been greatly increased by the diabolical law to encourage the armed settlement of that slavery-cursed territory, and thus increase the political weight of the slave system in the councils of the country.

"Scenes have taken place in Washington his summer that would make the devil blush through the darkness of the pit, if he had been caught in them. A fortnight ago last Tuesday, no less than SIXTY HUMAN BE-INGS were carried right by the Capitol yard to the slave ship! The men were chained in couples and fastened to a log-chain, as it is common in this region. The women walked by their side. The little children were car-

ried along in wagens." In the summer of 1840 when in Washingon, I took occasion in company with two friends, to visit the principal slave-trading establishments in the District. In Alexandria at the great slave prison, formerly known as Franklin and Armfield's, there were about fifty slaves. They were enclosed by high, strong walls, with grated iron doors. Among hem was a poor woman who had escaped twelve years before from slavery, and who had married a free man. She had been hunted out by some of those human blood-hounds, who are in the detestable occupation of slavecatchers, separated from her husband, and with her child had been sold to the speculaters for the New Orleans market. Another woman whose looks & manner were expressive of deep anguish, had, with her nine children been sold away from her husband-an everlasting separation! But her sorrows had but just begun. Long ere this she and her children have probably been re soid scattered and divided, and are now toiling in hopeless bereavement, or buried like brutes, without a tear or Christian rite, on the banks of the Mississippi.

From this horrible MARKET HOUSE of HUMAN flesh, we are informed that from 1500 to 2000 slaves are sometimes sent to the South in a single year.

At the Alexandria public jail was a poor lac who had come to the city in a vessel, and had een seized and imprisoned on suspicion of his being a slave. As he happened to have no document to prove his freedom, after having been kept in close confinement in a prison cell for twelve months, he was in a few days to be sold as a slave to pay the fees of the

We visited the next day a slave dealer's es tablishment in the city of Washington. I stood somewhat apart from the dense of the city, yet in full view of the Capitol. Its dark strong walls rose in grim contrast with the green beauty of early Summer, -a horror and an abomination-a blot upon the fair and pleasant landscape. We looked in upon a group of human beings, herded together like cattle for the market. The young man in attendance informed us that there were five or six other regular slave-dealers in the city, who slaves in this establisment or in the crry pais on. The following advertisement of this

"CASH FOR NEGROES." The subscriber wishes to purchase a num

ber of negroes for the Louisiana and Mississippi markets. He will pay the highest price which the market will justify. Himself or an agent at all times, can be found at his JAIL on 7th street, the first house south of market bridge, on the west side. Letters addressed to him will receive the earliest atten-

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

In the same papers, four other regular dealers in human beings advertised themselves .-In addition, Geo. Kephart, of Alexandria, advertised 'the copper-fastened brig. Isaac Frank lin,' it was nearly ready to sail with slaves for New Orleans. So much for the National newspaper organs of the Whig and Demoas their mouth pieces?

On the walls of the slave-dealer's office were suspended some low and disgraceful pic tures and caricatures, in which abolitionists and blacks were represented, and in which Daniel O'Connell and John Quincy Adams held a prominent position, as objects for the obscene jokes and witticisms of the scoundrel traffickers. For one, I regarded it as an honorable testimony to the faithfulness and herowho congregate in that den of iniquity to smite

Known to God only, is the dreadful amoun of human agony and suffering which from this slave-jail has sent its cry, unheard or unheeded of man, up to His ear. The mother weeping for her children-the wife separated from rors of the prison-house. In the winter o 1858, a poor colored man, overcome with horror at being sold to the south put an end to his life by cutting his throat.

From the private establishment, we next people of the United States,-the common property of the nation. It is a damp, dark, We noticed five or six in a single cell which tenant. The heat was suffocating. In rainy weather the keeper told us that the prison was uncomfortably wet. In the winter there could be no fire in these cells. The keeper, with thing, at our comfortable northern-fire-left Henry Clay, therefore elect the one some reluctance, admitted that he received sides to condemn and deplore the zeal and nearest to your views that you can, dont throw were nominated at the Liberty Conven-

Washington addressed to the Editor, from ey which helped pile the grante of these cells, and forge the massy iron doors, for the benefit of slave-traders! It is your property which is thus perverted!

But to me this prison had a painful and peculiar interest. It was here that Dr. Crandall of New York, was confined for several months. His health was completely broken down, and he was released only to find a grave. Do you ask what was his crime? He had circulated among some members of his profession at Washington, a copy of a pamphlet written by myself on the subject of Slavery and in favor of Freedom! Here in darkness, dampness and silence, his warm, generous heart died within him. And this was in Washington-in the metropolis of our free country-in the nineteenth century.

Scarcely an hour before my visit to the

lip, the broad full brow, and beaming eve

with the deep still fires of genius. I had conversed with Henry Clay, once the object of my bovish enthusiasm, and encountered the fascination of his smile and dead. winning voice, as he playfully reproached something of that respect and reverence which is always extorted by intellectual power. For the moment I half forgot, in y endowed, the fact that they have emprison, I saw them in another light. The fascination of genius which, like the silver veil of the Eastern Prophet, had cov- COMMUNICATIONS ered them, fell off, and left only the deformity of tyrranny. I looked upon the one as the High Priest of slavery, ministering at its altar and scowling defiance to the religion and the philanthropy of Christendom-the fitting champion of that Southern Democracy, whose appropriate Henry Clay's declaration, 'that is property which law makes property,' and that two hundred years had sanctioned and sanctified slavery.' I thought of Van Buof the two great parties thus pledged by him, the legislator who sustains and legalizes the traffic, and the Northern freeman, who by his vote places the legislator in nower. In the silence of my soul, I pledged myself anew to Liberty; and felt at that moment the baptism of a new life-long consecration to the cause. God helping

shall be fulfilled to the uttermost!

I left that prison with mingled feelings

of shame, sorrow and indignation. Before me was the great dome of the Capitol-our national representatives were passing and repassing on the marble stairs -over all, the stripes and stars fluttered in the breeze which swept down the Potomac. I was thus compelled to realize the fact that the abominations I had looked upon were in the District of Columbia ed along the track of political discussion, and the chosen home of our republic-the which form conclusive apologies and explanahearth-stone of the national honor-that cratic parties! What must be the state of the representatives of the nations of Euparties which can acknowledge such papers rope here looked at one and the same glance upon the capitol and the slave-jail. write, is only a repetition of the past, and Not long before a friend had placed in my though it may and will fail to fully exhibit hand a letter from Seidensticker, one of the case in its proper light, yet it may do what the leaders of the patriotic movement in the repetition of truth invariably does (imbehalf of German liberty in 1831. It press it more fully on the mind) and it may was written from the prison of Celle, where he has been for eight years a living martyr to the cause of freedom. In this letter the noble German expresses his inism of these great and good men, in their ad- dignant astonishment at the speeches of the Whig party. vocacy of Human Freedom. The time is, 1 Calhoun and others in Congress on the trust, not far distant, when those very pic- subject of slavery, and deplores the sad though not often valued by its possessor, is tures shall cause the knees of the base pirates influence which our slave system is exert. yet highly prized by the observer. No whig ing upon the freedom of Europe. I could can candidly say that the Liberty party or thus estimate, in some degree, the blight- Liberty men are more in favor with or of the ing effects of our union of liberty and Democratic party than of the Whig. In the slavery, upon the cause of political reform in the old world, strengthening the hands of the Peels and Metternichs, and deepher husband, breaking the night silence with ening around the martys and confessors shrieks of broken hearts! Now and then an of European freedom, the cold shadows of appaling fact sheds light upon the secret hor- their prisons. All that I had said or done cede as much to Liberty men, even though for the cause of Emancipation heretofore, seemed cold and trifling at that moment; and even now, when I am disposed to blame the ardor and enthusiasm of some proceeded to the old city prison-built by the of my friends, and censure their harsh denunciations of slavery and its abettors, I think of the slave-jails of the District of loathsome building. We passed between two Columbia, and am constrained to exclaim ranges of small stone cells filled with blacks. with Jonathan Edwards, when in his day, he was accused of fanaticism:-"If these seemed scarcely large enough for a solitary things be enthusiasm and the fruits of a distempered imagination, let me still overmore possess them." It is a very easy

slaves from the traders, and kept them extravagance of the abolitionists, and to away you votes, or pander to the "Locos" until they were sold, at thirty-four cents reach the conclusion that slavery is a tririot a letter from a gentleman in the city of perday. Men of the North! it was your mon-fling matter in comparison with the grave questions of Banks and Sub-Treasuries; but he who can visit the Slave-Markets of the District, without feeling his whole nature aroused in indignation, must be more or less than a man.

JOHN G. WHITTIER. Amesbury, 30th of 10th mo., 1843.

MOB LAW.

The St. Louis Republican contains the proceedings of an anti abolition meeting of citizens of Lewis and Clarke counties in Missouri, of the most extraordinary character. A been chosen to act in the various instances of committee was first appointed to hear allegs- slave legislation, slavery would not now exist tions against certain individuals, charged with in our country. They believe that if we would being abolitionists, and aiding some negroes have correct legislation upon that subjects to run away. The committee retired, examined the testimony, and reported that it was act right; and if it is just and consistinsufficient to sustain a legal prosecution, but ent for Whigs, to reject a man who will not they were convinced of the guilt of the accused, and they recommended that within four who will; is it less consistent for Abolitionists. prison, I had been in the Senate chamber days, Dr. D. P. Nelson be required to leave to erect the same standard? When you are of the United States. I had seen the firm the State and James Botkin to leave his pres- disposed to censure the course—the action of ent residence on an Island in the Mississippi, abolitionists, just converse with yourselves. of Calhoun,—the stern repose of a face and not to settle within fifty miles of Lewis and put your favorite schemes in the scale. of Calhoun,—the stern repose of a face written over with thought, and irradiated county, and never again to be seen in that or and then judge, remembering that other men Clarke county. If he return he is to receive fifty lashes on the bare back, and if during the four days, he be found on the shore of either country, he is to be hung by the neck till

An Anti-Abolition Society was then organme for deserting an old friend. I had ized. It was also resolved to bring an abolithere, in spite of my knowledge of its gross tionist from Illinois for every negro who perversion to the support of wrong, felt should escape from Missouri. A reward of \$200 was offered for the delivery of Richard Ells, of Quincy, and \$100 for E. B. Stillman of Fairfield, Illineis,

We are surprised to find no condemnation my appreciation of the gifts of genius with of these extraordinary proceedings in the St. which these men have been so wonderful- Louis popers. Can they overlook the consequences to which such things will lead? Slaployed their talents in upholding a system very itself, leans on the sanctity of the law, which crushes and kills the mind of mill- and will slave holders themselves, thus batter ions. But here in the loathsome slave- down their only defence? Let them see to it in time .- Detroit Advertiser .

For the Signal of Liverly. THE WHIGS AND THE LIBERTY PARTY.

MESSES. EDITORS:-The whig papers of this region, as well as most of the Whig politicians are clamorous, in the assertions that abolitionists are hypocritical; that they emblem is the Slave-whip, with a negro have no regard for the welfare, of the slave, at one end and an overseer at the other, or the free colored people. To such a charge And as I looked down that range of dun- my only reply is, let their works testify; ask geons, filled with God's immortal children the black man, who is his friend, and whose converted into merchandise, I thought of policy is for his good; ask the hard-hearted slaveholder, whose efforts he most dreads.

But further, abolitionists are accused by the Whigs of being at heart, "loco;" and that their leaders, are "Locos," and when the fit time comes, they will order them all into the ren's Veto Pledge-and its reiteration in ranks of the "Democratic" party, and more, Gen. Harrison's Inaugural Message-and that it is suicidal to the cause which the whigs pretend to espouse to hold a separate organitheir chiefs to the support of the system zation, when the two prominent parties are whose hitter fruits were now visible her so nearly equal, for if the Democrats get the fore me. I saw the intimate and complete ascendency, the cause is ruined-no notice will connexion between the planter who raises be paid to the demands of Abolitionists, &c. the slave for market, the dealer who buys &c. While if the Whigs succeed, after atthe time, they will do something, &c. &c.

It is further affirmed, that Abolitionists are in consistency bound to assist the whigs into office, because they will do more for the cause of Emencipation than the Democrats willthat the whigs have done all that has been done by way of Legislation for the benefit of me, the resolution which I then formed the Africans in America, &c. &c.

Now I do not suppose that very many intelligent men do actually and honestly make such objections, and yet I have no doubt but that some are deluded by this circumscribed view of the case. And though satisfactory answers have been often made to most or al of these objectious, still such answers have not come before the mass of the whigs, and perhaps not before all who occasionally read the Signal. The many valuable arguments and answers and statements that are scattertion for the course of the Liberty party since its organization, would be valuable if compiled and put in a readable form; but this will not be done, and though what I may be read by some who have never noticed many of the better answers of better men, and our opponents may see that liberty men are not devoid of reason or sense-that they have some well founded objections to the policy of

Candor is a jewel of great beauty, and various phase of the two great parties, both have exhibited much that was right and much that was wrong, and while whigs overlook as they do, the heresy of those who differ from the main body in some points if they only vote with them, they ought in candor to conthey vote otherwise.

But when the whigs claim the support of the abolitionist because without it the Democratic party will succeed, they ought to put their words in the mouth of John Tyler, and see how they would act. Suppose John Ty-

ler to say-"Whigs-parties are nearly equally balance ed, and if you do not support me, you indirectly give your support to Van Buren; I have done all for the Whig party that any President has done for them these 12 years, and though I do not favor you in all points, still there are so many things which I favor you in, while Van Buren will oppose you in every thing, that it is your duty to vote for me. Of

What is the answer in the case? Why it is that they will not support John Tyler: they esteem him to be a traitor; and the points on which they differ with him are the very points important, and on the whole they would rether loose the election, than vote for John Tyler. Gentlemen, be your own judges, and when you have settled fully the reasons for forsaking John Tyler, you have seen some of the reasons, why Abolitionists will not support Henry Clay.

Abolitionists believe that slavery is a creature of law, that legislation has forged the chains of the slave. They believe that if men who held right principles on this subject, had have the same right to hold sacred, and do hold as sacred their schemes, as you do VOUITE. Again, when the Whigs claim, that Liber-

y men, and Liberty papers, have more to say in censure of the Whigs, than of the Demo. erats, my advice is, that you examine the matter fully and see if you are correct, and again enquire if the Whigs are not constantly agitating the question of difference, and if circumstances, do not compel Liberty advocate to speak. Explain why it is, that the Whig papers abound in denunciations of the Tyler party just now; say if it does not seem, and if it is not avowed by Whigs, that they would rejoice in the defeat of John Tyler, even though done by the Democrats; and if you find the voice of the Whig party declaring a preference for the success of the democratic, rather than of the Tyler party, imgine that the reasons which you give for it. may be some of the reasons why the Liberty party rejoice when the Clay party is defeated.

Finally, abolitionists claim that the Emancipation of the slave is of more immediate consequence, than any other measures that are before the nation. They claim that the slaveholding power has held in bondage, not the Southern slave only, but the political action of the North also. That both Whigs and Democrats have thought it policy to sacure the votes of the South, for some pecuniary scheme, even though the waving of the ights of the slave, were the price, and invariably the South has demanded this sacrifice. and neither when whigs or democrats were in power, have they done for the abolition of slavery what they could have done. To secure Virginia, the Whigs nominated John Tyler for Vice President, and "they had their desire granted them, and the" residue with it, "Leanness in their souls," and now abolitionists believe, that the whigs hold Henry Clay in nomination, because the South demand it. They believe that Henry Clay will oppose any scheme of emancipation; that it would be blot upon our nation to put a slaveholder in the Presidential chair. They believe that to abolish slavery, a Liberty party must be for ed-that delay only increases the difficulties in the way-that now is the accepted time, and with stability of purpose they are determined to act upon their principles till slavery shall be abolished in our land, or they be called to that world where the "slave is free from his master."

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY,

OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

NOTICE.

G. BECKLEY, of Ann Arbor, by the leave of Divine Providence, will deliver lectures on the ascendency of the SLAVE Power in this nation as follows:

Lectures to commence at six o'clock in the January 23, Grandblank.

24, Flint. 26, Fentonville.

Rev. GEO. FIELD, of the New Jerusaem Church, will deliver a course of Lectures on the Creation of the Universe, the Deluge, the Divine Language, the Philosophy of Religion, &c. at the Court House in Ann Arbor, commencing on Monday evening, the 14th

Jan. 14th. 1844.

NOTICE. The semi-annual Meeting of the Jackson CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION, will be held at the study of Rev. Darwin Chichester, on the first Tuesday of February next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Conference of Congregational Churches in connection with said Association will meet the Wednesday following at the place of worship of the First Congregational Church of Jackson, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. BARNUM, Scribe.

THE ANNIVERSARIES. We have just returned from the anniversary meetings of the State Temperance and Anti-slavery Societies, and have only room to say, that though not as numerously attended as was the previous annual meeting at Ann Arbor, yet the proceedings were animated, interesting and important. Electors of President tion. We shall publish the official proceedings next week, with an extended account of the discussions.

Our Congressional department has been entirely crowded out of this paper. We shall endeavor to give a full summary of the news next week.

#### RADICALISM.

The Michigan Expositor is a large Whig paper, published at Adrian, containing much reading matter, and edited by Calvin Townsend Esq. formerly of this place. We have before spoken of his articles as being well written and above mediocrity as to literary merit, and we shall not therefore be considered as over querulous should we allude to a peculiarity in his political course, which, if persisted in, will infallibly upset him as a whig politician. As none of his political brethren have warned him of it, we trust he will take the admonition kindly from us.

In many of his articles we have noticed a disposition to take sides with the Many against the Few-with the Laborer against the Idler -with the Masses against the Aristocracy. But he not only takes sides with the working classes, but he expresses his opinions with the most undisguised bluntness; and calls loudly for reform. Lest we should be accused of slandering the editor, we subjoin the following extract from the last Expositor as a specimen of that style of writing to which we

"If we pay Judges on the bench-if the members of our State and National Legislature, draw extravagant salaries-if the Governors of the several States, and the President of the nation, receive salaries sufficient to enable them to ape the extravagant aristocracies of the old world, the laboring men chiefly must foot the bill. Our Judiciary is by no means the only branch in fault. The President of the United States—his Cabinet—the ten thousand Post Masters scattered up and down the country from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Northern Lakes to the Gulph of Mexico-the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the inferior Courts of record-the members of Congress, and the members of the several State Legislatures, all receive m st outrageously extravagant salaries. Their services command such the pleberans or "low classes of community" rough shod. This is the chief instrument which separates the democracy, heavenwide from the aristoracy.

first Monday in December to the 4th day of March. The nominal sum which each mem ber receives per day, is eight doilars—while the perquisites are sufficient to bring it up to near sixteen dollars. In the first place, if a member is fortunate enough to reside 500 miles from Washington, (and there are many such.) he receives for travelling to and from DOLLARS! for he has eight dollars for every twenty miles travel. Then, when the gentleman arrives at? Washington, he has furnished him to order, every sheet of paper which he finds occasion to use, every pen and the making of it, every item of sealing wax, every wafer, every inch of tape, his penknives, his ink, ink stands, seals, pencils folders, twine, memorandum books, public documents of every description, newspapers, &c. &c. In short, every want or desire however unreasonable and expensive, is instantly supplied. And who pays for it? The people, WHO ARE TOILING AT FIFTY CENTS

e hardly understands-except when he is both exportive and importive, the mails are crowded to overflowing. And to what does his bill of postage amount? Just nothing at all. Every man who goes to the Post Office gentlemen Congressmen. The evil has now grown to that magnitude, that it is an enormous one; and if the laboring men of this country would but exercise that right which they possess, they might put an effectual stop to the matter."

However appropriate one or two articles of this kind may be just before election; yet when a Whig Editor bangs away at the aristocracy in this style, week after week, and month after month, he carries the joke too far, and sets a dangerous example to his editorial brethren of the Whig party. The danger arises from the fact that the working classes will believe he is in earnest in advocating their interests, and will arise in their might, and call for an ef fectual and radical reform. Were the Whigs a party of reformers, this would all be appropri ate. But such is not the case. It is mainly conservative in its character & is poorly adapso much despised in the Liberty party. Well, to arouse the laboring portion of the party to reform, when the conservative and aristocrat ic portion of it are determined to withstand that reform, is highly impolitic and suicidal. It is dividing a house against irself. Let us illustrate by a single case.

The Expositor takes ground against paying it at fifty cents per day. All this is right enough in itself, and would be proper, were it not that the Whig members and candidates for Congress, and all the would-be-candidates, desire the large salary instead of a small one, and will oppose all propositions for reduction as long as they dare. Hence, while the Expositor takes this ground in earnest it opposes the interests and wishes of twenty or thirty of the leading Whigs of Michigan who would like to be members of Congress, and its course tends to produce collision between the laboring and the non laboring portions of the party. He says the President of the United States has "a most outrageously extravagant salary!" Who does not see that in so Mr. Clay? He speaks of the salaries of the doings next week. members of our State Legislature as "outrugeously extravagant." Suppose there were Of course not. Neither would the hundreds who would hope to be members in future .-The interest; of the members is to consume as much of the people's money as they can lay hands on; while it is the interest of the aries low.

and the Expositor takes the part of the producers, and calls on them for action in their own behalf. The consequence will be, if this course be pursued, that the producers in the party will be arrayed against the office-holders and consumers, and thus impair or destory the union of the party.

sons of the Detroit Advertiser in this res- and breadth of the land, and awaken and alarm pect. That paper has no radicalism of this every true lover of his country, and the stakind. It justly and ably exposes the extrava- bility of its institutions. It is but a short time gant expenditures and high salaries of its lo- since the abolitionists were a petty faction of cofoco adversaries; but it has no such sweep- fanatics-a contemptable band of visionaries, ing denunciations of the salaries of the whole ody of office holders, like this we have quoted Thus in 1840, they numbered only about six notice. from the Expositor. The reason is plain thousand throughout the whole extent of the enough. The Advertiser is under the influ- Union. Will it be believed that since that ence of the aristocratic portion of the party. Whig candidates for Governor, and for Members of Congress, and whig Senators, do not individuals, has increased into a well organwant their salaries to be reduced!

We would not be understood as intimating itself in this respect, or that it is not for the friends of the Union, nothing will do it but the public good. But we do say it is not adapted tumultuous din of the national fabric thunder-That is not a reform party, and never will be this extraordinary state of things. Here in In the few reforms it attempted in our Na- these immoveable, unquestionable, startling tional Government in 1841, it was peculiarly figures, may be read the lesson of warning and unfortunate. In the several States, Whig monition of duty, which we would spread beadministrations are no more productive of re- fore the people of the Union: forms than those of their opponents.

Neither would we wish to monopolize all reform principles in the Liberty party. We Maine, bid others to cast out devils because they fol- Vermont, course of the Expositor is right in itself, and Connecticut, we are pleased to see the cause of the mass ef New York, the People so plainly and ably set forth,

It may be said that there will be the same Ohio, diversity of interests in the Liberty party, if it Illinois, should be successful. There will be office- Michigan, holders and the expectants of office on one Indiana, side, and the tax-payers and producers on the Wiskonsan. other. That is true. But there is this fun- Rhode Island, damental difference between the Liberty and New Jersey, the other patties. The former is radically a reform party, originated by the oppressions of the Aristocratic Consumers on the Laborexorbitant sums, as enable them to ride over ing Classess, and it will succeed only by advocating the cause of the people. It is mainly a reform party, and cannot hope for support in any other capacity. Whereas the other Take a single instance. A short session parties are decidedly conservative, and cannot obligations to James Gordon Bennet for our National Legislature, lasts from the change their fundamental character. change their fundamental character.

A famous Whig writer at the East, known as "Junius," has written a tract against political abolition, which is said to be first rate. We shall examine it when we can obtain it. This open attempt of that city, the sum of FIVE HUNDRED the Whigs to use up the Liberty party. makes their true position apparent, which of the attention of politicians and patriots, is, direct antagonism to the Liberty par-We have no objection to this issue if they choose to make it .- Sig. of Lib-

it has long been to wage an indiscriminate and unscrupulous war upon the Whig party. The simple and unconscious in nocence, which he affects to assume, in speaking of the Whigs as making this issue, is really admirable, and has few Postage is a word, the meaning of which parallels in the annals of hypocrisy .about to vote for imposing it upon his con- their unhonored graves, and learn some- on political grounds, Mr. Howard being stituents. With his own communications, thing in their own line, from this most accomplished master in the art of dissimulation.

"Junius," however, has written a canend pays his little bill of postage, pays his did and liberal tract, in which he clearly aliquot fractional share of postage of these exposes the folly and danger of political exposes the folly and danger of political abolitionism, without abating one jot of his opposition to the system of slavery itself. It is a seasonable as well as sensible production, and we hope it will be universally read. The fact that such Locofoco tacticians as the editor of the editor of the Signal, are disposed to make war upon it, shows that it is calculated to do good .- Det. Adv.

We are far too highly honored by the compliments here paid us. We never thought of comparing our abilities with those of Talleyrand or Machiavel! The idea we had in our mind was simply, that having had no disposition to make war upon the Whigparty any further than the practice of that party came in collision with our objects and principles, we were ted to effect any reform, because it wants that disposed to continue the same course, ununity of purpose-that "one-ideam" which is less they should commence an aggressive war upon the Liberty party. This it would seem, they are determined to do .-We are called hypocrites, dissemblers, Locofoco tacticians, and other epithets that look to us quite hostile, if no belligerent! Some of the eastern Whig papers call us the the "Charcoal Party!" members of Congress sixteen dollars a day, Anything you please, gentlemen! Only and five hundred dollars for travelling five do not blow hot and cold with the same hundred miles, while other men have to earn breath. Do not denounce us as political knaves and idiots, and at the same time call yours "the most favorable party," "anti-slavery," and all that, and ask antislavery men to vote your Whig ticket on that account. Such a course looks to us much like "dissimulation"-rather Mach-

We have been absent to the Anniversaries during the week, and our paper is just what our printers have made it. Several egregious errors have been overlooked, which the reader will correct for himself. We shall bring up our sumsaying he opposes the pecuniary interest of mary of Legislative and Congressional

iavellian, is it not?

The strictures on the Junius tract seventy Whig members in the Legislature, of "Political Abolition," which we pubwould they wish for a reduction of their pay? lish to-day, are worthy of attentive perusal. It will be seen that the tract takes pro-slavery ground.

Do not fail to read the account of working men, the producers, to keep their sal- our National Slave Market, by J. G. Whittier, the poet.

Here is a direct antagonism of interests PROGRESS OF ABOLITION IN THE UNITED STATES-FOR-EIGN INFLUENCE-THE UN-ION IN DANGER.

The history of the progress of the abolition movement in this country during the last few years, presents some features so remarkable -so instructive-und so full of warning, that The Expositor might profitably take les- they ought to be known throughout the length whose vegaries excited only ridicule and pity. time-in the brief space of three years-this petty faction, this little clique of six thousand ized party, with its ramifications everywhere. numbering SIXTY FIVE THOUSAND members?that the course of the Expositor is wrong in If this does not strike alarm, and arouse the romote the best interests the of Whig party. ing in their ears. Here are the proofs of

ABOLITION VOTE IN FOURTEEN STATES. 1840. 1841. 1842. 1843. States. 194 1,662 2,988 6,351 are not of that bigoted class who would for- New Hampshire, 111 2,353 3,110 3,564 519 2.794 2.091 3.766 low not us. We have already said that the Massachusetts, 1,415 8,722 8,422 9,133 174 1.319 1.777 1.879 9.808 5.882 7.481 14.688 818 1,114 2,417 Pennsylvania, 904 2,848 5,428 6,470 cordingly adopted. 150 527 931 1,954 858 1,665 1,258 900 2,050

> setts and Michigan, will increase the aggre- quantity. gate vote this yearto 65,000.

The preceding article is from the New York Herald. We are under especial publishing these "immovable, unquestionable, startling figures" to his 30,000 subscribers. Through that paper and its exchanges they will reach some hundred thousand readers, in the North and South. who could not be reached by an anti-slavery paper. The facts are well worthy and we hope Mr. Bennet will continue to apprise his readers of the anti-slavery progress, alarming indeed to slave-breed-This comes with a peculiar grace from ers and their apologists like him, but the an Abolition editor, whose weekly work cause of hope and joy to suffering millions. We trust he will find much greater cause of alarm next year.

MARK HOWARD, Esq., Postmaster a Whig, and Mr. Danforth a Democrat.

#### State Legislature.

The following standing Committees were appointed in the respective branches of the Legislature.

Senate Committees.

On Claims-Redfied, Turner, Shearer. Finance-Cust, Patterson, Green.

The Judiciary-Green, Howell, Pratt. The Militia-Howell, Pratt, Rich-

Internal Improvement-Niles, Howell, Thurber, Richmond, Starkey.

Roads and Bridges-Moody, Turner, Public Instruction-Gray, Hart, Cust.

State Prison-Moody, Redfield, Ma-.Incorporations-Wilson, Green, Comp-

Division of Towns and Counties-Hart, Thurber, Gray.

Agriculture-Shearer, Compton, Niles. Manufactures-Turner, Starkey, Hart. Privileges and Elections-Thurbur,

dray, Wilson. Enrolled Bills-Patterson, Wilson, Moody.

State Library-Howell, Cust, Thurber. Expiring Laws-Compton, Shearer, Starkey. State Affairs-Starkey, Niles, Patter-

Printing-Pratt, Richmond, Redfield.

House Committees. On Ways and Means-D. C. Walker, P. Power, Miller, Mosier, Hall.

Judiciary-Ramsdell, McLeod, Stone. Baldwin, O. Miller. Internal Improvement-Joslin, Wil-

son, Vickery, Adams, White. Claims-Vickery, R. C. Power, Delamater, Ames, Berry. Elections-Fairfield, Griffin, H. Hall,

Knowlton, Surtz. Banks and Incorporations-Murphy,

Blindbury, Davis, Ferguson, Hawley. Printing-Dunham, Barnard, Van Huan, Knight, Videtto.

University, School, State, and Salt Lands-H. N. Walker, Porter, Runyan, P. Power, M. Hall.

Federal Relations-Schoolcraft, H. N. Walker, Fairfield, Murphy, Livermore. Education-McLeod, Barnard, Sheldon, Berry, Van Husen.

Engrossing and Enrollment-Mosier. Pratt, Stone, Knight, Rix.

Agriculture and Manufactures-Videtto, Snell, Hayden.

Supplies and Expenditures-Rowland, Parmalee, Schoolcraft, Dunham, Ames. Organization of Townships and Counies-Baldwin, Lamond, Leland.

State Prison-Livermore, Chester, Hib-

Roads and Bridges-Shurtz, Porter, Militia-Rix, Rheule, Saunders.

Mr. Rowland asked leave to introduce the bill repealing the adultery law of last winter, of which he had previously givne notice.

calculatery, and late Principal of the Livingston County High School.

[The design of the American Class Reader is to teach scholars to read. It is not sufficient for

Mr. H. N. Walker presented a petition of the receivers of the Detroit City Bank, praying for relief.

The joint resolution, passed at the last session proposing an amendment to the constitution so as to limit the time of holding the election to one day, was taken up and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Dunham offered a resolution that the members of the House be supplied with another daily paper, or papers equivalent thereto.

He was "willing to go as far as him he was unwilling to be deprived of the means of information. He wished to have a Whig paper occasionally as he Book Store, by the dozen or singly.

Teachers, who have not already examined then was sometimes benefitted by the stricture can receive copies gratis, by calling at 143 Jefferson avenue, Detroit. of his opponents.

Other gentlemen were equally anxious to see what was said about them in the Whig papers, and the resolution was ac-

Mr. Hebbard moved that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire in'o the propriety of amending the exemption law so as to allow practical farmers 40 acres of land each.

Mr. Rowland moved to amend so as to 6,865 20,688 34,716 52,534 supply those practical farmers who did

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Rowland's adultery and fornication bill. Mr. Pratt in Chair.

Mr. Murphy moved to strike out the first section (which re-enacts the sections of the Revised Statutes repealed last win-

Mr. Leod inquired what the effect of this amendment would be. He had no books-did not know anything about these

Mr. Rowland hoped the motion to strike out would not prevail. He feared the gentleman from Mackinaw, who was now unacquainted with these crimes, would, if there was no law to deter him, fall into to them.

Mr. McLeod moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and supported of this place has been removed, and GEO. his motion at some length, but we are DANFORTH, Esq., appointed in his place. compelled to omit his remarks, and also symptom makes its appearance. The conquest Machiavel or Talleyrand might rise from We suppose the alteration has been made those of Mr. Rowland and Mr. D. C. of the complaint will then be easy and immediately

The Committee rose and reported the bill back without amendment, when it was referred to the Committee on Judi-

#### MARRIED.

On the 14th of December last, by the Rev Ino. Booth, Mr. MAJOR ALDERMAN to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Rev. Jno. Booth, all of Highland, Oakland County.

In Northville on the Sd inst., by Rev. A. Smyth, David Clarks on Esq., and Miss Sa-RAH ANN, daughter of Dea. H. S. Bradley, all of Northville.

#### NOTICE.

The Presbytery of Detroit will hold its an nual meeting at Pontiac, on the First Tuesday in Feb'y, at 6 o'clock, P. M. At this meeting the Church Records, the Statistical Reports, and the Collections for the Contingent Expenses, should be presented. It is earnestly desired that all the Churches should be represented at this meeting, so that being all of one accord in one place we may receive a general blessing.

A. S. WELLS, Stated Clerk.

January 15, 1844.

#### Estray Oxen.

MAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on out the sixth of November last, a pair of STRAY OXEN.

One is a spotted red and white-the other red and had on a small bell. They were partly show -judged to be 10 or 12 years old. The said Ox en have been duly entered on the Town Book and appraised according to the law.

ADAMS J. CUSHING. Webster, Jan. 5, 1844. 38-8w

#### Michigan Book Store.

142 JEFFERSON AVENUE-DETROIT. THE public are informed that very large ad ditions have been made to this establish ment during the past summer, and recently, em bracing a very extensive assortment of works in the various departments of Science and Literature, Morals, and Religion: and also, a mos Stationary articles, Classical and School Books; Blank work, &c. &c. all of which are offered to the public wholesale or retail, as cheap as

ty.
The assortment of Juvenile Books is very large and well worth the attention of parents and others who may wish to put good books into the hand of children. Family Bibles-a great variety; Pocket do,

Prayer Books, fine and common: Psalms and Hymns, various collections: Ursuline Manual, Catholic Piety, Flowers of Piety, Christian Sa ifice, Christian Guide, Catholic Melodies, &c Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1813.

Books for Libraries, in substantial bindings ay be found here in great abundance. Ladies' Albums, w fine assortment; Port folios, with and without locks; fine editions of M. NOBLE would respectfully remin the Poets, large & small, Dissected Maps Battl Doors, Birds, &c. &c. Please call and examine.

C. MORSE. January 14, 1844.

Valuable School Books.

TWO of the best, and most useful and nec sary SCHOOL BOOKS, are the follow ing, which have received the sanction of the best judges in the State of New York, and have been asively introduced into the Common Schools and Academies of that State. They have like-wise been approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, [Dr. Comstock,] and selected by him to be used in the Common

Schools of this State, viz: THE AMERICAN CLASS READER, containing a series of lessons in reading, with in troductory exercises in Articulation, Inflection Emphasis, and the other essential elements of correct natural Elocution; designed for Acade mies and Common Schools-By George Wit-son, formerly Principal of the Canandaigua A

this purpose, that a book be instructive and en-tertaining, and the selections chaste and classical in point of diction; it should be also preperl adapted to exercise the render in all the varied tones inflections, and other requisites that belong to correct natural elocution. The Rev. J. Spencer, of Brooklin, N. Y. an experienced Teacher says, "I have very scarce'y examined the American Class Reader by George Wilson, and have no hesitation in expressing my opinion of its excellence. cellence. I consider it the best work, for the purpose for which it is designed, that I have even seen, and I cannot but desire its immediate ador tion in our Academies and Schools." ecommendations from hundreds of others, have

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, containing sev eral new methods of operation, and a new system of Proportion; with Theoretical explanatio He was "willing to go as far as him all the principal rules. Also, a Treatise on Menthat goeth fartherest" in retrenchment, but suration, and a brief practical system of Book Keeping, by the author of the American Class

BT The above are for sale at the Michigan

C. MORSE. Store of WM. R. PERRY, Ann Arbor, Lowe January 15, 1844.

#### PETER'S PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been t years before the public. During that peri they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in t istory of the most popular medicines which hav preceded them or have followed in their track. to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the re rected by long previous experience in the prop-Full returns from New York, Massachu- not possess 40 acress of land, with that erties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British Amerca and the West Indies, and on the continer of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vege table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine pan excellence, of the Southern States. Their consumption south the increase. No other pill "goes down" there however sugared over with hired puffs and home manufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universal medicine, for there is scarcely any de functions of the human machine which they will ot alleviate or remove when administered in th early stages of congestion of the stomach or bow els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and the may be administered without the slightest fear of roducing local inflammation, so frequen

caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegeta-ble Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the first ate. In billious disorders, remittant or inter tant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic. diarhoa, dropsy, sour or feeted eructations, en-largement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid di estion, torpor of the bowe's, female obstructions habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

It is asked upon what principle these extraor dinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which wher combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyle from which it expels all acrid particles, and a humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. In cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical hange takes place which fits them for the imme diate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at their sources.

Such is the radical mode in which this med cine performs its cures. Testimonials which would fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here and abroad

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbaeh, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams. Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing. Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D Keys, Clinton, D S Haywood, Saline; Stone Babcock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & Co Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co Detroit; also in Adrian. Tecumseh. Brooklyn Pontiac. Chicago, and almost every where else Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-ly

#### FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. BARNUM, would respectfully in orm the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country that he has constantly on hand a valua-

Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonal erms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visi ng the City will do well to give him a call be re purchasing elsewhere. Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843. 29-6m

#### \$25,000 WORTH! Whew! They must be dear, Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!!

\$75,000 WORTH!!! That is it, judging from prices. CALL at G. Ward's old stand, where they

a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 nder the present system. VIATOR.

#### Notice.

A . his customers, that as he has taken a part ner, and is making new arrangements in his buhe wishes for an immediate settlemen with all who are indebted to him. Ann Arbor, Nov. 6, 1843.

NEW BOOK STORE.

(ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.) THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such as are in use in Common Schools in this State, ogether with a variety of Religious, Scientific nd Miscellaneous works, such as Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testa-ments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalmist, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms

and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cow pers Poems, Ossians, do Camp-bells, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scou's Works, Al-burns, Tales of a Granufather, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers Friend, Fireside

Piety, Gouss
of Piety,
Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The
Task, Berquins Works. Christian, Baptist, Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Almanaes, Boston Academy, Sacred Lyre and Manhattan Col-lection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, Ledgers, Jour-

nals and Blotters, Justices' Dockers. Toy Bibles, Prim ers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books. together with Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink. Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, (an excellent article.) and mon. Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pen-cils, Drawing Pencils. B. B. & H. B.

and Prepared India Rubber.

All of which will be sold at Detroit prices for The subscriber has made his arrange ents so that almost anything in the line of Books and Stationary which is not on hand can be fornished at a short notice. He intends to make the sale of Books a permanent business nd will therefore do what he can to keep his as-oriment good. Don't forget the place, Ann rhor. Lower V.llage, nearly opposite the Flouring Mill.

WM, R. PERRY. January 8, 1844.

# WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE Subscribers would inform the Public

that persons having wool to be manufactured, can have it done at their Manufactory with n a short time, as the large quantity of wool urnished them by farmers and others the past senson is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this senson for about one liundreil and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason to believe, we have given general satisfaction.—With this encouragement, we hope for future patronage.

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

Wool sent by Rail Road to Scio will be

properly attended to. SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843. ABBOT & BEECHER DETROIT WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

### DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

FUST received a larger Stock than ever Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drill ings, 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 Delaines, India Cloth, Mouslin De Laines, Parisiana Chusans, Shanls. Rob

# Roys, Cardinals, Damask Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown. and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superio

BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, 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, For which we will pay the highest prices either n CASH or GOODS, at the

CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street,

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

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, to which it has been applied, must always be sough genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York r their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy come from Comstock & Co, who are now the on proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Con-nel's, which is warranted to do all it eyer 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 een reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too ex-orbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four nes as much as the tormer, and the \$1 size

lear ten times as much. No family that has any title to humanity, wil fail to have Conner's Pain Extractor Oin always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, proviled they have seen it used, or will believe those who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO.,

21. Courtland Street
T Be sure, therefore, and ask for CONNEL'S as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been as our plate with Datey's hathe of it has been stolen, and the spurious may appear with that name cn it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Comstock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

Agent for Ann Arbon

SALERATUS. WHOLESALE and RETAIL by F. DENISON. December 20, 1843.

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

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! D. Hill, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co., will insure property against loss of amage by Fire on reasonable terms. Oct. 25, 1843.

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

FOR THE YEAR

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY. UESDAY, TUI JANUARY, 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 FEBRUARY,

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 MARCH

3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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28 29 30 31 1 2 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 12 13 14

SEPTEM1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 NOVEMBER BER 1 2 1 1 2 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 1 2 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 DECEM. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

UNITY OF INTEREST. NOBLE AND SPRAGUE, WOULD call the attention of the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the community in gener-

are better than one, have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS.

in all its branches. They will be always on hand, two doors West of the Washtenaw, in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, where all who lavor them with their patronage may be sure of satisfaction. No pains will be spared in making their varyments fashionable, comfortable, and declared the satisfaction of the neir garments fashionable, comfortable, and du-They feel confident from past experience. and

atisfaction, and they are determined not to be outdone by any establishment west of New York. N. B. CUTTING done on short notice, and strict attention will be paid to the orders of the P. S. We like to have forgot by the way to

rom the attention which they pay to their busi-ness, that they cannot fail of giving universal

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

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

#### NATURE'S GRAND

RESTORATIVE THIS valuable vegetable medicine stands unrivalled for the following complaints, viz:
Dispensia or Indigestion, Diseased Liver, Bilous Disorders, Dropsy, Asthma, Costiveness, Vorms 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. Ner-vous complaints, &c. which is frequently the ofect of disease. Its virtues surpass any thing heretofore known in removing St. Vitus' Dance; two bottles have been known to cure this af-licting disease, after having baffled every exeron for four years. It has a most powerful 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.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Numerous certificates might be given were it

eemed necessary. Let the following suffice: CERTIFICATE, This certifies that I have tested the beneficial flects of "Holman's Natures Grand Restora-' in my family, (having used it for years,) witnessed its healing properties in numerous instances among others. I most cheerfully recomloing the diseased are induced to try it, I have he satisfaction of believing that I have rendered

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

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in pur possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using the imitations got up by others, we would respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves 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 of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the botles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own

hand over the Cork.

W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

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

Liberty. Come soon.

HALSTEAD'S BRISK PILLS. 28 PILLS FOR 25 CESTS.

THE Brisk Pills answer the purpose more ef icetually for any disease for which any other other is medical excellence and virtue. If you only this, just try them, it will cost you only two doubt this just try them, it will not you hillings—and then you, with me, will be sains field. If they are not what I recommend them to be, denounce them and put them down, for I cannot conscientiously recommend them for a cure all for every thing. But this I do say, without fear of contradiction, that no pills are their in remaying diseases originating in the out lear of contrantetion, that do pins are their equal in removing diseases originating in the storage or bowels. For liver and bilious diseases, such as dum ague, fever and ague, intermittant and remittant fevers; the Brisk Pills possess peculiar properties for their speedy removal. cian, I am convinced that none can equal them .-Read what other pills are good for, and what they will cure, and if the Brisk are not superior to them all, then discard their use. Do not believe all that is said about an infallible pill—that nover fails to cure any disease—but try the Brisk Fills —the cheapest pills in use—23 pills for 25 cents —and then you will have a chance to judge of their merit or demerit. As a blood cleanser, and a purifier to the diseased system, they perhaps supersede every pill in use. They are quick and casy in the operation, giving die 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, notwit. It standing the great show of words and fictitious certificates. We are determined to let these pills stand

you have tried the Brisk Tills, for they do pos-ness peculiar properties and virtues.

For Sale by S. P. & J. C. Jewett. C. Eber-bach, Ann Arbor; D. H. Rowland, Northville; J. S. Scattergood, Plymouth; J. Dean, Pontine; J. B. Dickson, Mt. Clemens; Maitland & Co., Romoo; Sprague & Co., Rochester; Church & Burchard, N. P. Jacobs, J. Owen & Co., De-110-6m

TASHIONABLE

J. R. WALKFR would announce to his 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 furnished by two of the best establishments in the United States, on the first of the present month, after the kinds of goods and fashions for the senson had become permanently established, which is beautifully illustrated by two of the most splendid fashion plates ever presented to this community. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "thios run." can find it here furnished 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 exhibit something that will satisfy you that the style of goods and fashion of garments are chaste and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

season, where all demands in his line will be ex-ecuted with neatness and despatch, on reasonable terms for each or country produce, but positively

N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit if October 11, 1843.

AND

THACHERS' SEMIMARY H. H. GRIFFEN, PRINCIPAL.

sive and uninterrupted attention of will be given to impart a practical knowledge the English branches. He occupies about h an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the ap-

an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

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

Turrion in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2.00 to \$3.50; In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Bonary, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3.00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

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 princip d at Detroi

O. F. North, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen M. D., G. and E. M. Skinner, Esqrs. have kind present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school.

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

5—Iv

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 without mixing it with other wool, it will be done provided they assort it themselves, and turnish

than to tie it up in blankets; the cloth should be strong.

Provisions of all kinds will be received in pay ment for manufacturing to the amount required tor the consumption of the establishment. Wool sent by railroad to Scio, will be properly attend-

ed to: the number of pounds should be marked on the sack withink; also the weight of the sack. The wool will be worked in turn as it comes in. as nearly as can be done with reference to the

gratification in consideration of our starting this branch of business, and meny 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 manufacture it. The establishment is 2½ milest west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron.

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

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

North Lake, Wash. co. Oct 74, 1843. 46-3w ing immigrants to it.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER. The most effectual remedy yet discovered for Rheumatism, Fever Sores, White Swell-

Recumities, Fever Sores, white Swellings, Inflammation in the Eyes,
Swelled Throat in Scarlet Ferce, Quinsey,
Gr. Gr.

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy tollef by its active, strengthening, anolyne, disphorette and counterfrittant properties— in effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammato almost every description. Canfered and Swell of them unaltered by age or situation, and this the voice of a grateful community proclaimed.—
Swellings, Chilbians, &c. Persons suffering
Peters' Pills prevent—keep off diseases if timely dammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with parfect

E. DEMN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is out up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar each, 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 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: For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles,
J. C. Larrimore, "
C. Skanahan, Fdwardsburgh,
Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon,
Isane Benham, Jr., Conatantine,
Danl, L. Künberly, Schooleraft,
H. B. Huston, & F. March, ir P M Kalamazoo,
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh,
T. L. Bolkcora, 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, John C. Winans, Sylvan, J. Millerd & Son, Dexter.

Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontinc, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James & Sprigue, Rochester,
James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co.
Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Doarbornville,
E. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

GREAT BARGAINS IN "READY MADE CLOTHING!!"

49-ly

HALLOCK & RAYMOND WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and the State generally, that have now on hand the LARGEST and

"READY MADE CLOTHING" be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently 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 Arenues," in the new brick block, Phoenicard Buildings, where they will find every variety of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 and 25 are contributed to the second characteristics. 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain them

any other way.

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

Also, a very heavy Stock of

DOMESTIC CLOTHS, FILOT and BEA-VER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT-TINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every ariety and description of goods suitable for ger emen's wearing apparel, all of which shall b old vary 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 subscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward

Avenues, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND. Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843.

TO CLOTHIERS. MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, und Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, arge and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Lugwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicar ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

730 bbis ground Camwood, Logwood, Redwoods, Alum,

6 hh is Copperas.
4 do Blue Vitriol.

ipes Ombre and Crop Medders, prime, 500 ibs Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Midras and Caraccas Indigo 300 do Biue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

6 do Agua Fortis, 4 do Spirits Sea Salts, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 309 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, Prusiate 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 st two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business to the last eleven years, and they have no besitation in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York, jobbing prices, with the adtion of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

tate for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843. 511 JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW.

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

preparation, mild in their action, thorough in herr operation, and unrivalled in their results. neither nauson, griping or debility; and we re pent all who buy them continue to try them.

The most triumphant success has ever attended their use and enough is already known of them to immortalize and hand them down to posterity with the improvements of the age in nied. cal science. Dr. Peters was bred to the heal-ng art, and in order to supply demands, he has originated and called to his aid the only steam iven machinery in the world for pill working. Tis perfect, and its process imparts to the pill essential virtue, because by being perfectly—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 re only mistaken.

Price 25 or 50 cents per box.

The resistless force of these truths—their universal reception, added to the testimony of millions, "keep it before the people" must and will be heard throughout this vale of tears. Their happy influence on young ladies while suffering under the usual changes of life as di

ancy of heart, feeling and action, an elastic step velvet check, 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 huz ard of an abortion; which facts are of the utmos importance. Pimples; a young lady sent her love 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 is limpid and gentle through the veins as a moun ain rivulet: 3 or 4 is a common dose, hence th atient is not comelled to make a meal.

TROUBLE IN PLUTO'S CAMP. scythe; I have come to deliver them all up to you-

ir. my calling is over-my business is through have been for three years in a terrible stew, And I really don't know what on earth I'am t

Are subdued by this Peters, what help can we would yield him N. York, sir, if there he

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

As though his soul was tur ed to bile, At that unsparing scourge of ills, By all men known as Peters' Pills. These Pills of Peters' stop the slaughter. And leaves the blood as pure as water. Now Peters makes, I've heard him say,

Five hundred thousand pills a day; So that the chance is very small Of people dying there at all: For soon the cheeks, so marked for doom,

For sale as follows, by Mesars. Beach & Abe J. Grenville, F. J. B. Crans. Maynard. & Co G. Ward, S. P. & J. C. Jewett, J. H. Lund H. Beeker, Dickenson & Cogswell, and S. I Jones, Ann Arbor: Geo. Warner & Co., and Millerd & Son, Dexier, Wm. A. L. Shaw, L. ma; J. C. Winans, Sylvan, Hale, & Smill Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Merr Grass Lake; W. Jackson, Leoni; D. T. Morri, man, Jackson; M. A. Sheemaher, Michigan Centre; Brotherson & Co., L. B. Kief & Gilbert, Manchester, D. S. Haywood, Saline; Snow & Keys, Clinton; J. Scattergood & Co., Plymouth: Stone, Babcock & Co., and Julins, Movius & Co., Ypsilanti; Pierre Teller, Detroit; J. & J. Bidwell, and Dr. Underwood, Adrion; Hart & Mosher, Springville; Harmen & Cook, Brooklyn; Smith & Co., Jonesville; L. M. Boyce, Chicago—and almost every where else.

Oct. 19, 1842 THE subscribers are now receiving, at their

JUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue

10 "Guercitron Bark,
500 lbs: Nutgalls,
10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Sumac Siedly,
3 Casks Madder.

3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. Barrels Cream Tartar,

3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, " Oil Vitriol, " Muriatic Acid, 5) " Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes,

Curtis' Screws and Press Plates, Screws and Frees Plates,
Cranks. Press Paper, Steel Reeds,
Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's. Olive Oil,
Clothers' Jacks. Sattinett Warp,
Clothers' Brushes, Shuttles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

The above, with a variety of other articles be longing to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturer and First Hands in the New York, Uhiladelphia and Boston Markets, and every thing having re-cived his personal inspection, he can with the tunost confidence off ir them to purchasers as the est and most complete stock in the country; an as it is his fixed determination (by the low rate at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merel; say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods an

MACHINES made in this State or East.
PIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

LOWER TOWN

ceived from New York a large and splendid assortment of Faucy and Staple

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

offered in this place.

Ann Arber, Lower Town, Nov. 13, 1843. 29-6m

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

DRY GOODS. Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which

will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843.

N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money.

RIVER RAISIN INSTITUTE.

well to defer so doing, and buy them here.

Attention, Invalids.

in their practice, and were they here, they could reli you of the excellent qualines of these medi

Cheopest as well as the best. A box of plaster contains sufficient to spread 8 or 10 plasters— price 50 ceass. The large Boxes of Pinns con-

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

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, former-

ly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, hav-

ing 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 falerior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to

uch as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

N. B. Carringes always in readiness to con-

vey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.

Detroit, May 9, 1843. WM. CHAMP.

E. DEAN'S

CELEBRATED

CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the nu merous testimonials from persons of the

FROM SAM'L D. KINGSBURY.

nighest respectability, which the proprietors have

H. Harris & Co.—Sirs: Having been seriously afflicted with inflammation of the Eyes, and hearing of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster I had

a box procured; and on the first application I ex-

nent cure. So effectual was the application and

that in similar cases I feel great pleasure in rec-

Respectfully yours, &c.

Ruisin, Oct. 3, 1843.

C. J. GARLAND.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! THE winter term of this institution will com THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS. I mence the first Wednesday of November next, and continue 15 weeks. It is pleasant of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortmen; of ituated in the town of Raism, one mile east of he direct road from Tecumseh to Adrian. JEWELRY, Rooms.- There are now on the premises suitable rooms for the accommodation of forty stu-dents, which are designed to be occupied for pri-

onsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and vate study and lodging. Other necessary build-ings are provided for recitation and boarding.— Most students will probably board then selves. Keys, Pencil Cases: also, Spoons,
Sugar Bowis, Butter Knives,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Pocket Books, Violin EXPENSES.—Tuition for fifteen weeks, com-mon branches 4 dollars. Higher English branch-es, including Greek and Latin, 5 dollars. Room Proceed Books, Violing
Strings, Needles,
Pins, Hooks,
and Eyes,
Spectacles, Fine
Combs, Dressing Combs,
Stde Combs, Back Combs,
Proceed rent 8 cents per week. Incidental expenses 50 cents per term. Students are expected to furnish whatever they wish to use in their rooms except andirops.

Students who have to buy their books will do

Pocket Combs, Water Paints, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and asers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c. The school is open to all applicants of suitable ago and moral character irrespective of complete. ion or condition.

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

ES of every description repaired and warranted. Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.—
Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House.

C. BLISS.

C. BLISS Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843. 28-1y.

Cash and Barter Store. GARLAND,

WHO has tried the PERSIAN PHILS and Jew David's or HEBREW PLASTER, and is not ready to testify that they are decidedly the best medicines new in use? The above medicines AVING purchased the entire Stock in trade of Godfrey and Allen, will be happy to wait upon such as will give him a call. His nave been before the public some four years, and physicians at the East have used them extensively stock consists of a general assortment of goods and will be sold cheap, and for ready pay only. WANTED,

In exchange for GOODS, most kinds of country produce, and cines. Reader! Have you ever used them? If you have not, ask those who have if they are not what we reconvened them to be. They are the

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES & HEADING.

for which a fair price will be paid. Ann Arbor, April 19, 1843. ain 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 Millinery & Dress Making.

they will not. These medicines are for sale by one or more agents in all villages and cities in the United States. Call on the agent, and he will Mrs. C. BUFFFINGTON, RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that ett. C. Eberbach. Ann Arbor; D. M. Ladd, Milford; M. C. Bakin, Novi; D. H. Rowland, Northviller J. Scattergood, Plymouth; P. Vanavery, Franklin; J. Dean, Pantiac; J. Millerd, & Son, Dexter; Dr. Sager, Jackson. 10-6m. she has opened a shop, midway, between the upper and lower villages, where the business of MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING will be carried on, in all its branches, with punctuality, despatch, and in the best and most

> Ann Arber, April 8, 1843. BOOK BINDERY.

AT THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) AND AREOR. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that MOOK BINDING.

the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Book ill be neatly rebound on shortnotice. All kinds of RULING done to order. Country produce taken in payment.

April 19, 1843. 52-if.

Cheese. FOR Sale by Ann Arbor, Upper Town, May 5, '43.

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

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public, that he is now the Proprietor of this well known establishment. The House having been thoroughly overhauled, and refixed n a minimer calculated to promote the comfort feitizens and the travelling public. The house occupies an eligible position, on the rner of Woodbridge and Randolph streets, in a

Those who may honor him with their counter ance, may be assured that no expense or atten-on in his power, will be spared, to make their ojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory.

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

TAILORING. WILLIAM WILKINSON

CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of Ann Aror and the surrounding county, and informs them he has located himself the North side the square, near the Post Office, opposite the rear of the Court House, where he is always on hand to wait on those who wish to abige him with a call. The farmers are sure to be suited with good comfortable fits. All who Respectfully yours, &c.
SAM'L D. KINGSBURY.
Kingsville, O. June 29, 1840. 35.
LF For the diseases in which this Plaster is aplicable, see advertisement in another column of is paper.

E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann are more fashionably inclined can be accommodated, having received the latest Fashions for Fall E. Dean's Chemical Plaster 48 Arbor, (Lower Town,) by

J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, \ Town
49-1y

dated, having received and Winter.

Cutting done on the shortest notice, and warranted to fit if made up by experienced hands.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 1, 1843.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

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

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

STAGE ROUTE

liverging to the different parts of the State.

TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boat annot find a more convenient place than this being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and it immediate connection with the Boats.

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

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

PATRICK & ANDREWS.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. NETER BERENOW,

Bookseller and Stationer, SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assorting of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying SABBATH SGHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR 51-tf.

WHOLESALE & E TAI. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Tire 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 qualiold, they solicit the patronage of those wishing

Among other things too numerous to mention they have a large and excellent assortment of SHEETINGS. DRILLINGS, SUM VER STUFFS, CALICOES, FULLED CLOTHS, SATINETS. BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GAMBROONS, LINENS, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. &c. Bonnet Ribbons, a very beautiful assortment. Shawls, Breche, Silk, and Thibet, of the ichest patterns.

Parasols; of all kinds, qualities, and prices. Hose and Lalf Hose, Cotton and Worsted Bonnets, Leghorn, Tuscan and Straw. The above assortment of GOODS will be sol s cheap, or cheaper than can be purchased in Detroit

Wool, Potash, Flour, A and all kinds of PRODUCE will be received payment. ABBOTT & BEECHER, 144, Jefferson Avenue

KEEP GOING AHEAD.

July, 12, 1843. (12-tf.)

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 Insurance where he has on hand a large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting in part of Over \*Coats, Box Coats Dress and Frack Coats, Vests, Ponts, and ever article in the clothing line, cheaper than the cheapest. A quick sixpence is better than slow shilling. Only give us a call and we wil

natisfy 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 Lowr Village, with the view of carrying on the above business in all its branches, (some of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING, imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING, TRANSPARENCIES, BANNIRS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, as his prices shall be low to conform to e times and his work done in the best man-

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is particularly desirous to attend to their calls, as produce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843.

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FE-VER AGUE PILLS.—Purely loga-table, A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the lions diseases peculiar to new countries. These pills are designed for the affections of he liver and other internal organs which atend the diseases of the new and miasmatic ortions of our country.

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

It is purely Vegetable and perfectly harmess, and can be taken by any person, male or The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1 and No. 2, and accompanied with full directions.

A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the procured in favor of this medicine, but the

proprieter has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the 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. Orlars from the country promptly attended to.

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

· JOB PRINTING, OF all kinds neatly executed at the Signa Office, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Books Pamphets Circulars Handbills &c. will be printed to order, any time, with the utmost accuracy.

IF Orders by mail promptly filled. SAL ERATUS. WHOLESALE and Retail, by
H. BECKER.
Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. 15-tf.

MORTGAGE SALE TO DEFAULT having been made in the paymen of a certain sum of money with the inte

thereon, secured to be paid by a certain autusput of Mortgage, bearing date the thirty-first dan of October, in the year of our Lord one thousaup eight handred and forty, executed by Efi 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 handred and forty-two, in Liber to of Mostage was recorded in the region of Mostage and Control of the second day of April, A. D. one thousand, eight handred and forty-two, in Liber to of Mostage and Mostage and Control of the second ond day of April, A. D. one thousand, eight hundred and forty-two, in Liber ter, of Mortgag-es, at page one hundred and sixty one, and de-fault having been made in the condition of said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law havng 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 undred and fifty one dollars and twenty cents, or principal and interest.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pur-Nonce is incretore nereby given, that in pur-mance of a power of sale in said Indenture of mortgage contained, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Aun Arbor, in the court rrouse, in the village of Aun Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February Exxt, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to sately the amount due for orincipal and interest on said moragage, as well as costs for forcelosing the same and described as follows: "All that certain tract or parcel of land wing in the State aforces of the same. ollows: "All that certain that or parcel of land lying in the State aforesaid, known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the south west quarter of section seven, in town two south, of range five east, except fifteen acres n the north side of said quarter section, being ne half mile in length running east and wost." Dated at Ann Arbor, this sixth day of Novem-

Detect at Ann. 1.5

Ser, 1843.

SAMUEL CLEMENS, Morigagee.

By O. Hawkins, his Attorney.

29-12 w

MORTGAGE SALE. MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money with the
interest thereon, secured to be paid by a certain
indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentiath day of November, in the year of our Lord one
thousand aight hundred and thirty-eight, executed by Eli Granger of Scio, in the county of
Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, a Rhoda
Phelps of the same place; which mortgage was
recorded in theregister's office of the county of Theips 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 mortages, at page three hundred and seventy four, and default having been made in the condition of and mortgage, and no suit or proceeding at law naving been instituted to recover the whole or my part of the money nowdue, on said Mortu-rage, 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 fity-six cents for grincipal and interest, which mortgage has been duly assigned to Samuel Clemens.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a power of sale in said indenture of mortgage contained, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Ann

Arbor, in the county aforesaid, on the seventh day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at public auction, all the prem-ses described in said Indenture of Mortgage, or isses described in said. Indentitie of Mortgage, or so, much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due for principal and interest, on said mortgage, as well as costs for foreclosing the same, and described as follows, 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 loss.

Dated, Ann Arber, November 6, 1843.

SAMUEL CLEMENS, Assignee,
of RHODA PHELPS, Mortgagee.

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

Chancery Sale. Philip H. Reeves, }

Daniel H. Scully, and Mary Scully. IN CHANCERY, 2D CIRCUIT. 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 idder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, on the fifteenth day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following described premises, "to wit?" "All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in 'All that certain tract or parcel of land lying in 'Weisster, and described as follows, "to wit:" 'The west half of the south east quarter of section thirty six, in township one south, of range five east, containing eighty acres, more or less. 'Also the east half of the north east quarter of section thirty six, in township one south, of range five east, containing eighty acres, more

for his principal, interest and costs in this cause.

GEO. DANFORTH.

GEO. Miles, Comp'ts. Sol. NEW GOODS!!

for less," or so much thereof as may be suffi-

AVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely non-and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish I have spent most of the summer and part of the fall, in New England, where the Goods are nade, and I have been able to purchase such

guods 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 Johning Houses during this senson. Especially I can sell Woolen Cloths. rom the coarsest to superfine. 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Satinetts. Cossimeres. &c. &c. at low prices. More: I have on hand a good stack of Combs, Phrend. Pins, Needles. &c. &c. which I can, and will sell to any, who wish to buy by the

usenting at very low rates.
I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SAL-ERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers. TERMS—Cash, Produce, or good Credit, I am, Gontlemen and Ludies, Resp cufully yours. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1843. N. B. Cash paid for FAGUR, or Pot and

emlash, or advanceed on the same and sold as compositions and at 29-th. LEATHER.

THE undersigned has just received from the A Manufacturer, and will continue to be sup-blied with a General Assortmentment of EAST-ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will 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 Hemlack 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 requested to call, at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING. No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing Asewhere.
N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid

in CASH FOR HIDES.

J. D. BALDWIN.

Detreit, Nov. 13, 1843.

29-6m. Anti-Slavery Books. A QUANTITY of Anti-Slavery Books are for sale at this office, very cheap. Call

3,000

FLOUR BARRELS for sale Cheap for Cash, by C J. GARLAND. 2

Ann Arbor, Upper Tawn, May 5, 1843

CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW' AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Rend what other pills are good for, and what they

standing the great show of words and fictations cer tificates. We are determined to let these pills stand upon their own reputation, win or loose. All we ask is, for a fair and impartial trial. They can be taken by old and young, at any time with perfect safety. They are an excellent medicine for children, for worms, &c. In a word, they possess all the qualities of an aperican 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 Fills, for they do possess peculiar properties and virtues.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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 disposed to have an easy, at the same time a fashionable garment, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Beach & Abel's old store, where for the convenience of himself and customers he has located for the convenience of himself and customers he has located for the

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT, THE winter term of this institution will com-mence on Monday, Nov. 20, and continne 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 education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclu-

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the

BOARD, Including room and washing, from inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars to board thomselves.

Rev. I. M. Weag, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev.

WOOLEN

MANUFACTORY. THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now manufacturing WOOLEN CLOTH with a degree of success equal to their most singuine expectations. With the machinery 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 nature will be similar. They have entirely overcome the difficulties of starting an establishment of this kind in a new country. Their terms are 37½ cents per yard for fulled cloth finished or half the cloth the wool will make. If any alteration of

in quantities of 100 pounds of one quality wool. It is much better to sew up wool in sa

different qualities.

IF Many Farmers have expressed to us their

be rewarded by CHARLES HUDSON.

Peters Pills.

"Tis fun they say to get well with them. LL mankind throughout their wide and imrunue to buy them. Peters' Pills are purely vegetable; they work no miracles, nor do they profess to cure all diseases, because they are the
scientific compound of a regular physician, who
has made his profession the study of his life. Dr
Peters is a graduate of Yale College, also of the Massachusetts Medical College, and has some what distinguished himself as a man of science and genius among the family of the late Gov. Peters. Peters' Vegotable l'ills are simple in their 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 this used, and have no rival in curing billious fever fever and ague, dyspepcia, liver complaints, croup sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheuma-tism, culargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstruction, heart burn, furred tongue, nau sea, distention of the stomach and bowels, incipi ent diarrhæs, flatulence, habitual costiveness loss of appetue, bloched, or sallow complexion and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, when a cathartic or aperient is indicated, producin

CERTIFICATES.—This paper could be filled with them by residents of Michigan, by your friends and neighbors—ask our agents. It is now well known that the people will have Peters' Pil's, and to hinder would be to stop the rushing wind.

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

oc;Not of your mighty sire do I come to complain,
But a tarnal New Yorker, one PETERS by The diseases my aids, in this war of mankind,

That Engine of Peters broke forth into view. The King of terrors looked a while,

Begin like any rose to bloom. Look here! all who try them continue to buy the

ATTENTION,

Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz: refully selected stock, viz:

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

Parson's Shearing Machines,

ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else. He is also prepared to contract for CARDING

ESSRS. DAVIDSONS & BECKER, have just re-

DRY GOODS.

and Medicines, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell lower than has ever before been

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.