THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

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

T. FOSTER, Editors.

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LIBERTY DISCUSSION IN ADRIAN

[Reported for the Signal of Liberty.]

During the proceedings of the State Antislavery Society at Adrian, its members permitted all persons present to participate in its discussions. Some gentlemen of the village, who believed that moral sussion was the only proper mode for anti-slavery effort, contosted the policy and propriety of political oganization. A debate on the subject commenced on the first meeting of the society: it was adjourned till the following evening and then resumed. In the course of the proceedings, some gentleman said the Liberty party were afraid to meet their opponents .-This, together with the fact that the question could receive but partial debate during the pressing business of the annual meeting, induced two of the Society's Members, Mr. Treadwell, of Jackson and Stewart of Detroit, to remain in Adrian and continue the dis-

The Society adjourned late in the evening of the 11th January. In the following forenoon, some gentlemen of Adrian stated to Mr. evening, and that its members would postpone their prepared subject, in order to introduce tion, and requested Mr. Stewart to prepare such report, as would present his views, and to sustain it by argument.

At 7 o'clock P. M. of the 12th, the Lyceum The report stated the objects of the third party: defended them: stated the necessity of separate organization, and sustained it. It was, and if Liberty readers think the detender's arguments omitted some of their party's strong positions, a perusal of the report may disclose

thus operated upon; moral effort alone could Democratic organization could or would effect

The Democrats had ever arrayed themselves disposed of one branch of the question. Mr. pointed: their conduct to the party bad resulted either from treachery or inability; be it which it might, the result was the same and harrassment of the country: the confed- tect free labor, and northern interests, and the question. What then remained for the party, but abandonment of object, or a separate organization. The church, the people, the state, the nation, the Democrats, the fation: the compromise should not be interests, that of the manufacturer only, Whigs, and Congress had alike repulsed the treated with contempt: it resulted from and by great national interests, that of the Liberty effort. Nothing remained for it, but necessity and wisdom: these still threw manufacturer only. Were there no free an appeal to the people.

Mr. BAKER, of Adrian, a lawyer of high respectability and talent, replied. Professional duties had prevented him from considering the subject during the day; he could but reiterate his opinion of the preceding evening. He deemed moral action sufficient; in time fect and replied exclusively, to many of labor to operate by raising the price of moral suasion would cure this evil. See its the last speakers arguments. His remarks goods the manufacturer alone sells, and effects in temperance: what would have become of temperance, if it had been politically • ranized. We are bound to do the greatest his omission to take notes. good, to the greatest possible number, in the shortest time. The Liberty Party could do this only by moral suasion and by working through one of the other parties, instead of making them enemies, as they were now do- The report made very invidious sectional tament recorded—its polygamy—its masing. The present union of moral sussion and differences, because of greater patronage sacre of whole vanquished nations, and pelitical effort tended to make a political to the South. He was pleased that the the many other peculiarities of a most they were to succeed, the south would be in-

but entered on it, and as he could not conclude t, begged the unused portion of his time might be given to Mr. Millard.

Mr. TREADWELL, of Jackson, followed .-

Moral action was the proper remedy for a mere moral evil. Such was temperance: but moral action never would cure political evil; where icense system. we had in the late temperance meeting sought a political remedy. We asked the legislature to undo where it had bound-moral suasion alone was insufficient o effect this. So in slavery, we asked Con ress to undo, where it had bound slavery to the nation by its enactments. As to the union of moral sussion and political effort, they als,-in their individual capacity, they used unit of every party; as voters, they cast their allots in accordance with their sentiments -How long had church members voted to susain politically, what they operated upon also morally and by prayer; yet none dreaded church and state as the consequence, nor did Bible: it was but the layman doing what the minister often did on this and other subjects: this minister too voted and though a minister. no one thought of church and state.

As to the good to be done Mr. T. went nto statements to show the nature and evils of slavery, both morally and politically. The latter consisted of some of the usual statistics. They were powerful exhibitions: we regret our inability to commit them to paper.

Mr. Millard, of Adrian, a member of sented a concise summary of the report; he at the expense of every other. No one it decides for the one-sometimes for the litical effort of some nature; the objects to be abandon their principles for such a party tried, and six of the Jury are for acquital, legislation, and must be disposed of in the Territories: but does that lessen the num-nocence of the tried: but if Jury after Junever reach them: to be effective it must speak Scarcely at all: a few thousand will be the conviction that there is nothing deci--that of the whigs-or of the democrats, or will be increased; their condition will be been tried. Candor will admit that if eia third party; thus the question revolved itself worse, and on the whole, there will be an ther of them contained that important viinto the simple enquiry whether the Whig or increase of human suffering. The impression exists at the South, that the new telligence had long since found it out .party will override the constitution in Try the liberty principles by that test: the zeal to abolish slavery in the United States: vote in the Free States would be unaniin bold and perpetual hostility: this hostility the impression, even though erroneous, mous. all in the room knew it—no one S. doubted both the ability and the will of are the only proper means: if slavery rect issue. Whigs: to his mind the report presented un- be so bad a system, as is said, it will die answerable evidence of both: he would not out of itself-if the new party succeed, category. Let him point out in the list recapitulate them. But the Liberty party had the union will be dissolved: the South will what liberty principles he would barter tried the Whigs and been deceived or disap- not hold on, The report spoke of the for Whig principles, and which of the lat-

> their sanction around its provisions. speeches. Rev. Mr. Tomunson also manufacturer the sole depository of these spoke on the same side, with strong ef- matters, and was whig protection of free were evidently well received by the very all the country buys. He called on the crowded audience. The reporter regrets true whig to unite for free labor of Eve-

He was followed by Mr. WARD, of

political leader, and the sunday preacher of ment more favors than himself, he would -a tooth": should these be nation would suffer. But what did the party ed every one of the principles which gentlepolitics. Mr. B. here found his meditated ar- not grumble: it would give him satisfac- our rule, under a new dispensation of love seek? Their great complaint was the proper man themselves fought for in small details, gument would exceed his 10 minutes: he had tion. This shewed what the new party and mercy, which said, "if a man smite ty representation the south has, but they and dozens of other besides, it was not mercy as politically, as by its inflictions through the held in more severe bondage than the oth- finement, side by side with the lovely Union, a change would be a breach of faith. am's celebrated defence in 1342, which chargemancipation-that God's laws were im- ages? mutable-what was once just, was ever

it is just now.

he believe that property should be repre- Bible for this new bondage in America. he Sabbath on moral and religious subjects sented? no! why then not go for his heconnected with slavery, but all found in the lief-?which of the Democratic principles would be barter for this? Did be be- matter of taste: Mr. S. confessed his taste brought speedy benefit to the few, but delaylieve in the value of the right of petition was of another character. -of liberty of speech?-did he believe in taxing a man without giving him a represcntation?-did he believe in slavery-did extremities, and the most exciting interhe believe in State rights?-was he averse to great corporate rights-to privileges to the few at the expense of the nation?: if so, how could he oppose the party, who sought but these objects, and which out of the catalogue would he barter for the whole Democratic code? He was not inthe Bar in the first standing for profess- vited to join a party, whose sentiments he ional respectability and ability, is a gen- disbelieved, for he believed them all,-Stewart, that their Lyceum was to meet that theman possessing a happy command of nor to give up one of his present opin-moral sussion—they could use suasion now language, with good manner, and delivers ions, for none of them were prescribed: -political organization is not the proper mode himself with eloquence and effect. He on the contrary, he could, in the new parthe Liberty question: that their mode, was to said, the odds were greatly against the ty, best carry them, for they were but de- objects-it was evident from their uniting mocommence by a report on the debated ques- Liberty party, and all who joined sink tails based on the great principles of the ral and political scrien, that the party was themselves. It asserted, that it was the Liberty party. When the revolutionists tending fast to a political church; see their Slavery is sin, to sustain it in any way is a sin duty of every one connected with the oth- were in the field, no one charged them Sunday movements, they were injuring suaer parties to leave, and to join the new with the sin of one idea,—that idea was Abolition was no further advanced in public met. Mr. Stewart read his report, which you organization. Before the modest demand Liberty: it was all they cared for:-they will find in the Expositor: the debate was lib could be conceded to, it was the duty of the would have deemed it pollution to them to action. Morals and religion cannot be spread and so clearly stated in the report, that the orinciples"—how long they waited on the were courtesy and reason, and argument. erally and fairly thrown open to all: it turned party to convince them, that it would se- have canvassed about a Bank—or a Tar- by political effort. The new party cannot object of the Liberty party was two-fold—e- Whigs—how long the democrats repulsed The negative arguers were careful, even say, a vast majority of the old parties ecute their great principles can take care sought as the means of stepping into power, argument had been upon the basis, that emanere conscientious, and were deeply im- of the Tariff and Currency. Mr. S. waand was designed to sustain their principles pressed with the surpassing importance of ged no war on Whigs or Democrats,— parties, it cannot therefore claim exclusive that could not be impressed on his opponents, and organization, beyond refutation: whether their principles: they could not abandon but after all, just look at their allegations, state use, was wrong and dangerous. He Whig's solemn and anxious declaration: sons, the destiny of the new party was pre- Another misconception. The party stated did not want again to see a U. S. Bank if these principles do triumph, the coun- figured in the fate of the others. When they slavery was radically bad, self destructive: flood the land with gambling-with dis- try is lost! nay, it is lost unless directly attain a balance of power they will in some its opponents thereupon cast their taunt that honesty-with ruin. He did not want a the reverse are in the ascendant. Hear Mr. STEWART opened the debate and pre- tariff to confer riches on a favored class the country itself on the issue-sometimes dwelt upon the indisputable necessity of po- could believe that the great parties would other-it is ever divided. If a man is accomplished were now generally admitted to as the new one. If they succeed, what and six for conviction, no one can feel could probably be found who would probably party to action. Mr. M. had derided an apbe unexceptionable: they were created by are they to do? to abolish slavery in the very certain either of the guilt or the inber of slaves or amount of slavery?- ry has thus sat, undeciding, doubt is lost in through legislation. But legislation could be emancipated, but the millions in the States sive or important in the matter. Thus had only through some political organization will remain slaves: their masters asperity have the Whig and Democratic principles

> only exasperates the South. Moral means would cast his vote against them, on a diion. He thought it undervalued the em- man?-he was! for what purpose? to proeration had failed: there was no power in the great interests of the country!-inthe nation; there were many rival States | deed! did he mean by free labor, merely and interests: all these demanded concil- that of the manufacturer, and by northern laborers, or northern interest, or nation-Other gentlemen replied, taking the af- ality in the farmer-the mechanic-the firmative: no notes were made of alien merchant-or the professions? was the RY KIND.

As to the Bible arguments of Mr. Ward, Adrian. Mr. W. believed in the laws of he would ask would the gentleman ad-God, and of the country, and of conscience. vocate the adoption of all the old Tes-

State. See Gerrit Smiths conduct, the great of his neighbors received from govern- was one of sternness: "an eye for an eye quent sectional strife every interest in the that the one idea of the liberty party containwanted-the loaves and fishes! The north thee on one cheek, turn the other"-if he could not cure it, it existed under the constitutive emancipation but in addition, commerce, and see what it had done to the Indians. — whose precept was to love mercy and do would not consent—thus this object was pal- dear privilege. He might make a Chinese The gentleman then went into the Bible justice, and do to all as they would be done pably impracticable. But even if we could sanction in Jewish times-that there were and cherished only by a code of unparal- right, in view of the contract made with the sized world. It was said the South were reers, and were not included in the Jubilee principles revealed, as suited to the new The new party were like the Chinese map; on ed upon the South the deliberate design to

But this was granting that slavery did just; and if just then to hold slaves, and exist in old times: would the gentleman take the bondage of the Jews: would he, Mr. Stewart replied, so far as he could as did they, arm the bondsman—send him that slavery in the District would be abolished in ten minutes. Mr. Millard had stated to fight his master's battle—marry him to only by their exorts? No, it was by their acvere distinct; the party consisted of indivi- his political principles: he was a Demo- his daughters-permit him to flee when crat. Mr. S. would ask him, did he be- he would, and thus cut off all title to re- on it, if let alone, the south would have reevery moral effort for their ends: so did every lieve the Declaration of Independence to capture, nipping the very essence of turned to freedom, they had before them the contain actual truths: did he believe its American Slavery, its property charac- contrast of the North, no one doubts but that assertion of the rights of man? if so, why ter: and would be lastly give a jubilee emancipation has been retarded. But even not join Mr. M.to vindicate it? which of every 50 years, when liberty to ALL the though emancipation were to be accomplishhis (Mr. M's.) party principles would he inhabitants was proclaimed. If he would barter for this liberty one? Again, did do thus, he might find a parallel in the

As to his satisfaction for the Southern ascendency in the nation, that was mere would humanity gain by the measure, which

next evening. The room was filled to its est was felt in the discussion.

January 13th .- The debate was renewed in the Bap ist Church-the time for speaking was extended to 15 minutes. The report was

Mr. BAKER commenced in the negative.

It rested on the third party to prove the affirmative: until they did so, they failed; their allegation was this, that when they succeed ed they would abolish Slavery in the States by mind, than it was in 1240, before the political his opponents mind, the fact so often repeated. party worked morally for these "admirable no unfair imputations; but in their place and will contain as much corruption, as other cipation was the only object; another point

kill liberty. Mr. T. then went into a num- only \$12.742,294 from direct taxation. In and made an admirable argument.

gladly see slavery abolished, but what did the the substitution, and retained it. church, and towards a union of church and south had it—did not envy them. If one peculiar people, in remote ages? Its code flamed against the North, and in the conse-

I berty one idea filled their whole political would prove it. map-a small corner was only conceded to other important interests; but could they say count a sinking institution-its doom was uped in the District, would that be sufficient to induce men to abandon all their present objects? Such partial emancipation would effect comparatively small good. It would postpone emancipation in the States; how much then The debate was here adjourned to the their sufferings. The party speered at Moral sussion, but after they had gained all they claimed, its fruit was but this despised moral sussion and through it to operate on the Southern States. The pretensions of the party after all were founded upon an if: if they succeeded, they would emancipate in the States, but this if contained the gist of the argument. They said it was inconsistent to pray one way and vote another; to shew the absurdity of this, he would frame a syllogism -it was this: To hold slaves is a sin. Every slaveholder is a sinner: therefore to vote for a slaveholder is sin. Now no man is other than a sinner: therefore by this doctrine it

is sin to vote for any of them, and we must

Mr. STEWART replied. The centleman had

altogether on the policy of a third party orcure the greatest good for the country.—
iff. They knew that whoever could win rise higher in virtue than the others. Its mancipation and northern, or free labor rights. them. What could the party do, except to a painful degree, lest any expression ganization: each speaker was restricted to Now the old parties believed their princi- liberty, might be trusted with these de- present leaders doubtless are honest, but Failing in either, but accomplishing the oth- what it had done? ten mirutes at a time, and to speak but twice. ples to be essential to the welfare of the tails. So said the Liberty party man: be he speaks of the party as it will be, if ever er, the party would achieve an enterprise country. Whatever the new party might assured whoever is deemed worthy to ex- augmented to a majority, it will then be worthy of all commendation. Yet the whole virtue. The sin of slavery is not worse than was that emancipation in the States was it did or not in fact, every reader must judge all these to certain destruction: yet this —all had heard the gentleman's strong ed? Why not act against all other sins by there of two causes: 1st from the moral feel. canism, and tended with no laggard mon ground, and to confess their hatred any other sin, why should it alone be attack- claimed to follow the party's success, from eifor himself. It opened up the matter of de- was the result of the new organization: expression of the importance of Demo- politics. Movements like the present were ing that success would evidence against sia- steps, to its overthrow. He then read of slavery; their desire for its abolition bate, and contained the affirmative positions of they had one idea: all others were shut cratic principles: hear the party, and they common, they had a certain amount of sucthe party. Therefore the subsequent remarks out. He was a Democrat: he believed assure you the country is lost, if these cess, and then died. He instanced the Mor- liberty party in the abstract, and the honof its defenders were limited chiefly to answer the perversion of the public land sales to principles do not prevail: then hear the mons, the Chartists in England, the Anti-Ma- die. Yet the last point was left untouched. way, by purchase or compromise, fall into no action was needed for its eradication, utthe other parties. Offers will be made to terly overlooking the remainder of the party's leading men. The fate of other parties hav allegation, namely, that the north fed and ing equally good principles will be theirs .- kept alive this radically bad system, and thus the black workman at the South: that | Candor requires the fact to be stated, Their principles were admirable—vere stated counteracted its self destructive propensities. the natural equality of man was but the that the subject was new to these genin the report with great care, and no person This it was which in part called the Liberty peal to interest-what did the other parties Mr. TREADWELL replied. He showed, as make the foundation of their politics? Interhe had done last evening, the difference be- est! The great alledged interests of the ween the temperance and the anti-slavery country! What prompted our every action movement. Sussion was very good for moral in life? Interest! It was idle to affect to deevils but wholly inefficient for political ones. ny its existence or its influence. The gentle-He did not seek to carry out a religious or man said we liberty men could not cure the leaders, they spoke for parties and states, moral object but a political one by political property representation; perhaps we could not they spoke officially. Mr. Duffic's senaction. The anti-slavery feeling now was -but there was a constitutional cure, and the timents were in his gubernatorial mesmuch greater than in 1840; the change a- greatness of the evil at least warranted the sage, and received the sanction of South rose from the new movements-every one attempt to cure. But apart from this, why Carolina, in fact they spoke the feeling and Stewart, has been a great and knew and admitted that. His party were should we continue, as now, to feed the evil, of the whole South. But had they pow- marked change on the subject of the moralists when encountering moral evils- to stimulate it to a rapidly growing magnipoliticians against political ones. They nev- tude by national patronage? Why not rather er operated politically on mere moral evils, circumscribe it, as much as we could legally consequently there was no political church— this was the liberty effort—to starve the this was a mere tancy flight, as to the proba- evil, if it must exist, into the smallest possible Giddings, also many extracts from the Mr. S. would submit the whig to a like ble virtue of the party, or its probable success, size; the effort might eventuate in its total Detroit Advertiser—all admitting and they were beside the question-it was wheth- abolition. At any rate the going out of sla- deploring the overweening power the er the liberty objects were right; if so, wheth- very would at once cure it, and we claimed South exercised on the nation. But how er their mode of accomplishing them was that our measures would kill slavery. The could they do it, some might ask? to show compromises necessary to effect the Un- ter he would substitute: was he a tariff right. The first point was concered. To gentleman had also said it would be a breach this, he read extracts from Rayner of S. sustain the second, he would show the great of faith with the South to abolish this propfact of the slave interest overriding the na- arty representation. Quite the reverse-its ion, so as to absorb every other question- abolition was due to the porth as a matter of n fact this power enslaved every interest in right, irrespective of its violation of republithe nation, and resistance to it was as much can principle. The south had got the strange a duty as a matter of interest to the north and right in consideration that taxation should be free labor-if he succeeded, no one could upon the same principle: yet she had, with the question but that the party was proceeding exception of two crisises, evaded the perfor- counterfeit money." Adams and Gidin the proper mode. He instanced the sub - mance of her part of the contract and contriv- dings had deplored the fact, and extracts mission of Van Buren and Harrison to this ed that revenue should take the place of tax- from the Advertiser confessed it with hulominant power; until Van Buren's celebra- ation. From 1789 to 1837, the gross receipts ted pledge, no one had ever heard of the veto of the U. S. Treasury were 719 millions .being pledged in advance, and then it was to Of this sum \$682.987,783 were from customs, ber of statements financial and otherwise, ternal revenue and public land sales made up which from their nature it was impossible to the rest of 719 millions. Returns shewed report; but they fully sustained his position, that the north paid nine-tenths, but to make sure, he would call it eight-tenths of the rev- divided, not a few bought over by party Mr. MILLERD followed. Mr. Treadwell enue. Thus nearly al! the national burthen or other ties, and none perhaps sensible stated slavery to be self-destructive—that it rested on the north, from substituting revenue of any peculiar northern interest. could not support itself. We had therefore for taxation, as the mode of national income. but to let it alone, and it will die. He would The power of the South had easily effected

new party appeal to? To the pockets and A reform of this one sided contract was interests of the North!-a mercenary argu- due to the north; let the nation keep if it

map out of these; there were kingdoms eit China nearly filled the whole of it, but in a destroy the habeas corpus and jury trial, and little corner stood the rest of the world. The to extend stavery over the North, and said he

Mr. BAKER resumed his argument, fortifying the points he had made at the commencement. He read the call of Gerrit Smith and seventy other liberty men, calling on all to

allow bim to use his place. Mr. Halsey consented. Mr. S. could only say, if the facts stated by the call just read were true, Mr. Smith and others did quite right. As to the Sabbath evenings lectures, Mr. Baker admitted that he often listened to many similar sure and satisfaction.

Mr. BAKER .- I did not say they were the same: but very different.

Mr. STEWART .- I say they were similar -it is for the gentleman to show the difference; this is the first time I have heard that and not the precise terms are giventhe religious acts of men, are to characterize their political party. The objections in the bility to lay before the public this and negative had pushed the debate from the the other important arguments of Mr. proper ground. Mr. S. wished to recall to the Lyceum the magnitude of the objects of the Liberty party. Lost night he had challeaged the other parties to state which one of facts; they evidently produced a strong of theirs-they had not replied, they had ad- still more effective on paper. mit'ed, in the words of one gentleman, that Thus ended the fourth and last night of the pre-eminence and goodness of these prin not stated a true syllogism; it should be thus: cioles thus tacitly or expressly admitted, why not make them the foundation of a party, if -therefore to vote for it, (not for the nerpet- the others were good for such purpose "a fortrator) is a sin. This was the Liberty doc- tiori' those of the Liberty party were .trine. Mr. S. regretted he could not fix on Then it would be remembered how long the pily, almost gone: no harsh expression;

> subject, apart from the slavery, the fi- they had none of that fainting timidity, view. He would shew how the matter thinkers, touched the very essence of our republidolph, shewing that they regarded the esty of its present members; but here laborer at the north, as was slavery for might. oretic. no actual truth whatever, that the tlemen: it came on them by surfree institutions in the world." These order. were the sentiments of acknowledged er to imprint these sterling doctrines on the nation? Mr. S. on this point read C., Wise of Va., and Alfred of Ga., that the whole south made common cause on every question of sectional interest .-Randolph had openly boasted of the fact, and declared that when they pleased "they would nail the north to the wall like miliation: it needed however but to look at the fact. 100 hundred organized men in a body of 242-always at their post when interest was concerned-vigilant and intelligent, were an overpower ing force for the rest-some absent, more

The liberty was the only of the three parties, who made these matters their objects. The other parties overlooked wishes of many citizens, the subject of them wholly, while they fought for tri- the Liberty effort was continued. It was ment, and the old clap trap of politicians: if would the revenue system, but strike off the fles. The third party overlooked the tri-

Mr. Jones, of Adrian, followed, Mr. Van Buren's sentiments had been misrepresented by Mr. Treadwell, and Mr. Jones wished to read from a book the exact language of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Treadwell here explained, and it appeared that Mr. Jones had misconceived the time and the occasion of the language.to show that slaves were held under God's by, was the slavery of remote barbarity, after this property representation would it be nough in each principle to make a pretty good However he read the extract, although intemperance had extended its evils to affect two classes of slaves: that one class was leled severity, to live under modern re- South, which induced them to come into the turning to freedom he would cite J. Q. Ad- Jones had several objections to the it related to another matter. Mr. new party. With one exception howevever they did not present any new argument-the exception was that they never could succeed because they "had too many ideas"! the number of their objects was too great, he instanced many of them .too long; it would stretch from the earth come out from sinful churches, and form a to the moon, and if one end were fastened new one; what was thus but a step towards here, how could they get to the moon to political church; he again dwelt on his attach the other. These were figurative expressions, it was true, but the preten-Mr. BARRA's 15 minutes being out, Mr. ded objects of the party were numerous Stewart requested Mr. Halsey of Adrian to enough to stretch from earth to heaven;

> The evening was now very far advanced. Mr. Treadwell had a number of important facts and arguments, but could only obtain five minutes time. He prediscourses on the Sabbath evening, with plea- sented as many as possible; all of them were pregnant with importance, and most admirably illustrated the remarks made in the debate. From their statistical nature they could not be reported, like ordinary speaking, of which the substance The reporter very much regrets his ina-Treadwell. His long experience in the cause has possessed him of most valuable those objects they would barter for the whole impression on his audience, and would be

> the Liberty principles were admirable"- the discussion. It was throughout of a very gentlemanlike and pleasant nature, and reflects very great credit on the Adrian community. There was none of that vituperation, once so rife, but now hapmight, personally wound their opponents, But Mr. S. would now so far as his time still they boldly combatted with stout arpermitted, present another view of the guments, opinions they warred against; neculiar to little minds and starveling

> laborer as a slave in fact-that no work- they broke into hostility, and with fair ing man should vote: that government and manly argument, worthy of the talcould be as effective an instrument though ents and standing of the gentlemen, purnan unnoticed one, for enslaving the white melled their adversaries with no small

> slave institution rendered unnecessary an prise, while to their opponents it was an order of nobility and hereditary rank, old and well studied theme: the former and in the words of Calhoun, that slavery | could make little or no preparation, but was "the most safe and stable basis for the latter had all their documents in ready

> > It is also due to truth, to say that the result of the proceedings of the A. S. society, and of the discussion; together with addresses subsequently given by gentlemen of Adrian, and Messrs. Treadwell Liberty party, in the minds of the Adrian community generally. Some important converts were made, and all present at the discussions became satisfied that there is a vast difference between the liberty effort, as they had previously supposed it to be, and as they now find it in fact, that there is in it much more of importance, than generally supposed, and that a great deal of valuable information upon northern rights, &c. has been for the first time disclosed. The debaters differed, very much as to the mode most effectual for vindicating these just rights, but on reflection perhaps the negative speakers will think more favorably of an organization, which but places these rights in a pre-eminence mutually conceded to be due to their importance, and says that it is very unworthy of the zeal and ability of whig and democrat to expend noble energies, in fighting against each other for matters, which however worthy in themselves, are confessedly much below the great objects, specified in the report of Mr. Stewart.

On the following Monday evening, the 15th January, in accordance with the cramped the subject, and anxiety was felt for an unrestrained discourse.

limited to the moral aspects of the subject, but even in these he found a worthy source of action. He noticed that no party professed attention to the subject, shall go to her credibility as such witness. but the present party, and that their opponents, though conceding the goodness of operatior, suggested no other.

W. H. HALSEY, Esq., a member of the Adrian bar, and among its most respectable members, for talent, and high as well as long standing, followed. Messrs TREADWELL and STEWART concluded.

The meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, which the liberality of its members had placed at the use of the anti-slavery party, with their lights and fu-

On Tuesday evening the 16th Messrs Treadwell and Stewart gave lectures to a crowded auditory at Mudges' School house, about 3 miles from Adrian. Applications for lectures came in thick from the surrounding country, but the private engagements of the above gentlemen precluded them from responding favorably.

On the following evening the 17th, a Liberty club was organized at Adrian .-This is the first Liberty Club in Michigan: its proceedings are given in another place. It is the fruit of good seed and labor. May it encourage friends through ples in this State.

for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that any married man who shall seduce and beget with child, any unmarried woman under twen y-one years of age shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished in was published in the Free Press. the states prison for a term not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by both such fine or imprisonment in the county jail, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Any married man who shall sewoman over twenty-one years of age, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imexceeding three years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonthe court.

woman under twenty one years of age, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by throughout the non-slave-holding states, in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprison-

seduce and beget with child any unmarried woman over the age of twenty-one years, shall be deemed to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by, imprisonment in the states prison for a term not exceeding two years or by imexceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding

Sec. 5. Any man who shall seduce or carnally know any married woman not being his wife, or who shall seduce and abscoud with any married woman not being his wife, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding two thousand doilars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the county jail, in the

Sec. 6. Any man who shall seduce and carnally know any unmarried woman, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thefeof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the

Sec. 7. Any married man who shall have sexual intercourse with, and carnally know any woman not being his wife, and any unmarried man who shall have sexual intercourse with and carnally knowl any married woman, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall in our "challenge," as he is pleased to be punished by imprisonment in the county call it, a most atrocious conspiracy against jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the dis-

cretion of the court. Sec. 2. Any married woman who shall have sexual intercourse with any man not being her husband, or who shall voluntarily leave her husband and abscond with any other man shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding two years.

Sec. 9. It shall be competent for any person who shall be indicted under either of the first six sections of this act, to give in evidence on the trial of such indictments, the prior character for chastity of the woman the radical defect in our card of invitation whom such persons shall be charged with consists in the absence of any distinct The great pressure of other matters at this

Sec. 10. It shall be competent for any per- principle or fact." Well then, Messrs. publication, at least for the present.

The Rev. Mr. Pipes, of the Baptist of the seventh section of this act, to give in attempt to spring a net which should en-Church, commenced: his remarks were evidence on the trial, the prior character for chastity of the woman with whom such sexual intercourse is charged to have been had, in case she shall be a witness on the trial; and evidence of her bad character for chastity

Sec. 11. No prosecution shall be commenced under the provisions of this act after

Approved February 9, 1844.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1844

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY

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

ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY.

FREE DISCUSSION AGAIN.

Two weeks since we published a proosal of our State Central Committee to discuss the principles of the Liberty parthe State to effort, and be a precurser of ty with the Whig gentlemen of Detroit. the speedy triumph of the Liberty princi- The reply of the Editors of the Advertiser we also published. A writer, under proposed. To cut off all ground of cavil on this or any other account, Dr. PORTER. one of the State Committee addressed the following note to the Advertiser, which was refused a place in that paper, but

From the Detroit Advertiser. the State Central Committee to meet our our whig friends, and to have elicited a depth of feeling and asperity of remark. which neither the occasion nor the manprisonment in the state prison for a term not ner of communication would seem to require. In this last remark I particularly even 'modesty;' but let that pass.

It has been the theme of the whig press imprisonment in the state prison for a term whenever it condescended to notice the acted for the punishment of Seduction fer one of their own number to a Northern elect officers, &c. movements of the liberty party, that the and Adultery. Its provisions in regard to man, who has been born, educated in, and repdirect and inevitable effect of our action the former offence we suppose to be in is to injure the whig cause; that all, or ment in the county jail, in the discretion of nearly all the political abolitionists are drawn from the whig party, and that Sec. 4. Any unmarried man who shall our gain at the polls is so far the exact measure of whig loss. I think it would not be difficult to collect some scores of There is a wide difference between the case paragraphs from the Detroit Daily Advertiser alone, within the last two years, to that effect. Judge of the surprise, prisonment in the county jail for a term not then, of my political friends, at the announcement from the editorial chair of five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and the leading whig journal of the state, that imprisonmentm in the county juil, in the dis- a discussion of the conflicting views of whigs and abolitionists, is at this juncture 'altogether unseasonable and irrelevant!" At the election of 1840, the abolitionists of Michigan polled 318 votes; at the election of 1841, 1,250; in 1842, 2,100; and in 1843, 2,776. At the approaching ished by imprisonment in the state prison for election we confidently calculate on a a term not exceeding three years, or by im large increase. Now, if these votes, as is constantly affirmed by the Whigs, are evil, and nothing but evil to the slave, to the country, and above all, to the whig party-if we are vain-glorious, 'slanderous' and even 'venomous,' as alleged by your correspondent, is it an object of no political moment to put down such a pestilent heresy, and that before, not after the important pending election? And with such an array of talent as your party is known to possess, would it not be incumbent upon you to do so?

> But your correspondent goes off, in his reasons for declining the discussion, on quite different grounds; he discovers the fair fame of the whole whig party at the North-nothing less than a wicked attempt [and that, notwithstanding that christian charity of which we profess to have so much] to saddle upon it the odium of being the friends and advocates of slavery, and thus, as it were, by a bold coup de main, to involve the whole phalanx in utter destruction, by entangling it in the mazes of a false issue! Thisas you editors sometimes prudently pre face your narratives of horrid accidents -if true, is greatly to be lamented. According to this sagacious party sentinel

son who shall be indicted under the provisions | Editors, since we have been foiled in our fold at once in its fatal meshes the whole whig party, and thus make short work of it, I am authorized by our committee to propose for public discussion the followng question: Do the circumstances of the country require at the present time the organization of a party on the avowed of their objects and objecting to their mode one year from the time of the commission of principles of the Liberty Party, so called; But he intimates that he will support the of which the Liberty Party will support the affirmative; or if you prefer, is Hen- they are sound on the two great points of spite of every disadvantage, to eminence ry Clay worthy of the suffrages of the modern Democracy-Opposition to a Tariff and importance. Many converts, whose friends of true liberty, as a candidate for and to Abolition. On the Tariff he says: the Chief Magistracy of this nation? -of which political abolitionists will take the negative; or to avoid all cavil, we will discuss with you any other question touchdiscuss with you any other question touching the principles or action of the Liber-inent and influential friends and supporter. ty party, which the whigs or any other party may deem antagonistical to their be thoroughly anti-republican and federal in its character. I also hold that so long as the

Respectfully yours, AR. L. PORTER. DETROIT, Feb. 5, 1844.

We can think of only three reasons for declining this discussion which can candidly be imputed to the Whigs: The insignificance of their opponents and the issues they present: the incompetency of whole result of the discussion would be decidedly to their disadvantage in the judgment of the public. The first reason cannot properly be alledged while the acts and policy of the Liberty party are deemed worthy of almost daily animadversion in the leading Whig paper of the the signature of "A Whig," subsequently State. The amount of intellect and tal-AN ACT to punish persons criminally who came out with an article, deprecating dis- ent embraced in the Detroit Clay Club are guilty of seduction or adultery, and cussion on the part of the Whigs, especially because no specific question was the idea that they decline because they are deficient in able and experienced advocates. Hence the third supposition, that they fear the result of the conflict of Whig and Liberty principles upon the public mind, is the only conclusion to which the to leave this impression on community, Messas. Editors:-The invitation of that they advocate principles and men whose ciaims will not bear public examipolitical opponents at the City Hall, to nation—that they fear the result of candiscuss in a friendly and courteous man- did and manly discussion, and trust far ner points of political difference, appears more to the influence of coon songs, banduce and beget with child, any unmarried to meet with small favor at the hands of ners, Ashland flagstaves and all the trumpery of 1840, than to truth, and reason, these resources-only let it be distinctly understood by all that these devices are deemed the most efficient means of sucallude to your correspondent's article in cess. But we are well assured, that how-Saturday's paper, under the signature ever successful such contrivances may be ment in the county jail, in the discretion of of "A Whig," with which the unfortunate in a particular emergency, any party must card of our committee, however faulty in expect to be short lived which so far dis-Sec. 3. Any unmarried man who shall point of taste, I cannot but think will far trusts the judgment of the public as to reseduce and beget with child any unmarried vorably compare in regard to spirit, and fuse to discuss its principles in fair and

manly argument.

We publish to day the law recently en- the slaveholders. They must naturally preadvance of the legislation of most of the States. But it is right that the deliberate plotting seducer should be punished criminally, as well as the thief or housebreak er, or passer of counterfeit money .ual, incidental excesses of individuals, and a deliberate plan to injure and destroy matured with reflection, pursued with perseverance, and consummated with exultation. The one class of offences are the result of exuberant passions which may still consist with many excellent and noble traits of character, and affords prospect of an ultimate return to the retraints of virtue; but the character of the practiced seducer demonstrates a vice of the heart which permits little room for the hope that it will be eradicated. Unless through the moulding influence of Christ ian faith, the heart seldom or never grows better, but almost always worse. A young all drawn from the whig ranks-if our liar is sure to be an old one; a young organization as a party rests on a narrow knave will be a greater and more accom and unsubstantial basis—if it is working plished knave as he advances in years; and the deliberate seducer will be confirmed and strengthened in his purpose of preying on the happiness of others by ong continued practice. Hence it is that he should be classed with the other enemies of society, and subjected to the same infamy and punishment which are alloted to them. The law may, perhaps, be rarely executed; but the fact of its existence on the Statute book will have strong tendency to give public sentiment a right direction on this subject, and thus, in a double capacity, tend to deter the unprincipled from the commission of this

> The report of the Liberty discussion at Adrian, on our first page, will be found both interesting and instructive. Such discussions show the state of public feeling on any topic nore accurate'v than any other criterion .ly lies in the minds of the community. In this respect, the liberal concessions made by the opposers of the Liberty party in favor of the propriety of its principles and objects. show a marked and favorable change in community towards them.

> We have received from a valued friend an article of seven pages, showing that the Constitution is an anti-slavery document .-

PRESIDENTIAL.

Several important moves have been made of late by the Presidential candidates, defining their position. Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, has withdrawn, as we before stated .-Col. Johnson is not seriously thought of as an actual candidate by any one. Mr. Calhoun's long expected letter, dated Dec. 21, has been published, in which he declines submitting his claims to a National Convention .nominees of the Democratic party, provided

"Be your decision what it may, I shall be content. But I regard it as due to the occasion, to you, and myself, to declare that under no circumstances whatever shall I support any candidate who is opposed to free trade, and is are. I hold the policy to be another name for a system of monopoly and plunder, and to duties are so laid as to be in fact bounties to one portion of the community, while they are oppressive on the other, there can be no hope hat the government can be reformed, or that its expenditures will be reduced to the prop-

cial duties, we know not. When canvassing this District last fall, Mr. McLelland read ex-Whigs to meet them; or the fear that the tracts from several letters of Mr. Calhoun, showing that he was decidedly opposed to the abolition of a Tariff for revenue, and opposed also to Direct Taxation.

But he who would gain Mr. Calhoun's support must be a supporter, not only of Free

the most important of the two. Hear him: "Much less, still, can I give my support to my candidate who shall give his aid or coun tenance to the agitation of abolition in Congress, or elsewhere; or whose prominent and fluential friends and supporters shall. doubt the sincerity of any man, who declares he is no abolitionist whilst at the same time he aids or countenances the agitation of the question, be his pretext what it may. If we have a right to our slaves, we have a right to tution guaranties the one, it guaranties the other; and if it forbids the one from being candid man can arrive. If they choose attacked, it equally forbids the other. Indeed the one stands to the other, as means to an and signed. It was from the pen of a The Legislature, then in session, granted the end, and is so avowed by the abolitionists; and late and valuable convert, and its terms use of the Representative Hall to the Con on the plainest principles of morals, if the end be prohibited, the means of effecting it also

Thus the Democratic candidates are narrowed down to two, Cass and Van Buren .-But there are demonstrations on the other side. Webster has declared that he is not a candidate. A letter to his friends in New right-let them make a campaign on Hampshire, requests them to lay aside their partiality for him, and concentrate in support of him to whom the attention of the Whigs has been generally directed. He says:

"The election of the next autumn must in volve, in general the same principles, and the same questions, as belonged to that of 1840. The country, its permanent prosperity and all its honor; the cause of good government, true liberty, and the preservation and the integrity of the Constitution, and none should despair

The present indications are, that Mr. Clay's main chance of success lies in the support of may be in some points, they have ground for the suspicion that he will not go as thoroughly for Slavery and Southern interests as a bona fide slaveholder.

PERSONAL LIBERTY AND DEMOC-RACY.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House, through their chairman, Mr. Schoolcraft, have reported against the prayer of the petitioners for an act to prohibit the use of our jails to slave-catchers, and prohib iting state magistrates from acting under the law of 1793. They assign sundry reasons. which may be stated substantially as follows:

1. That out of the 50,000 legal voters of these petitions.

2, That they came from only six out of the

30 counties of the State. 5. The Committee believe that only "very

few" of the petitioners ever read the act of Congress of 1793, or the clause in the Constituiion in pursuance of which it was passed. or the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court. 4. Such a law as the petitioners ask would

e "a perfect nullity." 5. It would be "a direct infraction of the

U. S. Constitution." 6. It would be "a gross disobedience of

constitutional act of Congress." 7. It would "lead to a dissolution of the Con-

8. It is not desirable to encourage runaway slaves to settle in Michigan, where they

9. We should incur "odium in the estimation of many of our sister States, by a positive encouragement and bounty to their runa-

10. The blacks of the South ought not to be placed on a footing with the white laborers of this free State"!!

We intend to publish the report as soon as we can find room. What will the Democracy of Vermont and Massachusetts say to these numerous and cogent arguments, most of which are framed against the laws which they passed almost unanimously? Our Michigan

Mr. Wm. PLATT, anti-slavery Agent, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: At Scio, \$1,12; at Farmington, \$1,00; G.

specification "that presents an issue of season of the year will absolutely preclude its New York, called "The Republic." It advo-

FORMATION OF THE FIRST LIB. ERTY CLUB IN MICHIGAN.

The late meeting of the State Anti-

Slavery Society in Adrian, with the discussion that arose out of its proceedings, and which are elsewhere fully reported, excited much interest in that village: considerable anxiety was manifested among the citizens to know the Liberty objects, and obtain correct information respecting a party, now felt by all, to be rising, character, standing, talents, and mature judgment, render their recent adhesion, of almost inappreciable value at the present crisis, were deeply imbued with the usual yond these there existed in the community very many anxious enquirers-conscientious, cautious and honest: these also desired information. Still further off were those, who were excited by discussion, purpose of the honorable collision of to whom they are opposed.

To gratify this numerous portion of gard to moral worth." community, as well as to keep their own to form a Liberty Club, to meet weekly, Prade, but of Slavery. This he regards as and to throw their meetings open to discussion with every opponent. A convenient school house in the centre of the vilture to the yielding of fruit, the seed lately sown in that rich anti-slavery soil .-It was also understood that lectures would be given through the county: other minor arrangements were made. The following pledge or agreement was drawn up shew how thoroughly he feels and ap- vention. The Editor of the Standard says: preciates the essential objects of his new political associates. His own, is the first

"We the undersigned, deeming it of vital importance to the interest of Freemen, that correct information should be speedily disseminated on the subject of American slavery and of its injurious influence upon the free laborer of the North and Northern Rights generally, do hereby constitute and organize ourselves into an association to be called "THE LIBERTY CLUB OF ADRIAN." and we agree to meet above subjects-to disseminate informa- F, would not commit himself on the subject tion, and to devise ways and means for the entire abolition of slavery in the United States."

The next day the above instrument was taken round, and extensively signed, at the first meeting the members were to

"CHURCH AND STATE .- It is published that there are at the present time about twentyfive chaplains in the United States Navy, (we don't know how many there are in the army) and that of these some 17 or 18 belong to the Episcopal church, leaving but a small balance to be divided among all the other religious denominations of the country. Does not this show a disposition on the part of government to favor one denomination more than others? and one, too, whose form of government is not the most congenial to our republican in-Point, is not only an Episcopalian, but has been publicly charged with preaching the rankest Tractarian doctrines. When this charge was communicated to him, he replied Michigan, only 525 "purport" to have signed through the columns of the Watchman of the South, that he was not amenable to the pub. lic for his opinions, but only to his Diocesan Bishop, thus refusing to meet the charge .-This looks a little more like uniting church

The salary of a chaplain, when on duty, is \$1200 a year, besides his rations, amounting, we believe, to some \$200 or \$300 a year more -when on furlough (that is, doing nothing,) \$300 a year. We know of one chaplain, and he is an Episcopalian,) who has had leave of absence for years in succession, during which time he has drawn \$400 a year from government, for which he has rendered no service whatever."

We see nothing very dangerous in this state of things. It is natural the Executive would commit crimes, and then run away to should appoint chiefly from his own denomination, with whom he is best acquainted. As to the pay, four or five dollars a day are low wages in the Navy. Some of the inferior officers get ten or eleven dollars a day.

We dropped in on Wednesday Evening to hear C. H. STEWART, Esq. of Detroit address the repealers of Ann Arbor, on the wrongs of Ireland. We were much interested in the view of the subject taken by the speaker. He showed that the American Revolution and that now progressing in Ireland were the same in their object-the assertion nd maintenance of civil and religious Liberty. Democracy denies Citizenship and Equal Yet the one was achieved by war-by blood-They exhibit the cause discussed as it actual- Rights to at least three fifths of the human shed-by the sacrifice of many thousand lives: the other was progressing by reason-by argument-by a rational defence of human rights, and against these weapons, the bayoner, the sword and the cannon were useless. The present state of things in Ireland exhibit-Tibbitts, 25 cts; E. S. Fish, 50 cts; D. Reed, ed a contest between-mere Brute Force and 50 cts; J. Pratt, 50 cents; J. W. King, \$2. the Intellect and Right Reason of a whole nation; and the speaker expressed the most sanguine hopes that this grand experiment of Gen. Duff Green has returned from opposing Reason to Violence, now for the first England, and has commenced a new paper in time tried in national collisions, would be entirely successful, and set a noble example for future generations.

The States.

VERMONT. The State Liberty Convention met at Rochester, Jan. 17. Notwithstanding the bad travelling, and the stormy weather, twe hundred and twelve delegates were present .-The following were nominated for State offices for the ensuing year:

For Governor, WILLIAM R. SHAFTER. For Lieutenant Governor. AARON ANGIER. For Treasurer.

AARON HALE. With each of the above candidates we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance .-They are men of highly cultivated minds, of anxiety after correct information. Be- strict moral character and sterling worth .-Having spent one year in the family of Judge Shafter previous to our emigration to this state, we are prepared to endorse most fully the following from the Green Mountain Freeman. "It gives us uncommon pleasure to see our

State ticket headed by such a man as the and desired its continuance-some for the Hon. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, of Townsend. He is a practical farmer, and has accumula purpose of the honorable collision of ted a handsome property, by the labor of his opinion, but others from the hope, that own HANDS. We do not believe, that a man Whether Mr. Calhoun means by Free Trade more matured preparation, and better op- of stronger common sense, or more unspotted a reduction of duties down to the reciprocity portunity than it was possible yet to enjoy, can be found in this State: or indeed any other State. If he does not receive the corrifty and vote for this patron of Theatres, ial and united support of the Freemen of Vermont, we have greatly mistaken their re-

Judging from the report of the proceedings arms bright, and their zeal alert, the before us the Convention was a most spirited Adrian Liberty men met on the evening affair. The resolutions are fully up to the of 17th January, 1844. They resolved times-high-toned, but of the right charac-

Let the yeomanry of Vermont-the hardy sons of the Green Mountain State, who inhale the atmospheric air in the land of Ethan Allen, show to the slaveholders of the South lage was selected for meetings: it was re- and the "dough faces" of the North, that they solved to get liberty tracts, and in every are made of such imperishable materials, that way to diffuse information, thus to ma- they never can-they never will turn to CLAY.

MAINE

The State Liberty Convention was held at Augusta, Jan. 12. The severity of the weather, and the impassable state of the roads, occasioned by the drifting of the snow, prevented great numbers from attending .-

"We entertained some fears, perhaps unnecessarily, that the Abolitionists of Maine were not fully prepared to enter on the aproaching campaign, but we fear no longer .-They will do their duty to the slaves and their country next year. firmness of purpose, a self denial, a moral vigor, obvious last week, cannot be mistaken.

Gen. JAMES APPLETON, the former able and excellent candidate for Governor, was re ominated unanimously

In the Legislature, Mr. Frye presented petition of Seth May and others that the principle of slave representation he excluded together once in each week to discuss the from the Constitution of the U. States. Mr of the petition, but wished it referred to the proper committee without debate, which was accordingly done.

The following resolution of the State Socie shows that the abolitionists of the extreme East harmonize in one important respect with those of the West.

Resolved, That all laws, pre lations civil or ecclesiastical which contravene the Divine law, or go to deprive man of his right to life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness when guilty of no crime, are before God null and void and consequently have no moral or just claim on man for obedience.

The friends of the slave in the "Empire State," are doing nobly. They have eight lecturing agents in the field, in ad- Celestial Empire. He had sailed for Madition to the General Agent, and the Cor- cao the 27th Nov. The revenue of the responding Secretary, making ten in all. Kingdom of Great Britain had increased stitutions! The present chaplain at West With such a force in the field, they will 725,6707, in the quarter ending Jan. 5th, keep the State alive with agitation. have a right to expect great things from toms. The total increase for the year New York, where so much zeal and selfdenial are exhibited by abolitionists.

and state than any thing else that we have yet obtained. The names were all attached pealers. The jury to try the Irish Reto one petition, forming a roll 108 feet in pealers are all Protestants! length, which has been forwarded to Hon. Samuel Beardsley, who has promised to Jury.—The process of striking a Special present it. This Mr. Beardsley, who is Jury in the case of the State traversers now at the head of the New York delega- commenced at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, tion in Congress, was intimately concern- in the office of Mr. Bourne, clerk of the ed in the mobbing of the abolitionists at Crown. The parties proceeded, Mr. Utica in 1835-so it is stated. "To this Kemmis for the Crown and Mr. Cantwell complexion he has come at last!"

> The Peninsular Star, the Democratic paper of Ingham County, speaks thus:

"That the colored race are capable of apreciating the benefits derived from free and of the latter, and Mr. Cantwell each time governments, and that liberty is as sweet, and held as dear and sacred by the man of color as to those who would enslave gone!" The list was at length reduced hem, is pretty generally conceded by the to twenty. emocratic party. They entertain as liberal feelings for the enslaved African as do the Abolitionists of the present day."

If the Editor be correct, the practice of his party gives the lie to their "liberal feelings." How are those "liberal feelings" manifested sing them constitutionally? By taxing them from year to year without representation?-By denying them the legal protection of ar oath, as is practised in many States? How do the "Democracy" of the South treat their slaves? Will the Editor please explain what paraphernalia met him in state. benefit the people of color have from the Democratic principles of their oppressors?-But his position is not true. Were "the ab-Democrats now are, the odious legal distinctions of color would be immediately removed, and the true Democratic doctrine of Equal Political Rights would be enforced.

A large amount of interesting matter is necessarily excluded this week. We shall bring up the news in our next.

It must be a heart-rending situation for a dog to be forcibly led away by a stranger, with a halter, from the side of a kind and long herished master .- Kalamazoo Guzette,

No doubt. But how much more heartrending is the situation of a MAN chained and handcuffed, who is forcibly led away by a stranger, from every object of earthly affection, for no crime, but on account of his color! Does the Editor know that such separations continually take place in Washington, thro! the action of slave dealers who are licensed by the United States? Has he ever protested against the enormity? He manifests feeling for dogs! Will he consider of how much more value is a man than a brute?

Some of the good people of Boston were quite scandalized because Mr. Tyler attended the Theatre once in that city, and because Governor Morton was a theater-goer. They thought it a bad example to the youth of the city. The morals of the people are not likely to be improved in this respect by the election of Mr. Clay. When at New Orleans. lately, he visited three out of the four Theatres in that city-the American, the St. Charles, and the Orleans. But this agrees perfectly well with the other moral characteristics of Mr. Clay. Some Christian people speak of Theatres as "the out doors of Card-playing, and Duelling.

OF Mr. GREELEY, of the Tribune, is an Editor of a liberal and expanded mind, and barring his support of Clay and ultra-Whiggery, his paper is well calculated to benefit his readers. He is independent-we like that .-The Tribune and the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer are the antipodes of each other. In reference to C. I. Ingersull's project of going o war with Britain for the possession of Cuba, Greeley says:

"O that the people-the all suffering, taxpaying, bullet-stopping people, of this and of all nations, would but just blow aside the limsy curtain on which are painted the swindling pretexts for murder, misnamed 'National Honor,' 'Balance of Power,' 'National Safetv. ' &c. They would soon teach these warnciters a salutary dread, if not of human misery, at least of general abhorrence."

The ostens ble reason why the Speaker of the House of Representatives refused Mr. Leavitt a seat as reporter was, that there were not desks enough-there being but 32. and those were all occupied. Perhaps Mr. Leavitt's allusion to "the overflowing, everflowing fountain of tobacco juice" that proceeds from the Speaker's mouth, had something to do with his rejection.

We are indebted to Hon. J. B. Hunt for Congressional Documents.

ANN ARBOR, Feb 16, 1844. A slight thaw has rained the sleighing, but he wheeling is excellent. Wheat continues to come in considerably, buyers paying to day 66 cen:s per bushel. Flour sells for \$3,50.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Sun, Extra, February 5th. Five Days Later Europe .- By the packet ship Montezuma, Captain Lowber, we have London papers of the 9th of

with an upward tendency. Money was more abundant than ever. Commercial and monetary affairs were prosperous .-The Hon. Mr. Cushing had left India for Canton. The American frigate Brandywine stopped some weeks at Bombay to wait for Mr. Cushing, the Minister, who was going to see the sea frontiers of the 1844-552,879%. of which was from cusending Jan. 5th, 1844, was 5,742,078L Mr. Steele has given instructions to have Petitions to Congress for the repeal of Sir James Graham, the Duke of Welling he law of 1793, for catching fugitive ton, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Lyndslaves, have been circulated in Onieda hurst, immediately summoned to Dublin county, and more than 5,000 signatures to give evidence on the trial of the Re-

> IRELAND-State Trials-The Special for the traversers to reduce the list, each naming one alternately, Mr. Kemmis never failing to name either a Catholic or a Liberal, eleven of the former and one exclaiming, "there's another Roman

Great complaints are made that the Crown should have struck off every Catholic that turned up from the ballot box, which is considered equivalent to packing a jury, as the traversers will now be towards "the colored race?" By distranchi- tried by a jury composed entirely of pro-

> On Friday Mr. O'Connell arrived at Kilkenny on his way to Dublin. The mayor, baliffs, and officers with civic

On Friday the parties attended before the Clerk of the Crown for the purpose of reducing the list. Mr. Manony offerolitionists of the present day" in power as the ed affidavits of the parties omitted, and every proof necessary to bring the matter before the law officers in a tangible shape, proposing to have the list at once amended. All his observations were met by the clerk with the reply, that he had nothing to do with the matter, and that his simple duty was to see the list reduced.

mal protest.

Brewster and Mr. Langley attended on the new charter of Washington city. behalf of the Crown, and Messrs. Whiteside, Mahony, and others, on behalf of the State Legislature. travesers. It appears that the panel, of which a copy had been granted, had liberals, and many of them Catholics.

Congressional.

We cannot conjure up any thing of of this body.

honor.

At this remark, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio,

Mr. Payne asked him if he was an abolitionist.

Mr. Giddings said he was.

that an abolitionist is destitute of honor. reduced to \$5,000. The Speaker called Mr. Payne to or-

Mr. Payne said that Mr. Giddings Poor fellow! To be laughed at by an

abolitionist! A horrible calamity. Legislature, counter to the Massachusetts resolutions on the slave representation .-Mr. Hannegan, also presented resolutions

completing the Cumberland road. Mr. Bates of Mass. presented a resolution from the Legislature of that State, proposing a convention to amend the Constitution so that Representation, shall be confined to free white persons; Mr. B. asked that the resolution might be laid on the table and printed. After some spirited debate the ayes and noes were taken.

A debate arose on a bill appropriating be exempt from taxation for five years. \$5,000 for a Lunatic Asylum in the dis trict of Columbia, Allen and Tappan, of Ohio, opposing it.

In the House, the report of the major ity of the Committee on elections, declar ing the district clause of the apportion ment act unconstitutional, and the mem bers, elected by general ticket in defiance of that clause, duly elected was then to ken up. Mr. Dromgoole moved to dis charge the Committee of the Whole which Messrs. Schenck, G. Davis and Barnard, Whigs, and Mr. Holmes earnestly opposed. The previous question was called, the 20 members whose seats are involved, were allowed to vote, and with

their help, the motion carried, 107 to 73. A letter-writer from Washington says. Jan. 31:

"General McKay will begin with the appropriation bills to-morrow. The committee of ways and means are engaged on the tariff. They had a trial vote or two this morning. The motion, that there shall be no alteration in the existing laws, was rejected, by 7 to 2. The motion that it is inexpedient to change the law, so as to reduce on any article, was rejected in like manner. The committee are collecting information, and reducing the specific to ad valorem, to show the abomination of the present system."

In the House, Mr. Wise made a minority report on the Rules, differing from the majority report by including the 21st rule. It is signed by Wise and Chapman and concured in by C. J. Ingersoll. On failure of retaining the rule it recommends that southern members take no part in the voting upon questions arising on that subject, &c.

The Senate in Executive session ratified and confirmed the convention with France, for the reciprocal surrender of fugitive criminals.

The editor of a Washington paper complains that "Northern Whigs & Northern Democrats unite" and are determined to carry on this agitation. It is already up in four forms. "Ist, Petitions in the hands of members." It will be recollected that they say here, that the attempt to present petitions agitates just as badly as their actual presentation and reception .-- "2. The Report of the Committee on

the Rules, rescinding the 21st rule. 3. The Committee of Nine on the Massachusetts Resolutions proposing to abolish the slave Representation. 4. The Committee on the Judiciary, proposing to extend the act of 1793 over the District." To lars.

Mr. Mahony at length handed in a for- this he will have to add the question in regard to the imprisonment of colored sea-The progress of striking the jury list men in Southern ports, and the questions commenced on Thursday, when Mr. of negro suffrage and unequal laws under

The tax law of last year has been disbeen examined, when it is alleged the cussed in the House, and the section re- cradle to the last, cut teeth and leather at dren. How little dirty faces peeped af- last, he sums up as follows, as also the traverser's counsel found that a number quiring the publication of unpaid taxes in the same time; and its pretty maidens ter him, round street corners, and laughed amount for the last year, to wit: of the persons admitted as qualified jur- the county newspapers where the land lies, ors, were not recorded on the list; and it (as practiced last year) was stricken out their a, b, abs. Lovers exchange hearts sparkled as they led some shivering bare- Number of letis said that parties so omitted are all in committee of the whole. The Free over a kid slipper, and swear eternal fidel- footed urchin, and cried out, "This lit-Press seems to take it to heart quite sen- ity over a lap-stone. If they would get the boy has had no cake sir!" Sometimes Mr. O'Connell has been making tri- sitively, and complains that this, with the married they ask old Dr. Waxend, the a greedy lad would get two shares by umphant progress in some parts of Ire- appraisal laws, set off laws, and lowest- parson, if he will stich them together, and false pretences; but this was no conclu land previous to the commenced of the bidder laws, will render many newspapers they will pay him in hides and shoe-men- sive proof of total depravity in children dependent on charity for existence. It ding. Whipping their children they call who never ate cake from Christmas to notifies the farmers in the Legislature that tanning, and the rod they use is called a Christmas. No wonder the stranger with patronage that properly belongs to them." they call "high and low quarters, and heel been so kind to their little ones. Every great interest to our readers in the doings Our opinion of the system of tax sales as and toe." A child newly born is a lap- one had a story to tell of health ruined The 21st Rule has been debated an hour en. We disappove of it. It operates in known by the number of shoes they wear. en husbands. It was a genuine outporing each morning by various gentlemen from effect just like a subsidy in cash made by Boys are called rights and girls lefts-an of hearts. An honest son of the Emerthe North and South. It serves as a the State Administration to the printer to old maid is an "odd slipper," and a bach- ald Isle stood by, rubbing his head, exstanding topic for declamation. The de- secure the support of his press. It tends clor an "odd boot." The street doors to claimnig, "Did my eyes ever see the like crease of insolence and bullying in the to build up the reigning dynasty, and des- their dwellings are "insteps," and a man o' that? A jintleman giving cake to folks slaveholding members we have already troy all independence in the conductors in an overcoat is "foxed." The fields he don't know, and never asking a bit of mentioned. But it appears they have be- of those papers which receive government about the town are patches and half-seascome so sensitive that they cannot bear patronage. On this very account, how- over is half-soled. They never see an even to be laughed at. In the course of ever, it is admirably adapted to sustain the oak tree but they directly calculate the discussion, Mr. Payne, of Ala. said he dominant party while the expense is thus number of pegs it will make, and when didn't believe that an abolitionist had any gathered from the people. Its abolition they behold bees at work they reflect that cratic party, and divest it of some of the They look on all cattle and sheep as only Then, said Mr. Payne, we have proof of tax-lists was \$18,000, and it might be higher than that on Bunker's Hill."

The next day, in pursuance of these suggestions of the Free Press, the obnoxious section was again restored, by a vote had provoked the remark by laughing at of 31 to 19, and the act is to be permanent in its operation.

The bill as it stands requires the Auditor General to publish the delinquent In the Senate, Gov. Francis, Senator tax lists in a newspaper in each county elect from Rhode Island, appeared and where the lands are to be sold: if there be was admitted to his seat. Mr. Berrien no newspaper in said county, then in one presented the resolution of the Georgia printed in an adjoining county: And if there be none in an adjoining county, then in the nearest county in which a paper is printed. It is made the duty of the Auditof the Indiana Legislature, in favor of or General to designate the papers on or before the first day of March in each and every year.

> The bill to incorporate the Peninsular Mu tual Fire Insurance Company, was taken up in com. of the whole, Mr. Moody in the chair. This company is to be located at Detroit, with a capital of \$1000,000. After some time spent in its details, the com. rose and this enormous interest of 60 per cent per bomb-proof. The commander was per reported progress.

The Speaker presented the memorial of

asking a reduction of the salaries of state officers, and of the pay of members of the legislature; refered to com. on finance.

ning the Central Railroad having been defeated, Mr. Joslin introduced another.

grading and superstructure of the road between Marshall and Kalamazeo.

Sec. 2. provides that the warrants issued ately. under this bill shall not bear interest, and shall be payable in land.

Sec. 3. appropriates \$75,000 out of the unappropriated net proceeds of the central rail Mr. Weed, of the Albany Journal: road, for ironing the same between Marshall

and Kalamazoo. The introduction of the bill was objected by a tie vote, and referred to a select com-

vote of 26 to 19, the bill authorizing the receipt of State warrants & other obligations to the amount of \$100,000 in payment for University lands.

The following bills were read a thir time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Detroit and Birmingham Plank Road Company; the bill to provide for laying out and discon tinuing public and private roads; the bill to amend the charter of the village of Jackson; and the bill appropriating certain non-resident taxes for the construction and improvement of the State road from Marshall to Ionia.

In the Senate, Mr. Green, from judiciary com. reported a bill relative to the collection of demands against boats and vessels: which was read twice and referred to com. of the can correspondent, the gentleman who

Also, a report in relation to sundry petislaves, which states that a state legislature is merchants on this side of the Atlantic. not the proper tribunal to accomplish this object. The report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Shurtz presented a petition from sundry citizens for a law leaving it to the discretion of the inhabitants of townships to grant licences for the sale of spirituous liquors, to be determined at township meetings.

The Senate of the New York Legislature has passed a resolution unanimously instructing the members of Congress to go for reduction of the rates of postage.

BANKS .- The total number of Banks in operation in the United States in 1843, was five hundred and forty three, with an aggregate capital of two hundred and eight

General Antelligence

wainery of the Union:"

Its young men, early transferred from the to distribute them among hungry chil- United States, for the month of October learn to bind shoes with the induction of from behind open gates! How their eves the county papers will not be bold to speak cowhide. The little boys swear by "hides his basket excited a prodigious sensation. the truth, unless they "have the public and leather;" and play at games which Mothers came to see who it was that had published last year, we have already giv- stone and the ages of their children is by hardwork, of sickly children of drunkwould considerably weaken the Demo- the only end of wax is a waxed-end.ascendency it possessed last year. Hence leather growing, and believe hogs were the earnestness of the Free Press for its only made to produce bristles. Its lap continuance. Mr. H. N. Walker stated stones would pave Broadway, and its lasts. that the annual expense of the publication | if piled together, would make a monument

> Scenes in Washington .- A letter to the Philadelphia Gazette says:

a New York house dropped in, and was at his plough, the blacksmith at his anvil, paper in New York: duped out of a considerable amount of his and the women at their churns and spinemployer's money. He burst into tears ning wheels. Babies crowded to hear a better occupation, produced a bible, ry." Of course, not one of these were road iron from the payment of duties .-It is needless to say, the oath was gladly we have come to take the town." "Well, taken, and the father of a large family friends, it lies before you." "But is there escued from a suicide's grave.

Five per cent per month can be had, and no bullet could hit; a fortress perfectly annum is paid from month to month by plexed. "If there is nobody to fight with, scores of clerks, who regularly forestall of course we cannot fight," said he. So and the motion was negatived, 26 to 14. 53 citizens of Kalamazoo Co. that sheep may their salaries. They draw notes on the he ordered the horses' heads to be turned aying clerk, who accepts, with the promshould be ejected from office before the maturity of the note, it amounts to noth-The first appropriation bill for contin- ing. Only a short time ago a wealthy usurer, tempted by the offer of ten per cent per month, lent without security a Sec. 1. appropriates 64,000 acres of In- thousand dollars to a swaggering fellow ternal Improvement lands, to complete the from the South. It is needless to say that the principal went with the interest. for the borrower "made tracks" immedi-

> A Printing office in London .- The following is an extract from the letters of

"Having heard and read much of the extent and magnitude of the "London to, because it was out of order-a similar bill Times" printing office, I asked and obhaving been rejected. The bill was received tained permission (by informing a proprietor that I belonged to the "craft,") to look through the establishment. Over The House of Representatives passed by one hundred persons are employed in the composition and press rooms. The paper is worked off upon two machines that throw off 5,000 sheets an hour. Thirty compositors are employed during the day, and twenty during the night, on advertisements. The news and original matter begins to be put in hand at 6 o'clock P. M., and the paper goes to press at 4 A. M. They pay journeymen nine pence (eighteen cents,) a thousand for bourgeois and minion composition, and ten pence for nonpareil. The salaries paid to editors, reporters, foreign correspondents are enormous, though not half so enormous as the profits of the establishment. Upon earning that I was acquainted with the "Geneves Traveller," their Ameriaccompanied me through the office remaked that his letters were highly aptions, for enactments relative to fugitive preciated by statesmen, capitalists and

There are no subscribers here, as with tisement pays a duty of eighteen pence tween three and four thousand dollars. to the government."

chests of tea were imported from Canton to the U. States within the year ending June Bodies. 1st, 1843.

Paris and London .- There are thirty thousand houses in Paris, and twelve hundred and fifty streets. In London there are two with tears in his eyes:-"Well, I've lost hogs millions two hundred and fifty thousand dol- hundred and forty-two thousand houses and and I've lost cows, but I never had anything ten thousand streets.

Christmas Incident .- A friend of mine who has no money to spend for jewels, or Lynn.-Professor Ingraham, in his last silks, or even antique vases, has employnew work, "The Young Genius," thus ed his Christmas more wisely than this; late resolution of the Senate, the Postcharacterizes this town as the "vast cord- and in his action there is more angelic master General has laid before that body "The very pleasant and thriving town He filled a large basket full of cakes and his department. The mailable matter of Lynn is the paradise for shoemakers! went forth into our most miserable streets which passed through the post offices of the

money for the same!"-Mrs. Child.

Peace Anecdote .- Speaking of the folly and evils of war, Mrs. Child illustrates her views by the following anecdote: I have read of a certain regiment or dered to march into a small town, (in the Tyrol, I think,) and take it. It chanced that the place was settled by a colony lating the silver spoon speech of Ogle, who believed the gospel of Christ and

proved their faith by works. A courier from a neighboring village informed them that troops were advancing to take the town. They quietly answered, "if they will take it, they must." Soldiers soon

about, as they carried the human animals ise "if due." So that if the drawer out of the village as guiltless as they entered, and perchance somewhat wiser.' Central Railroad .- The receipts for the month of January were as follows: Receipts for freight, \$8,265 95

" passengers, 2.942 37 " Transportation of the U.S. Mail, 520 55 " Old Iron, 90 00

\$11,818 87 Received for the corresponding month,

Taxing Negro Babies .- Gov. Tucker of Mississippi, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, says:

"I would recommend a res ort to new objects of taxation, and would include as such objects, negro slaves under the age of five years, plate and every description of house-hold furniture, and every species of property of real or ideal value."

Gipsies .- It is generally known that these strange creatures are found wandering over nearly every portion of the globe. Their character is about the same every where, and is well understood by the general reader. None have ever visited this country till the present season. A few weeks since a tribe of Gipsies, seven in number, arrived in Baltimore. They came from Bohemia. They play on various musical instruments, and perform many strange and grotesque gymnastic feats. One black-eyed beauty, a girl of eighteen, is a fortune teller, and amazes he credulous with her wonderful revela-

Fire.-The Baptist Church in Troy, Oakland co. was destroyed by fire on the night of Wednesday last. The fire is supposed to have preceded from some canis, to newspaper offices. The papers are dles which were left burning in the bought and distributed by agents news- Church, after service, which had been nen, who have their rooms and depots held in the evening. The Church was in various parts of the city. Each adver- a large and handsome one, having cost be-

Transcendental .- There are Love TEA .- One hundred and seventy thousand Spirit Spirits, Love-Germ-Germs, and Love-Atom Atoms; or Spirits, Souls and

A St. Louis paner tells a story of a disconsolate widower, who, on seeing the remains of his wife lowered into the grave, exclaimed to cut me up like this!"

Correspondence of the Ohio Statesman.

Washington, January 23, 1844. Col. Medary:-In compliance with a music than in those divine old statues .- a statistical document of the business of

> In October. The year. ters subject to 2,022,296 24,267,552 postage, Number of free letters 234,641 3,015,692 Number of drop

letters for delivery 85,542 1,026,504 Regular newspa-

pers subject to postage 2,027,870 36,334,558 597,760 7,161,120 Free Occasional or ir-

518,676 6,224,112 Pamphlet & mag azines, (peri-

odical) 134,646 1,915,752 Do.not periodical 24,588 295,056 In an accompanying statement, we learn the astounding fact, that, for three weeks, during the session of Congress, in April, 1840, there were mailed, at the city post office in Washington, 466,345 free letters, and 4,314,918 free documents, weighing 359,579 pounds. Most conclusive evidence of the indefatigable industry of J. C. Clark & Co., in circuand kindred papers, at the expense of the

Duty on Rail Road Iron .- We learn from Washington that the Committee on Commerce, in both Houses of Congress, Some time ago a singular act of gener- came riding in, with flying colors, and fifes have agreed to report in favor of reducing osity was performed by a keeper of a piping their shrill defiance. They looked the duty on Railroad Iron. The effect gambling house. The collecting clerk of around for an enemy, and saw the farmer of the present duty is thus stated by a whig

"The Tonawanda Railroad company, whose road constitutes a part of the route and declared he was a ruined man, as it the music, and boys ran out to see the connecting Boston and New York, with was out of his power to make up the loss. pretty trainers, with feathers and buttons, Lake Erie, have petitioned Congress for The proprietor, with a feeling worthy of "the harlequins of the nineteenth centu- an extension of the act exempting rail and said to the astonished clerk, "If you in a proper position to be shot at. "Where The petitioners say that the duty of twenwill swear to gamble no more as long as are your soldiers?" they asked. "We ty-five dollars per ton is equal to a tax you live, I will return your money." have none," was the brief reply. "But of two thousand dollars per mile upon every rail road to be constructed in the United States and adds: "Can such a tax nobody here to fight?" "No; we are all be politic and just? It might with equal It is not generally known that, in spite Christians." Here was an emergency propriety be imposed upon every turnpike of the usury laws, a most lucrative busi- altogether unprovided for by the military and Macadimized road or canal constructtess is done here by money lenders. | schools. This a sort of resistance which ed for the public convenience in exchanging the products of industry."

> The word Father becoming absolete .- In English the appellation "father" is giving way to "governor." In an Insolvent Court a son of one of the creditors by the name of Britain. On the commissioner refering to it in severe terms, the young man answering that he used the term "because he supposed it easier;" he said, "or rather, perhaps because the word father has become obsolete. There is no such word now: there is not a single father in the old world. A (laugh.) They are all changed into 'guv'ners' (Roars of laughter.) If you meet a young man in these days of refinement and inquire the health of the family, his reply is "the guy ner is pretty well." (A laugh)-or the, guv ner is indisposed.' (Renewed laughter.) All the "fathers" of the last generation are clean gone, and we meet with nothing but the guv'ners" of the present." (Laughter long continued.)

The Mormons Ahead!-The Nauvoo folks appear determined to rival their Missouri neighbors in the illegality of their proceedings. At a late meeting of their city council they passed an ordinance, which has been duly approved by the Mayor, Joe Smith, of which the first section is as follows:

'SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Counal of the City of Nauvoo, according to the ntent and meaning of the Charter, for the benefit and convenience' of Nauvoo, that hereafter' if any person or persons shall come with process, demand or requisition, founded upon the aforsaid Missouri difficulties, to arrest said Joseph Smith, he or they shall be subject to be arrested by any officer of the city, with or without process, and tried by the Municipal Court, upon testimony, and if found guilty, sentenced to imprisonment in the city orison for life, which convict or convicts can only be pardoned by the Governor, with the consent of the Mayor of said city.'

NEWSPAPERS .- Judge Thompson of Indiana has decided.

That where a subscriber to a periodical ailed to notify the egitor to discontinue the paper at the end of the time to which he subcribed, or pay up the arrentages, he was ound for another year.

A year or two since, the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania decided, That where a Postmaster failed to notify

the publisher of newspapers that their papers were not lifted or taken out of his office, he rendered himself liable for the amount of the ubscription.' A SMART BUSINESS PLACE, -A French

nan entered Whitehall, N. York a few weeks since, and in the course of the brief space of two hours and a half, had comnitted a robbery, been caught, tried, convicted and was on his way to the jail. As ne looked back on the scene of his short, ventful history, he exclaimed with inimtable coolness, "Vell, dat is de smartest little business place I ever saw!"

ty in many of the western villages of Wisconsin, and is working its way eastward to. wards Madison, the seat of government .-In Platteville, at the latest dates, there were twenty-two cases. De Bonneville, the Professer of Animal Magnetism, who has wandered off to that country, announces, thro' the Dubuque Transcript, that "small pox can be prevented and cured by Magnetism." He was to deliver a lecture on the 22d ult., accompanied by experiments .- Monroe Advo-

NOTICE.

Rev. Mr. BURGHARDT, of Fentonville will lecture on the subject of Temperance at the Court House in Ann Arbor, on the 27th instant at 7 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully

invited to attend. BINGHAW & CHAPMAN

FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, dec.

AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. H. H. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN

Seeds.

WANTED.-Twenty-Five pounds Long Blood, Large Red, and White Sugar Beet Seed, and Twenty pounds Cucumber seed, and I wenty pounds Cucamber Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in goods, if delivered soon.

Also, Twenty bushels Red and White Onels Red and Blood Beets.

S. B. NOBLE. Ann Arbor, Feb. 8, 1844.

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hun-dred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible man aer, and is of every quality and thickness. Per ns wishing to purchase Lumber that is fir immediate use, will do well to give us a call. HAZELTON & PATERSON.

Formerly Agents for Beach & Co Flint, January 22, 1844. 40-6m.

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. will exchange woolen cloths of every widt nd quality for wool, to be delivered in May r June, or after shearing time. My stock o loth is complete, quality good, prices low, &c F. DENISON. Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. 41. N. B. It is important that wool be done up it ood order, and any information will be give then asked. F. D.

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, Scientifi nd Miscellaneous works, such as and Miscellaneous works, such as
Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket
Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testaments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The
Psalmist, a new Baptist Hynn Book,
Methodist Hynn Book, Watts' Psalms
and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cowpers Paems, Ossians. do Campbells, do. Burns', do. Milton's
Works, Seatt's Washe, Al

Works, Scott's Works, Al-bums, Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers Friend, Fireside Piety, Gems

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

nals and Blotters, Justices' Dockets, Toy Bibles, Prim ers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books, together with Wafers, Sealin Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, (an excellent article,) and mnon. 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 arrang ments so that almost anything in the line Books and Stationary which is not on hand can be furnished at a short notice. He intends to make the sale of Books a permanent busines and will therefore do what he can to keep his as sortment good. Don't forget the place, Ant Arbor. Lower Village, nearly opposite the Flouring Mill.

WM. R. PERRY. January 8, 1844.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATEDCHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the nu merous testimonials from persons of the ighest respectability, which the proprietors have FROM S. T. SMITH.

WILLOUGHBY, Lake Co., O., June 8, 1840.

H. Harris & Co.—Sirs: This is to inform ou that for the last eight years I have been al

flicted with the Inflammatory Rheumatism, and it times so severe that I had no use of my leg or three or four weeks. I tried all the remedies that I could hear of with but little effect.-At length I heard of and was induced to make a rial of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster-I parsed a box of Doctor Gibbs, your Agent in is place, some three months ago when I has on attack, and applied one plaster which very at since. I therefore would recommend all to try it. Yours, &c. S. T. SMITH.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is apcable, see advertisement in another column o E. Denn's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by J. H. LUND, and W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, Tow 49-1y

Stray Cattle. CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber

living near Foster's Mills, in Scio, on o ONE LIGHT RED STEER, ome white stripes on him, and left horn a little opped, and is about four years old. Also, TWO STAGS.

One is red, with a white face; the other darl out three years old. The owner is requested bout three years old.

o prove property, pay charges and take the
JOHN FULLER. Scio, January 29, 1844.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-CUTIONS, SUMMONSES, &c. &c. I SIGNAL OFFICE.

The small pox, is raging with much severi- TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAXNARD's Druggist Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no avariably procured of the origin I inventor or

IF No family should be a week without these remedies. [

BALDNESS. Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hoir, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the bair from any cause. ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

PILES, &c. ere wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' Lineaux, from Comstock & Co All SORES, and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posively cured: all shrivelled muscles and limbs are estored, in the old or young, by the Indian Veg-table Elizir and Nerre and Bone Liniment-but ever without the name of Comstock & Co. on

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMITUGE will eradiate all WORMS in children or adults with a creatinty quite astonishing. TOOTH DROPS. KLINES-cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844.

PORTRAIT OF JAMES G. BIRNEY, THE subscriber has just finished a portrait of this gentleman, from which he intends to have n engraving made in the finest style of the art. He is opening a subscription which will shortly be placed into the hands of all the publishers of berty papers in the free States, where those who wish to avail themselves of a correct likelidate of the Liberty Party for the highest office in the gift of the People, can have the privilege in the gift of the People, can have the privilege of subscribing. No person will be compelled to take the portrait unless it is pronounced good.—The price will be \$1,00 each for single copies.

E. W. GOODWIN.

Albany, Dec. 1, 1843.

D Beckley & Foster are sole agents for the State of Michigan, and will supply all who may vish for the portraits at one dollar each, payable in delivery. Persons desirons of obtaining them in make application through the agents of the ignal of Liberty, who are authorized to receive Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1844.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE

SPOILS." A LTHOUGH many preparations in the form of "POPULAR MEDICINES," have been before the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

"COUGH LOZENGES" ture the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few

ours. They have cured a large number of perns who have been given up by their physicians sons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sher-

"WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm de-stroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take my other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They have never been k town to fail. Dr. Sherman's

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES," elieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Palpitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very few minutes. Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

s acknowledged by all who have ever used it to e the hest strengthening Plaste nd a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness n the back, lores, side, breast, neck, limbs, oints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful o procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard, and you will be sare there will be no nistake in quantity or charge Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

Michigan Book Store.

142 JEFFERSON AVENUE-DETROIT. THE public are informed that very large ad-A ditions have been made to this establish-ment during the past summer, and recently, emracing a very extensive assortment of works in the various departments of Science and Litera-ture, Morals, and Religion: and also, a most complete stock of Letter and Foolscap Paper, Stationary articles, Classical and School Books; Blank work, &c. &c. all of which are offered to the public wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be had at any Bookstore west of New York

The assortment of Juvenile Books is very large nd well worth the attention of parents and others, who may wish to put good books into the hands

Prayer Books, fine and common: Psalms and Tymns, various collections: Ursuling Manual, Catholic Piety, Flowers of Piety, Christian Sacfice, Christian Guide, Catholie Melodies, &c.

Books for Libraries, in substantial bindings, nay be found here in great abundance.

Ladies' Albums, a fine assortment: Portclios, with and without locks; fine editions of the Poets, large & small, Dissected Maps Battle

Please call and examine. C. MORSE. January 14, 1844.

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon onstitutions impaired and injured by previous tacks of billious fever, or fever and ague; or a long residence in those climates which procome gradually undermined by a miasmal inluence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lannor, weariness and depression of spirits, with ther unpleasant symptoms which render life a arden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully

ving pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prepation, and may be taken with perfect safety unler all circumstances of the system. For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity.

APPLES,

BY the Barrel, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44.

CASH DAID for WHEAT and TIMOTHY SEED. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 59 Attention Ladies.

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

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! D. Hill, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co., will insure property against loss of damage by Fire on reasonable terms.
Oct. 25, 1843.
27-46

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. PETERS' Vegetable Pills mave now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.— The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, di-rected by long previous experience in the prop-erties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operands of the va-rious 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 America and the West Indies, and on the continent ica and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative vir ues of Peter's Vege table Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs and home manufactured certificates.

manufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a universal medicine, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine they will be a compared to the not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bow-ets, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no trritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other catharties, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by

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

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pilis will be found of beneficial effect, but they should, always be resorted to when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermittant fever, dispepsia, dysentory, cholera, cholic, diarhoza, dropsy, sour or feeted eructations, endiarhosa, dropsy, sour or fæted eructations, en-largement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfector too rapid di-gestion, torpor of the bowels, 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 It is asked upon what principle these extraor-dinary effects are produced? We reply that Pe-ters 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 when combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chylel from which it expels all acrid particles, and al. humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which firs them to the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at the been sold in New York, from Jobbin Lawrence and the streams of the with health, it is necessary to purify them at the second of the sold in New York, from Jobbin Lawrence and the streams of the sold in New York, from Jobbin Lawrence and the sold in New York, from Jobbin Lawrence and the sold in New York and the streams of the sold in New York and the sold in New Yor

Such is the radical mode in which this medi cine performs its cures. Testimenials 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

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. A J. W Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Parridges & Co S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, D D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams. D. Waterman, G. J. Garland, E. T. Williams, Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter; M. Jackson, Lani; Paul Raymond, Juckson; Brotherson & Kief, Munchester; D Keys, Clinton; D S Haywood, Saline: Stone, Babcock & Co., Ypalanti; Scattergood & Co. Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Potroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh. Brooklyn, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where eise. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844.

FASHIONABLE

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. United States, on the first of the present month, is beautifully illustrated by two of the most spleadid fashion plates ever presented to this community. Any gentlemen who wish to have the "simon pure," can find it here furmished at a season when there can be no mistake as to what is or is not fashionable. Gentlemen, please call and examine for yourselves, and if we cannot ex-hibit something that will satisfy you that the style of goods and lashion of garments are chaste and beautiful, then we are much mistaken.

Mr. Walker would take this opportunity to re turn his sincere thanks to all who have hither favored him with their parronage, and hopes he has given general satisfaction. All who feel dis posed to have an easy, at the same time a fash ionable garment, can be gratified by calling at the shop of J. D. Irish, one door south of Beach & Abel's old store, where for the convenience of himselt and customers he has located for the season, where all demands in his line will be executed with neatness and despatch, on reasons terms for cash or country produce, but positively N. B. Cutting done, and warranted to fit i

Properly made up. October 11, 1843.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrolula or King. Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no our possession, of the extraordinary cures latel 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 re spectfully request them to call on us and satisfy 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 Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stampe I upon the hot-tles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork.
W S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. 36

"FREE LABOR."

MARCUS STEVENS & SAMUEL ZUG. HAVE taken the rooms in the lower end of the White Block, directly opposite the Mi chigan Exchange, where they will keep an ex-

CABINET WARE

of every kind, quality, and description, of the own manufacturing, and warranted to be as fash ionable, good, and cheap as can be had West o New York. Purchasers a e requested to cell and examine our exter sive assortment before buying Any article of Furniture made to order, and Warranted to please.

UPHOLSTERING done in all ts various

branches, and at the shortest notice.
CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, AND WILLOW WARE: also, Mahogany iBoards and Veneurs-us cheep as the cheapest

WANTED, In exchange, CHERRY, WALNUT, AND MAPLE LUMBER, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. STEVENS & ZUG Detroit, April 17, 1843. 51-3m

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

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

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

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

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

Parasols: of all kinds, qualities, and prices.

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

ids of PRODUCE will be received in ABBOTT & BEECHER,

Wool, Potash, Flour, Ja

July, 12, 1843. (12-if.) Detroit

PAINTING.

T. LAMBERT,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of
Ann Arbor, and the surrounding country, that having located himself in the Low-

try, that having located himself in the Lower Village, with the view of carrying on the
above business in all its branches, (some
of which are HOUSE, SIGN, and
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,
GILDING and GLAZING, GRAINING,
imitation of all Woods, MARBLEIZING,
TRANSPARENCIES, BANNERS, &c. respectfully solicits a share of public patron-age, as his prices shall be low to conform to the times and his work done in the best man.

T. L. would say to Farmers that he is par-icularly desirous to attend to their calls, as roduce is the best kind of pay. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, March 6, 1843. 45.-1y.

NEW GOODS!!

AVING retired, not from husiness, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wisi I have spent most of the summer and part of made, and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will enable me to sell their about as low as they

Houses during this season. Especially I can sell Woolen Cloths.

from the corrsest to superfine. 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths, Satinetts, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices.

More: I have on hand a good stock of Combs.

Thread. Pins, Needles. &c. &c. which I can, and will sell to any, who wish to buy by the quantity at very low rates.

I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or

PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell SAL-ERATUS in quantities to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash, Produce, or good Credit,
I am, Gentlemen and Ladies,
Respectfully yours.

F. DENISON.
Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 7, 1813.
N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and Pearlash, or advanceed on the same and sold as usual.

> TAILORING. WILLIAM WILKINSON

CLAIMS the attention of the inhabitants of J. R. WALKFR would announce to his friends and the public in general, that he is now in the receipt of the fall and winter fashions for 1843-4, which have been selected and furnished by two of the best establishments in the be suited with good comfortable fits. All who are more fashionably inclined can be accommo after the kinds of goods and facilities for the sea-son had become permanently established, which

Cutting done on the shortest notice, and war-anted to fit if made up by experienced hands. Ann Arbor, Oct. I, 1543. 23-tf.

\$25,000 WORTH!

Whew! They must be dear, Sir. \$50,000 WORTH!! Worse vet, judging from appearances, \$75,000 WORTH!!! at is it, judging from prices.

CALL at G Ward's old sand, where they talk understandingly, and sell Goods so that a good stock will amount to less than \$10,000 VIATOR.

Ann Arbor, Nov. 7, 1813.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE.

W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform

country that he has constantly on hand a valua-Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sile on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue.

GESTLIMES and LADIES from abroad on visit-ing the Cuy will do well to give him a call be Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

Estray Cxen. CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber on or about the sixth of November last, a pair of STRAY OXEN. One is a sported red and white—the other red, and had on a small bell. They were partly shad—judged to be 10 or 12 years old. The said Ox-

en have been duly entered on the Town Pook, and appraised according to the law. ADAMS J. CUSHING. Webster, Jan. 5, 1841. 38-8w

MRS. BUFFINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just reand Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewise renders them her sincere thanks for their overonage for the past year, and begs a continua

ion. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843. SALERATUS.

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

STONE-WARE. OF Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap, wholesale or Retail, by

F. DENISON.

Dec. 20, 1843.

F. DENISON.

35-if.

The almost immediate relief resulting thereform, that in similar cases I feel great pleasure in recommending it as a remedy worthy of patronage.

Respectfully vorta, &c.

SAN'L D. KINGSBURY.

CASH paid for TALLOW, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 22, '44. 40 this paper.

CANDLES, BY the Box, for sale by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 39

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

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

dec. dec. ant remedy for those who are afflicted with bronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, and dyne, diaphoretic and counterirritunt properties— an effectual remody for Chronic and Imflammato ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Brenst, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilbiains, &c. Persons suffering rom Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inlammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, anck or limbs, will find relief by the use of this laster. In all cases it may be used with perfec

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER : out up in boxes at fitty cents and one dollar each, with full directions accompanying each box. Manufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR-RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country.

A liberal discount made to dealers and phy

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

er.
For sale by the following Agents in Niichigan:
H. W. Rood, Niles,
J. C. Larrimore. "
C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh.
Wm. O. Austin. White Pigeon.
Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatamine,
Dinl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft.
H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo.
James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh.
T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek.
James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall.
Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson.
Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni.
Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.
John C. Winans, Sylvan,
J. Millerd & Son, Dexter. J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May. Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hull. Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester,

James Stephens. Utich,
E. C. Gallop, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill.
John Owen & Co.

Detroit. Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,

ATTENTION

JUST received at the General Depot, for the J sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jeff-rson Avenue. Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully se'ected stock, viz:

100 bbls St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 5 Tons " " 50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped,

50 " Lima Wood, 30 " Red Wood, 30 " Red Wood, "
12) " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quereitron Bark,

5 10 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumne Sicily, 3 Casks Madder,

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

2 Barrels Cream Tariar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 O.1 Vitriol, 3 "Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris, Block Tir, Teasels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Curtis' Screws and Press Plates, Cranks. Press Paper. Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,

Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks,
Emery, all No's., Olive Oil,
Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,
Clothiers' Brushes, Shintles,
Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.
The above, with a variety of other articles belonging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Handsin the New York, I hiladelphin, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, be can with the atmost confidence off or them to purchasers as the best and mest confidence to the stack in the country, and hest and mest complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and certain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East. PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue,

[17-tf.]

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. .A. .VI) F. A 16 . 1 E. N.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, SMART'S BLOCK. 187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books: Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Scaling Wax, Carlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all stress and Book, News and Canister Ink. of va-

BLANK BOOKS, Full and half bound, of every variety of Ruling, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchan's, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

e. Dean's CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu merous testimonials from persons of the highest respectability, which the proprietors have

FROM SAM'L D. KINGSBURY.

II. HARRIS & Co.—Sirs: Having been seriously afflicted with inflammation of the Eyes, and hearing of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster I had t box procured, and on the first application I experienced great relief, and in four days a permanent cure. So effectual was the application and he almost immediate relief resulting therefrom.

Kingsville, O. June 29, 1840. 35.

For the diseases in which this Plaster is ap-

LOWER TOWN

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

DRY GOODS.

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

which they will sell lower than has ever before been offered in this place.

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

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

VICTORY AT LANT!

The Fever and Ague used up--Dr. Banister's Pills TRIUMPHAN

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE -A sa r, speedy, and su e remedy for fever and arue, dum ague, chill lever, and the tillious dis a es peculiar to new coun-

E. Samson, Ypsilanti,
J. U. LUND.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

Ann Arbor.
CONTROL To the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of the new and miasmatic porti our country.

The unparalleled success that his at ended the use of these pills, induces the proprietor to believe that they are superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the above diseases.

They are purely VEGETABLE and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any pers n, m le or female with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1, and No. 2

an I accompanied with full directions. A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above till is kept constantly on hand by the proprieter and can be had it wholesale or retail at the Store of J. Beckley & Co., Ann Arbor, Lower Town.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

January 17, 1844.

L. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

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

DRY GODDS,

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 1 in not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money. C. J. GABLAND,

RAIL ROAD

43. TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

TilE undersigned would respectfully inform the friends of Temperate, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railtond Depot, have ing undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the reception of all those who may favor him with a principal

call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the diverging to the dimerent parts of the State.

TRAVELERS Wishing to take the Cars or Boxt. such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

ble enterprise.

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

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!! THE Subscribers would inform the Public

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

TERMS.

Half the cloth the wool will make, or 374 cents per yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on recsonable terms. Woot sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended to SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. SAMUEL W. 1 Co., 1843. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843.

JOB PRINTING,

RAIL ROAD HOTEL 1843. BY 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT. MICH.

THE above trotes has been greatly enlarged I and fitted up in a style equal to any publi-house in Derroit, for comfort and convenience,his location is in a heal by and pleasant part of

STAGE ROUTES cannot find a more convenient place than this being near the Cars on both Rad Roads, and it

immediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public, that pains will be spared to furnish their TABLI with the best the Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requi-CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGUNS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boars and Cars free of charge.

TERMS-75 cen s per day, or 25 cents pe PATRICK & ANDREWS.

LEATHER. TelE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be supplied with a General Associmentment of EAST.

ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he wil ell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH of He will continually have on hand Spanish SOLE LEATHER,

Light, Mildle and Heavy Weights; Upper teather, Oak and Head ick Tanned Call Skins Patni and Slaughter Kips, Horness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings Shoe Thrend, Ac.
All persons desirous of purchasing are nested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK WILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and

examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid

HOLESALE and Retail, by Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. H. BECKER. ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALERS IN DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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

Chusans, Shawls, Rob
Roys, Cardinals, Damask
Shawls, Black, Biue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot
Over Coatings, Blankers, Flannels, and Superi

BEAVER CLOTES, 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 Cirv, 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 CASH or GOODS, at the CHEAPEST CASH PRICES. No. 144, Jefferson Avenue,

Corner Bates Street, Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

TO CLOTHING, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a arge and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS.

35 tons Logwood, Fustic, Limewood, Nicar 1220a, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls ground Camwood, Fustic Logwood, Redwoods, do Alum,

6 hlids Copperns. 4 do Biue Vitciol. 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 thas Extract Logwood, 500 lbs. Extract Dogwood. 600 do Bengal, M dras and Caraceas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls. (Alleppo,)

200 do Verdigris 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, do Açus Fortis, do Spiros Sen Salts, 4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye. 300 lbs. Banque Tin, 2:0 de Cream Tarrar.

250 do Powdered Curcuma,

000 du Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the ninor articles in the trade, to wit: P.ess Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dee Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers. Prossinte of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,

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

Satinett Warps, Stears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within th st two weeks, and selected personally by one the concern, who has been in the business for ne last eleven years, and they have no hesitation n saving that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the owest New York jobbing prices, with the ad-

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this tate for the sale of "PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES."
ind the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE
CARDS," decidedly the best in use.
THEO. H. EATON, & CO.

April 11, 1843. CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

T.1E subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS. o various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of

JEWELRY, nsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins, Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Penzil Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowis, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Frushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins. Hooks,

Pins. Hooks,
and Eyes.
Speciacies. Fine
Combs. Dressing Combs,
Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs. Water Paints.
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens. and
Twensers. Smiff & Tolineco Boxes, Elastics, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large share of public patronage, still solicits a comin nence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH ES of every description repaired and warranted. Mso, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.—

Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843. C. BLISS. 28-1y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

READY MADE CLOTHING!!" HALLOCK & RAYMOND WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Ann Arbor, and t e State generally, that hey have now on hand the LARGEST and HEAPEST stock of

"READY MADE CLOTHING" be found at any establishment in this State, which they are determined to sell at prices lower han were before offered, and they confident nite all persons in want of "Ready Made Clothing," visiting Dotroit, to call at their as ablishment, "Corner of Jeffersan and Word ward Arenues," in the new brick block, Phoenics, Bullings, where they will find every whore they will find every whore they will be sell for the property of the property of the property of the sell for the property of the sell for the property of the pr oix Beildings, where they will find every va-Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 o 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain then

n any other way.

Also, a very choice se cetion of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings," which they are prepared to manufacture to order

in a superior manner and style not to be excelled in the City of Now York or elsewhere. Garments always warranted to fit and please or no Also, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PILOT and BEAVER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT. TINETS. WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gen-tlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold vary low for cash, or exchanged for Produce

at market prices.

All those wishing Bargains in any of the above articles are invited to call at the "FASH!ON ABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the subscribers, Cor. of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues. Descript.

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

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

TEACHERS' SEMINARY

H. H. GRIFFEN. PRINCIPAL.

MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, Assistant, The next term of this institution will compute the necessary of the school is equally open to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of the English branches. He occupies about half an hour daily in lecturing, with the aid of the apparatus, minerals, or otherwise.

APPARATUS.—The Institution is furnished with Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical apparatus, Sarveying Instruments, Geometrical cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turtron in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from tronomy. History, Rhetoric, Bomat, Afebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4.50 to \$5.00! Mezzotinro and Chimese or Theorem painting, \$2.00 ench for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the search.

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

Brokes they be had of the principal at Detroit prices.

Board. Including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per week; for further particulars require of the principal. Rooms can be hired chano for scholars to board themselves.

Rev. I. M. Wenn, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. E. Crane, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D. G. & E. M. Skinner, Esqrs, S. Murdock, have kindly consented to farm a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews our Thursday, and at the public examination of the school. Vpsilanti, Oct 16, 1843.

WOODWORTH'S HOTL.

NORTHERN, EASTERN, AND SOUTHERN STAGE HOUSE.

The Public, that he is now the Proprietor of this well known establishment. The House having been thoroughly overhauled, and refuted in a manner calculated to promote the comfort of citizens and the travelling public.

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

Those who may homer him with their countenance, may be assured that no expense or attentance. STAGE HOUSE.

Pages with may honor him with their counte-nance, may be assured that no expense or atten-tion in his power, will be spared, to make their sojourn in Detroit agreeable and satisfactory, [46-1v] S. D. WOODWORTH.

BOOK BINDERY. AT THE PAPER MILL (LO VER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E. BOOTH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of

BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be nearly rebound on short notice.

All kinds of RULING done to order.— Country produce taken in payment.

April 19, 1843.

52-tf. THE TRUE PAIN

EXTRACTOR SALVE, WiffCif cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, r their authorized agents. All are cautioned gainst any spurious articles, which may always or avoided by knowing the one you buy comes rom Constock & Co. who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall

e retunded in any case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has seen 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 mes as much as the tormer, and the \$1 size tear ten times as much.

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Connec's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hund, to save life, all scars, and reduce I account from any burn in five minute ded they have seen it used, or will believe those COMSTOCK & CO.,

21, Courtland Street.

Be sure, therefore, and ask for CONNEL's, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Counstook & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Valuable School Books. sary SCHOOL BOOKS, are the following, which have received the sanction of the best judges in the State of New York, and have been extensively 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 Sinte, viz: THE AMERICAN CLASS READER. containing a series of lessons in reading, with in-troductory exercises in Articulation, Inflection, Emphasis, and the other essential elemens of correct natural Elocution; designed for Academies and Common Schools—By Groner Witson, formerly Principal of the Canandaigus Academy, and late Principal of the Livingston County High School.

[The design of the American Class Reader is the below to read. This part sufficient for

to track scholars to read. It is not sufficient for this purpose, that a book he instructive and en-tertaining, and the selections chaste and classical n point of diction; it should be also preperly idapted to exercise the reader in all the varied ones intections, and other requisites that belong o correct natural elocution. The Rev. J. Spencer, of Brooklin, N. Y. an experienced Teacher says, "I have very scarcely examined the American Class Reader by George Wilson, and have no hestiation in expressing my opinion of its excellence. I consider it the best work, for the purpose for which it is designed, that I have ever purpose to mental that desire its immediate adop-seen, and I cannot but desire its immediate adop-tion in our Academies and Schools." Similar recommendations from hundreds of others, have

recommendations from numerics of others, three theen received 1

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF ARITHMETIC, containing several new methods of operation, and a new system of Proportion; with Theoretical explanations of all the principal rules. Also, a Treatise on Mensuration, and a brief practical system of Book Keeping, by the author of the American Class Reader. Render.

OF The above are for sale at the Michigan

Book Store, by the dozen or singly-Teachers, who have not already examined them, can rect i e copies gratis, by calling at 143 Jeferson avenue, Detroit.

The above books can be had at the Book Store of WM. R. PERRY, Ann Arbor, Lower January 15, 1844.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw)

County is; he will make investments for others 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-S. PETTIBONE,

WOOD! WOOD!!

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

N. B. The highest man, in CASH FOR HIDES.

J. D. BALDWIN.
29-6m. Avenues, Detroit.
HALLOCK & RAYMOND.
Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843.
23-tf licable, see advertisement in another column of SURVEYOR, MAP MAKER, AND LAND AGENT. Office, at the shortest notice, and on the E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann Arbor, (Lower Town,) by
J. H. LUND, and
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, \ Town
49-1y

Most reasonable terms.

Books Pamphets Circulars.

Handbills & c. with the printed to order, go any time, with the utmost accuracy.

To Orders by mail promptly filled. SAL ERATUS.

Office in Court House Square, Ann Arbor. June 19, 1843.