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TREMS.—Two dollars per annum, in advance. ti-slavery ranks, he is "doing his own busi-Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months. TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Post Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL-

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TSIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich. CH

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty. SUPERVISION.

That ye study to be quiet, and to do your own business." I have not chosen this exactly as a text.

and so I do not name chapter and verse. If I could write a sort of "lay sermon" from it, 1 think I would. At any rate the text is a good and as we think best.' 'Ah." says the Aboli-

- Two sorts of people live in the word, the supervisors, and the supervised. The super- Down with them.' 'THE AMERICAN CHURCHES visors, take the oversight of matters,-the supervised, of course undergo their inspection. I do not say submit, for this implies that the supervision is proper and legitimate.

1. That he anderstand well the subject and theirs.

duties appertaining to his particular department of supervision. 2. That he confine himself to inspecting

those, and those only, whose duty it is to submit to it.

Those properly qualified are sometimes magistrates. Their duty is to see the laws properly administered. Sometimes a schoolmaster. His is too see that his scholars, are properly instructed and governed. Sometimes a minister. His duty is to take the oversight of the "flock of God,"-to "exhort." and sometimes "to rebuke with all authority," while at other times in "meekness" he instructs those that oppose themselves. Every parent is the constituted supevisor of his

By living "quiet" I do not understand that a man should be idle, or timid-but that he makes no needless disturbance in society, or church

own business, to superintend that of their neighbors, or of the public. For example, one takes it upon himself to know of all the bargains his neighbors make. This costs him judge and proclaimer of bargains.

Again, suppose, (perhaps I wrong the women even to suppose,) a woman, who, instead of mending her husband's coat, or darning her children's stockings, or keeping her house neat, takes the supervision of her neighbors affairs. She knows just how many young who are good, and who are poor housekeepadvises, and how many mistake by neglecting to follow her directions. If any difficulty arises letween her and others, it is because people differ from her opinions, and she would live in peace with all, if they would but do right, i. e. as she demands.

Here are bar-room politicians. Only give them the control, and our National and State affairs would be straitened forthwith. What a pity they were not members of Congress .-As it is, "lots" of time and whiskey are consumed, and still the world wags on as bad as

Again you find a member of the church, a volunteer supervisor. Instead of taking careful oversight of himself, he generously takes upon him, that of minister and church. The the deaf pars of men, that the best of counjust right, if they would only be directed by him. What a pity such talents should be overlooked, and be doomed still to remain a

them, with the spirit of a true proselyter, he endeavors to convert him to his own belief .-

more he preaches against others, and the of their neighbors, and hes-bills

for the slave. He lectures, he converses, he slave. The society come together and agree FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVEBY So- to print and lecture upon the subject. In

glorious inroad upon the domains of slavery. "Come," says he to the whole church, "vou must take right hold, and we will finish each subsequent insertion, 20 cents. up slavery soon." "Baptists, take your stand here-pass a rule throughout your churches, cutting off all intercourse with slaveholderssee that your Associations do the same-Presdo your duty-General Assembly sunder your connection with the South-march!"

Congregationalists, though you have slaveholders in your churches, go through with the same manoevre, in order to swell our ranks. And so on to the end of the chap-

raw militia men, enquire, By what authority We expect to do all these things when. tionist, "Lese are 'pro-slavery' churches, these ministers, 'dumb dogs that will not bark.'-Now I onine that this man will learn, by and by, that he is 'exercisieg himself in great matters'-in things too high for him, and that Two things are necessary to make a good to be successful he must 'do his own business,' and let churches and ecclesiastical bodies, do S. Y. E.

SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY Delivered at a Texas meeting of a portion of the citizens of the 8th Congressional District, Col. R. M. JOHNSON, presiding, on Saturday the 30th of December, 1843, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Scott county, Ky. in reply to Col. R. M. Johnson, and others. The following resolutions were offered

presented by the majority of the commitee, and supported in a speech which has peen reported as follows: (See resolutions as published in the newspapers.)

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:-In presenting the resolutions which I have he more successful here, than I to lose his labor. He therefore publicly de- the substitute. But I rejoice, humble as I deliberations, will give me a factitious mportance, which will recommend what of the United States. My opinions of litafter mature consideration, I dare venture crs: how many are so prudent as to do as she the assertion, that the position I have this day taken will be maintained in practice and vindicated at last by a recognition of those principles, which it is the province of history to enforce and consecrate in the affection of mankind.

Regarding the question at issue as second only to those which have forever illustrated the year 1776, I shall speak with that freedom which I inherit as my birthright, and which I so much desire to transmit unimpaired to posterity. Though vet young, I am old enough to know, from sad experience, what history in such melancholy strains has uttered in vain into is safe, is too often trusted till both life Another is seized with a fervent zeal to set is safe, is too often trusted till both life other denominations right, if the church and treasure are irrecoverably lost. He

nominations hold. In his sermons, therefore, least, popular prejudice in their favor .he not only preaches his own sentiments, but On one side are honor, power, wealth, he hangs up the "raw head and bloody bones" and easy access to fame; on the other side, of other mens views, (not colored or distorted denunciation, banishment, poverty, and are to reap all the fruits of the sacrifice, coming the solemnity of the occasion.

Though truly, and with sorrow beit said, rights.

people are likely to be married, and which the intrinsic value may excite the minds of mankind, by resisting that liberty which ourselves, peaceably if we can, forcibly party will have the best of the bargam:-just of my countrymen to reflection, and then has made the nineteenth century forever if we must." I shall not stop to ask wheth sovereignty, denying it to that extent to memorable in the annals of the world. er we should have deemed this a just the creature of their united will-if they And vet, Santa Anna is a most horrible cause of war, or to say what would have vested in Congress the power to make despot, and much injured and oppressed been our laconic reply. Cases have aris- slave, then they at the same time yield

Anna, who has civilized the barbarian when a people are struggling to throw king life unsafe, property insecure, and pathising with, and recognizing the indecommerce impracticable—who has encour pendence of, the oppressed. Here the has caused to be recognized the principles of the injured cure and sanctify the breach of equal rights and representative gov- of the treaty of amity. But when Texcitizens, under circumstances which induces England to send them into hopeless

doctrines and discipline could only be set advice, is entitled at least to just forbear- and Texas, renegade from the land and nations aside, the case is still far from be- slave; the moment a State, once having right, what a glorious thing it would be ance; whilst the man who advances the religion of its fathers—Texas, the ingrate ing stripped of its embarrassments. It been independent, unites itself with this Whenever he comes in contact with one of best of counsel for selfish purposes de-Those gentlemen who would annex the repudiator of public faith—Texas is ourselves—happy, happy indeed are they time. If the State about to be admitted to ourselves—happy, happy indeed are they time. If the State about to be admitted to ourselves—happy, happy indeed are they time. serves no consideraton for his services. Poor man! The more he urges, the more the urges, the u fold down this precipice of ruin and dis- we must take it to our embrace, although our own consent and that of the North to U. States, it never had any sovereignty the world what terrible doctrines other denominations hold. In his sermons, therefore, least normalisms hold. In his sermons, therefore, least normalisms hold. In his sermons, therefore, least normalisms hold. In his sermons, therefore, least normalism holds. the Republics of Texas and Mexico; constitutionally be admitted into the Unof course) to keep the "simple ones" from obscurity threaten. If I then speak free- cern. We have no evidence that she might not, under the treaty making powrunning after them. Well, the result is, the ly the truth, when you, my countrymen, seeks alliance even if we were disposed er, compel us to cede away, or to acquire press language, "no person shall be dethey stand. These volunteers, instead of no man can say I ask too much, when I satisfied to maintain the principles, the Louisiana and Florida were acquired conout due process of law," all subterfuge is "doing their own business" meddle with that pray you to hear me with a patience be- independence and the honor of my own stitutionally or not I shall not at this late at an end—and the learned and unlearned

First of all then, I protest against this me to repel foreign interference and to admitted, however, by the sovereign pro- under Heaven, whilst the Constitution reappeal to our sympathies in behalf of Tex- defend my own rights, constrains me al- prietor's consent, one of them lying a mains involute by which Texas as a slave unites with an anti-slavery society. An in- as, and these unjust denunciations of Mex- so, to keep aloof from, and respect the round the mouth of the Mississippi river, State, can be admitted into this Union. terest is being felt in the wrongs of the ico as foreign to the true issue, and empeculiar organization which other nations threatened with eternal embarrassment When gentlemen are driven from all their

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1844.

inently calculated to lead us into error. - have deemed most suitable to secure their the trade of the whole great valley of the strong holds, holding no ground to stand of Anglo Saxon blood, bone of our bone I contend then, in the language of the was insinuated, no disastrous wars threat- they at last come out with the old bugand flesh of our flesh, in the language of first resolution, that the annexation or ened, and yet able jurists and patriotic bear, which has been so often paraded up gentlemen, I ask you, what claims of sym- Texas to the United States, is contrary unteer. Now says he, if I can make minis - pathy has Texas on the people of the U- to the laws of Nations, and threatened its ratifi- horns blowing, whenever any party ends timents, and that he had made a will enters and churches "walk straight" on this sub- nited States? Enjoying all the blessings war on the part of Mexico. The recog- cation with resistance and dissolution. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are ject, and they ought to do so, we will make a which the Constitution guarantees to her nition of the independence of Texas by people, with all the offices of honor and the United States, may or may not have nexation of Texas—even if she desired tomed to shout after such unfamiliar shows show in these deistical authors sentiments profit, open to the humblest citizen; with been a sufficient cause of war, it remained it—even if Mexico did not denounce war —yes, England is the monster they would in common with Mr. Girard. an unoccupied domain extending to the with Mexico to vindicate her injured hon-Pacific, like our first parents going out or, or pocket the injury or insult, as to tional faith—even if she was not a slave old enemy is in the field, that a military regarded as entirely for uncharitable nurfrom Eden, "with the world before them her seemed best, relying upon her own State-where, I ask, is that overwhelm- man like myself should be the last to come poses, in the true sense of Christian charwhere to choose" in any clime, a home- capability of maintaining the integrity of ing necessity which generates a power not to the rescue. they voluntarily banished themselves from her empire. But when the United States, given by the Constitution nor anticipa- Although in the eyes of some it may be drawn between Christian and worldly guns to the South-Presbyteries and Synods, their native country, disayowed the glori- not confinining herself to just, or it may ted by its authors? It is not territory that treason to say a kind or just thing about charity, in order to show the superiority ous principles of the American Declara- be unjust sympathy, not restrained to an we want; our wide unoccupied domain this haughty power, the brave cannot at of one over the other. The story of "the tion of the rights of man, renounced the opinion that Texas is or ought of right stretches from the Mississippi to the far least but honor the brave. I scorn to com- widow's mite," Mr. Webster told with all inestimable privileges of the Federal Con- to be an independent people, makes her- Pacific; we have already more land than pliment myself indirectly when I say that the effect so simple and beautiful an act stitution which was their inheritance, and self an active and principal party, by ta- we are able to defend from savage incur- the greatest warriors are in the main the of charity was calculated to produce upforgetful of all the ties of common blood, king hold of the province in controversy, sion or British usurpation. "We want staunchest friends of peace; the man who on the minds of men not officially or juanguage, and home, they became the fel- thus forever making it impossible for more slave States to off-set, the fanatical intends to run away, cares not how soon dicially reminded of such an example of ow subjects with a half barbarian people, Mexico to recover the country which up free States." the battle may come on, but he who is Cristian devotion, and this, which the elof a distant Spanish Prince. Yes, with- to that time was but partially or tempoout becoming the advocate of Santa Anna, rarily in her view alienated from her; that we want Texas to extend slavery in seeking the fight. Soult and Welling and effective display of charity which whom they have heard denounced as a then I say that Mexico has not only just among men. Unutterable emotions agi- ton are said to resist the warlike spirit of the world had even seen, Mr. Webster tyrant and traitor, for the purpose of pre- cause of war, but that she would be dis- tate my bosom: I ask the charter of my their people; and the correspondence of contrasted with a charity that discarded judicing the cause which I vindicate; graced in the eyes of all gallant Nations liberty—of your liberty; I call upon the Scott and the Governor-General of New Christian men from becoming the dispostrusting to indestructible truth and aveng- if she did not use her every power for the Declaration of American Independence Brunswick during the difficulties on the ers of the benefits which it was proposed ing history, I challenge a comparison be- vindication of her injured honor and viotween Texas and Mexico. The Mexi- lated territory. Learned authority has spirit of freedom which in the day of suf- to their respective nations. In a bad cause can people, inspired by that Declaration been quoted here with the vain expecta- fering and threatened despair inspired its a woman may put me to fight, but plant in penury, would not rather cast his child of American Independence, which recent tion of persuading us that Mexico has no utterance, as solemn protests against this me upon the right, and I am proud to say, Lexas had renounced, in 1821, vindica- cause of grievance in the event supposed. unholy scheme. Shall we not blush to that the man does not live whom I dare ted by a glorious revolution, her title to I dare not insult common sense by ac- draw the veil, which has hardly shielded not look in the face. independence of the Spanish monarchy; quiescence in such mysterious jurispru- us from the contempt and loathing of and illustrated in act, the postulate taught dential jargon as this. I appeal to the mankind, for proclaiming liberty and by our Revolutionary heroes, that a peo- reason, to the instincts, the consciences practicing servitude; shall we longer gull ple cannot of right be governed without of men, for the establishment of the law them by the hypocritical plea of necessity, their consent. In 1824, Mexico, follow- of nature, upon which the laws of nations the sole defence of tyrants! Anew, we ing the example of the United States and are, or ought to be forever based. What, incur the guilt of slavery, and are ready Great Britain, who in 1820 had declared sir, have we a solemn treaty of amity to do battle even unto death for its extenthe slave trade piracy and punishable with Mexico, to say nothing at present of sion—then expunge from your annals with death, prohibited in the language of natural right, and is it a part of friend- the declaration of rights-repeal the law Judge Story, this "infernal traffic." In ship to seize with a rapacious hand, a por- of '20, which makes the slave trade pira-1829, once more unlike Texas, she made of the territory which she still claims, cy-down with the gibbet and bind the it part of her constitution that no person and appropriate it to ourselves? Do not laurel upon the brow of the suspended born after the promulgation of the same, these learned jurists know that a breach culprit-withdraw your fleet from the by C. M. CLAY, as a substitute for those in the several provinces should be held as of treaty, is contrary to the laws of na- coast of Africa-tell Great Britain and a slave. Again in 1829, this much abus- tions, as laid down by all the writers upon the world, that you have been enacting a ed Mexico, declared slavery was extin- that most obscure of sciences, and with- solemn farce, when you talked so loudly guished in the Republic, and elevating out reparation, just cause of war? And of liberty; that tyrranny is the best govthe dread standard of "God and Liberty," what reparation could we make whilst we ernment, and slavery is the truest liberty she called upon the sons of freedom by continue to hold the price of blood and -that now at last, you begin to be earnarms to vindicate this immortal decree. violated faith? What war was more un- est-fifty years' constraint wearies the But I thought of speaking of another class offered as a substitute for those reported And where now, throughout this vast emof supervisors. These are the volunteers:- by a majority of your committee, I do not pire, did this glad note of liberty fail to States against the Florida Indians? Sup- en face-you give it up-now you hold receive a willing response? Alas! for pose at some time after its commencement, have been in the committee itself. This the recreant Saxons of Texas, the de- Mexico had agreed with the Indians, that ental prophet of Medina, you are ready to place of meeting, the presiding officer, scendants of Washington, and Jefferson, they were, as they declared themselves to propagate your faith by fire and sword (Col. R. M. Johnson,) and the audience and Adams, and Franklin-Texas, who be, free and independent; and suppose throughout the world-that henceforth time and trouble to learn, but then it is so who favor me with a hearing, all forbid had received from a parental government Mexico had subsequently thereto, thus and forever your watchword shall be, useful. To keep them to himself would be any expectation on my part, of carrying a gratuitous fee simple in the finest soil on addressed us: "You have expended forty "slavery or death." I care not for the earth, exempt from taxation for ten years, millions of dollars, you have lost a white precedents of the past, I declare that there cides upon the merits of each one. He is may be in ability, unknown to fame, and and without other sacrifice, save allegi- man for every Indian slain in battle, you is no power in the Federal Constitution of no consideration among men, that as- ance to the government and to the Catho- have called to your aid blood hounds in by which a slave State can be admitted sociation with your name, in this day's lie religion, which he had most solemnly vain, to the horror of all christendom; into the Union. sworn to yield; Texas was the first to for eight years you have with the whole raise the black flag of "slavery and no force of the empire carried on a hopeless ture: it cannot exist by act of Congress. I shall say to a hearing from the people emancipation"-aye, Texas was the only war of recovery; it is time hostilities Slavery did exist by the laws of the sovpeople who dared to brave the indignation should cease; we will take the Floridas ereign States, in the formation of the

But in truth we have nothing to do with able whether Texas, as a free State, could slave.

dent nations is to us a matter of no conto grant it. I am no propagandist—I am territory. Whether the provinces of prived of life, liberty or property, withcountry. The same impulse which moves day undertake to question. They were must unite in one voice, there is no power praying for an abolishment of the gallows. | country!-N. Y. Tribune.

west, no breach of violated national faith upon in making out a case of necessity,

But where is the necessity for the an- attract even passing boys, who are accus- gion. He read Paine and Volney, to -even if there was no violation of na. get at-and they are surprised when this The will of Mr. Girard Mr. Webster

Slavery cannot exist by the law of na-Constitution they that far retained their Texas is the defender of liberty. Santa en, and will doubtless again arise which, ed the power to unmake him. If then the Congress can make a slave State, they and revolutionary spirit of his people- off an unjust and tyrannical rule, have and can unmake a slave State; and if she has who has suppressed the daring bands of will again justify a virtuous nation even that power, it is her bounden duty not to robbers, who infested the highways, ma- when in alliance with the tyrant, in sym- add new slave States to the Union, but to purge it immediately of this fatal disease which threatens death to the liberties of aged education and the useful arts-who rectitude of the motive and the just cause the whole country.

They who contend, then, for the ad mission of the Slave State of Texas, are ernment-who, in the midst of the em- as is the wrong-doer and Mexico the in- handling a two edged sword, it cuts both barrassments of the world, and the ex- jured party; here, where not even studi- ways, the assumption of such a power haustion, arising from revolutionary and ously disguised motives, wearing the re- must therefore, be abandoned at once and civil wars, which have especially harrass- semblance of virtue, but shameless and forever. The contemptible jargon that minister would preach better, and commit sel is far from being always the most ac- ed his own country, has preserved the openly avowed rapacity impels us to the slavery already existing in Texas or othfewer mistakes, and the church members, who ceptable. When the storm cast vessel is Mexican faith inviolate; whose many breach of faith and the disregard of nat- er territory, acquired by conquest, pur now from the top to the bottom of the al- threatened with wreck, the man who gallant deeds in war and peace, have by ural right; she will not only, and ought chase, or voluntary cession, by municipa phabet have some great failings, would be would save her by throwing overboard the most unanimous acclamation of the not only to declare war against us, but she law, Congress may form them into slave the boxes of gold and other things of people, again and again elevated him to will justly claim the universal sympathy States and admit them into the Union, more cherished endearment, is hardly the Presidency of the Republic. Santa and aid of nations, to enable her to vin- is unworthy of consideration; it involves heard—whilst he who maintains that all Anna, who has often liberated American dicate her desecrated soil and insulted sov- the absurdity of having the power to do till then, taking up my household gods, The wrongs of Mexico, the wishes of they cannot do directly or of themselves. would only believe and act right-if their who from good motives gives even bad exile-Santa Anna is an odious tyrant; Texas, the armed arbitrament of other Nothing but sovereign power can make a as, the propagator of slavery—Texas, think of us, as that we may think well of lost, and with it falls slavery at the same native could never happen; but my words 1844:

whether they be the same or two indepen- ion. I do not deny that the necessity of of Art. 5th, of the amendment of the Con-

If we conquered in the war of indelands to our standard; it was the right that it should be cared for, or provided which made the veteran British Lion, who for, in the splender of the palace.

projecting, this inspiring banner will not journment until Monday. be borne, alas, by us, but by them. Go tell they shoulder their musket and march says: the heritage of our posterity forever.

worst comes to the worst and the union shall be dissolved, I for one will join my destiny with the north. Here in Kentuckv, my mother earth, I will stand unawed by danger, unmoved by denunciation, a living sacrifice for her best prosperity; I shall not fear death itself if she may live. But if mad counsels shall press her on to ruin, and she shall prefer destruction to the relinquishment of idols, then, and not through an agent or indirectly, that which an unwilling exile, I shall, in other lands, seek that liberty which was hopeless in my native home. I would to God, that my voice could reach every log cabin in this wide and lovely land; then indeed would I feel assured that this dread alter-

(Concluded next week.)

Death Punishment .- The friends of the abolition of death punishment recently met

Correspondence of the Express. Washington, Feb. 10th. The argument of Daniel Webster, in the Supreme Court, was a most novel and interesting character, being a most eloquent defence of the Christian charity. The object of Mr. Webster, as the counsel of the heirs of Stephen Girard, was to statesmen, denied the constitutionality of and down with tin pans beating and cow's show that Mr. G. was deistical in his senare to be achieved, that it has ceased to tirely repugnant to the principles of reli-

ity, and here a most eloquent contrast was Let the world hear it: you admit, sir, determined to die or conquer, will be slow oquent counsel cited as the most sublime

> upon the cold charity of the world, than to thrust it to such an instituion as that endowed by the will of Mr. Gerard; or if there was any father present who would pendence, it was not because of our phys- prefer to see his offspring thus thrown ical strength; with Lord Chatham, I say upon the world, with no chrisian friend to that in a good cause England could have lead him by the hand, be felt sure that crushed America to atoms. It was the no mother who heard him would thus consciousness of justice which nerved our consent to expose her child to the temptpeople in the hour of trial. Yes, it was ations of the destroyer. She would raththe right in which we conquered; it was er, though in the extremest need, leave it the right that called the gallant of all to the charity of the christian world than

and traversed the world unscathed, crouch Mr. Webster was here quite overcome in dishonor, before the unfledged bird of himself, and tears flowed from his own Jove. It was the glorious principles of eyes and from the eyes of nearly all who life, liberty and pursuit of happiness in- saw and heard him. His argument ocscribed on our banners, like which the let- cupied the Court from 11 until 3 o'clock, ters of fire on the Babylonian wall, at which time without seemingly having struck terror into the enemies of our coundone more than carcied out his point, of proving the iniquitous character of the But in this war which you are madly will, the court silenced him by an ad-

of my gallant State before they leave -Mrs. Child, in giving an account of the nome, wife, children and friends, before researches of a benevolent gentleman,

afar to shed on the plains of Texas, their "In the course of his Christmas ramblood for the extension of slavery, to ask bles, my friend entered a house occupied hemselves what they are to gain! When by fifteen families. In the corner of one they lie bleeding and dying on the burn- room, on a heap of rags, lay a woman ing sands of a foreign country, or writh- with a babe, three days old, without food ing in the deadly grasp of the terrible ep- or fire. In another very small apartment, idemics of the swamps of Florida and was an aged weather-beaten woman. She Louisiana, what maddening reflections pointed to an old basket of pins and tape. will then await them-the blood of our as she said, "For sixteen years I have sires has been spent in vain, the Constitu- carried that basket on my arm through tion has been violated, the Union has the streets of N. Y.; and often have I been dissolved, our homes have been de- come home with weary feet, without monserted, our wives and children have be- ey enough to buy my supper. But we come outcasts and beggars, our country must always pay our rent in advance is lost;-all lovely nature fades fast from whether we have a loaf of bread to eat or our dim reluctant eyes, we sink unwept not." Seeing the bed without clothing. into dishonored graves, accursed of God her visitor enquired how she slept. "Oh, and man; if our cause triumphs, the sighs the house is very leaky. The wind whis and tears of millions enslaved will mar tles through and through, and the rain the fruits of victory; but if it fail, as and snow come driving in. When any seemingly it must, then have the chains of us are sick "or the weather is extra which we have forged for others become cold, we lend our bedding, and some of us sit up while others get a nap." As she No, Mr. President, it cannot be. If the spoke, a ragged little girl came in to say, Mammy wants to know whether you will lend her your fork?" "To be sure, I will, dear," she replied in the heartiest tones imaginable. Her visitor smiled as he said, "I suppose you borrow your neighbor's knife, in return for your fork?"-"Oh, yes," she replied; "and she is as willing to lend as I am. We poor folks must help one another. It is all the comfort we have." The kind-hearted creature did not know, perhaps, that it was precisely such comfort as the angels have in heaven; only theirs is without the drawback of physical suffering and limited

Receipts of U. S. Revenue, at the Port of New York for the week ending Feb. 17,

\$105,000 130,000 Wednesday. \$158,000 175,000 153,000

Total, for 2d week in February, \$812,000 Being at the rate of over \$30,000,000 per year for this single port!

The aggregate Receipts of the Custom in New York City and organized a society for House in this City for the first seventeen days the better accomplishment of this object .- of February have been no less than \$1.575 -William C. Bryant was chosen President, and | 000! This is the way the "Black Tariff" is a memorial prepared to send to the legislature, destroying the Commerce and Revenue of the

For the Signal of Liberty. TRACTS! TRACTS!! JACKSON, March 12th, 1844.

I hereby give notice that I have now

25,000 of the ablest and best Liberty Tracts on hand consisting of 4 different kinds at \$1 for 1000 pages, or \$3,75 for 1000 Tracts of 4 pages each. This comes a trifle higher than the wholesale price at Boston which is \$1 for 1200 pages .-But after adding transportation and counting some risk in conveyance, &c., it amounts as near as may be to the same. And if all our Liberty friends in the State will exclusively and liberally patronize the Tract enterprise in our own State, we can by this means soon establish permanent Tract depositories in different sections of the State which can be amply supplied with the latest and most efficient Tracts. Without these there can be no concert of action in this very important instrumentality for carrying forward our cause to speedy triumph.

Without such harmony and concert of action any attempt to keep the State supplied will prove a failure.

A general depository and some general supervision will be found indispensable in order to succeed in the undertaking to

The Tracts are ready but not yet paid for. We shall therefore be absolutely obliged in ALL CASES to require the money in advance, when the Tracts are taken. By such promptitude, we shall be enabled to start, sustain, and widely extend a system of operations which, if faitfully carried out in every town and school district will soon completely change the views and the action of the great body of our fellowcitizens in this State on the subject of the slavery in our country. Would not such an achievement be well worth the

distribution, are thought to be as able as payable invariably in advance. At this price, any now in print. They are entitled as it will be the cheap st paper in the State, acfollows, viz:

"THE INFLUENCE OF THE SLAVE POWER." "THE TYRANT PAUPER-OR, WHERE THE MONEY GOES."

"THE SOUTH RULE-THE NORTH PAY." "DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR VOTES."

Our friends who want Tracts, had better raise the money and send for them immediately, as it is thought the entire edition will very soon be called for.

It is hoped the friends will estimate th number of families in their respective towns and buy Tracts enough to supply every family with one of each kind.

If a few make up the sum at first, othbe received.

purchase Tracts for distribution in the sing tenacity. towns, as in New York and New England, it is believed all true liber ty friends would cheerfully pay them a generous retail price by way of sustaining them in the double capacity of a lecturer and Tract distributor. If the friends in the town would purchase Tracts enough from time to time of travelling lecturers at such retail prices as would barely sustain them in travelling, there are no doubt able and well qualified lecturers whose hearts and would thus delight to enter the field .-But we have no Alvan Stewarts and Gerrit Smiths in our state, who are able to devote their whole time in travellinglecturing &c, without a reasonable compensation. The lecturing and Tract dis tributing system might, in this manner be connected by equalizing the expense among the friends in the towns, so that

ly be felt.

But if a very few in a county or a state should be left to bear up a burden that all should share equally to sustain, the cause would necessarily move slowly, and such individuals would be compelled to stand under too great a weight of responsibility, which might prove seriously injurious, and perhaps in some instances ruinous to them. But if no travelling lecturer and Tract distributor shall at present offer, don't waste a day, friends, for time is precious, the "slave is groaning and our country is mourning". They both call loudly upon us for action, for wise and energetic action. "Delay not, delay not;" but raise the money-send for the Tractsnobly volunteers among yourselves to dis your neighbor and fellow-townsmen, and

horrors of American slavery and the close connection, the great guilt, and the obvious duty of NORTHERN as well as southern people in relation to it. Show them that northern people have been the slave makers, are now the slaveholders, while the south are but technically the slave owners. Show them that the retributive judgments of Heaven, growing out of our guilty enslavement of 3,000,000 of innocent people, are now lowering over us, and threatening the nation with righteous and fearful destruction. You certainly can friends, do vastly more in various apt to imagine.

ion! Without ACTION, CONSISTENT ACrion, your faith in this enterprise, as in every other good cause, will become a dead letter. Send for the Tracts-dis-To THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY IN MICHI- tribute them, and if your faith has been buried, this will very soon cause its resurrection! Try it, friends.

> Your fellow-laborer, S. B. TREADWELL.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY. ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS, ог ошо.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

LIBERTY CONVENTION-FIRST CON-GRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Convention of the Liberty Party of the First Congressional District, will be held at Ann Arbor, on Tuespar, the 30th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a andidate for Representative to Congress for he First District

Each town and ward in the District is regested to send one delegate. The most envenient time for choosing Delegates will litical destines should be united with the be when Liberty meetings are held in each fate of a party that has openly avowed in town to nominate township officers.

C. H. STEWART, C. J. GARLAND, S. FELCH.

District Committee. Ann Arbor, March 2, 1844.

NEW PROPOSITION. FD The undersigned will furnish the Signal of Liberty to new Subscribers for six months to mmence any time previous to the first of The 4 kinds of Tracts now ready for September, for the small sum of FIFTY CENTS, cording to the amount of reading matter .-The 26 numbers of the Signal will average twenty columns of reading matter each, making more than five hundred columns for fifty traitorous to the government under which

The character of the Signal is pretty generally known in the State. It will contain all important general news, the proceedings of Congress, and considerable miscellaneous matter. In its politics it advocates the great principles of the Liberty Party as of paramount importance, while conceding to other questions that relative value to which they are justly entitled. The Editors intend to treat political opponents with the utmost courtesy. without, however, in any manner, suppressing the truth; and while they will carefully abers would doubtless be willing to contrib- stain from making any assertions, or putting ute to equalize it, after the Tracts should forth any positions that are not structly true, they will maintain the Liberty principles, and In all cases where travelling Lecturers every righteous Reform, with uncompromi-

This arrangement is not made from any scarcely pay the expense, but for the purpose of disseminating our principles more widely than can be done through yearly subscriptions only. They therefore hope the enterprise will be favored by every Liberty man in the State. Great numbers can he induced to take so cheap a paper for so short a time without reference to politics, if they are asked. Buiness men can secure a large number of their workmen and customers, by advancing the heads are full of the subject and who few shillings for them, and charging the amount on book to their account. A general circulation of the Signal will have an important bearing on the ensuing election, and in some measure supply the want of local Liberty papers. The liberality of the terms, and the necessity of a more general diffusion of Liberty principles, encourage the hope that several thousand papers may be ordered upon this plan. The aid and co-operation of the friends of Liberty, Virtue, and Knowledge, the amount required from each would hard is respectfully solicited.

BECKLEY & FOSTER. Ann Arbor, March 7, 1844.

Our proposition to furnish the Signal for half price for six months has been very favorably received. May we not nope that our friends will use some exertions at the town election, to induce their neighbors with whom they will then converse, to take the cheapest paper in the State? Some of the Signals for three months, issued last fall, were sent into the ess settled counties, and regularly circulated till they became illegible from constant use. One gentleman, a professional man, ordered twenty copies for his neighbors, which he paid for in advance, and charged to them on book; and the result was that a majority of them voted the tribute them from house to house among Liberty ticket. The result in all cases may not equal this, and yet the circulain the meantime talk and lecture as you tion of a Liberty paper on this plan will go, omitting no opportunity to show the be found one of the most efficient agencies that can be put in operation. TRY IT!

> ANN ARBOR LIBERTY ASSOCI-ATION.

This association was formed last week. ts object is the extension of Liberty principles. We shall publish the Constitution and list of officers next week. A public meeting is to be held at the Mechanics' Lyceumthis (Saturday) evening, which citizens generally are requested to

OF O. C. COMSTOCK JR. has been appoint ed commission of Internal Improvements in ways to push on this cause, than you are the place of Thos. W. Wells, by a vote of

POCRISY, PERJURY, &c.

matized as "disunionists," "demagogues," ors to their country. Mr. Bagley was it to those whom he dare not meet. desirous of repelling these assertions, and In an article in the Democrat, in reply apology appeared in the Gazette.

"POLITICAL ABOLITION The following was last week inadvertently copied into our paper. We have no desire to take the responsibility of such general and contemptuous denunciations

Advice.—Let it be a principle of every Whig to spurn, with honest indignation, any attack which the self-styled liberty men may make. They are wolves in sheep's clothing-dastard hypocrites!!

But when we make this disclaimer of the willing use of the opprobrious terms of the above extract, we do not wish it understood that we would either ask or accede to any proposition by which our po public convention that they regard the Constitution of the United States of 'no binding force,' and 'null and void' whenever in the plentitude of their wisdom they adjudge it interferes with 'natural rights.' Neither would we have it understood from the explanation that we here make, that we do not regard the acts of those who are striving to elevate a man to an office which he cannot hold except as the sworn supporter of the Constitution -who has publicly declared that he coniders that instrument of 'no binding force; and are urging men to sustain him as a christian duty, as hypocritical and we live-but we would not denounce as dastard hypocrites those who are parties to such acts. It is our right-our privilege to speak of the doings of our political opponents, but we claim not the preogative of questioning their motives .-If their acts do not accord with their proessions, we shall not hesitate to call them rypocritical; and urge our friends to purn with honest indignation any and all efforts they may make to induce others to sustain upon christian principles, a man or a party that is the open and avowed advocate of a course of conduct that would involve a President of the United States in the crime of perjury.

in some degree conciliatory toward the political abolitionists, we now feel that the day is past when further charity is a duty -and that we are constrained to speak of their organization as a political party under that organization and of their acts, n terms of merited rebuke. While, as the avowed friend of the slave, they ought to free him from the chains of bondage by legitimate and constitutional means, they merited and received our aid and support. But now that they have denounced the supreme law of the land as 'null and void' in its influence over them. and have appealed to religious feelings as a motive to induce men to vote for an individual who has avowed that his oath would be a mockery, we must hereafter walk separate and apart from them. Mer entertaining such sentiments, we cannot but regard as enemies to our government. Professing to be influenced by christian motives-they may be deluded-but we cannot but esteem their conduct as tending to bring christianity into contempt .-They will therefore, hereafter meet our decided opposition. It may be important to resort [resist] their aggressions upon the constitution, and stay their influ nce as the professed, but as we think de uded followers of those desciples who aught submission to the powers that be out nevertheless we feel that duty reuires us to do what we can to make our

At another time we may recur to this ubject again". - Michigan St. Gazette. It will be seen from the preceding, that he Whigs are down upon the Liberty men in great wrath, "because their time is short." The Liberty men in Jackson County are about two thirds as numerous as the Whigs, and are pressing hard on their heels, and threaten soon to outstrip them in the popular vote, and leave them in the rear. The Whig Editor therefore renounces his old plan of alternately scolding and coaxing, and comes out for open war. This is as it should be .-Give us open friends and open enemies. But do not tell us any more about being the more favorable party, that Mr. Williams, if elected to Congress, will secure the objects desired by Liberty men, &c.

Let us hear no more of it in future. The Editor of the Gazette says this advice" was "copied" into his paper .-Will he please to name the paper from

from any Whig or Whig paper in Mich- fore absolutely void. The Whigs of Jackson County appear igan, it comes with a poor grace from a to have been quite stirred up in their minds party that has been repeatedly called upby the recent labors of Messrs. TREAD- on to discuss the Liberty principles, either WELL and STEWART in that County .- by debate or through the press, and has We learn from an article in the Democrat, as often refused for fear of the conse by D. M. Bagley, that at a late meeting quences. A combatant who refuses the of the Clay Club, Liberty men were stig- proffered battle of his opponent ought, indeed, to pronounce the word "dastard' disorganizers," "hypocrites," and trait- with a peculiar accent, when he applies

nquired of the Secretary of the Club if Mr. Bagley, Mr. Bates, Editor of the they had any provision made for free dis- Gazette, re-asserts that the acts of Politicussion, and was answered they had not! cal Abolitionists in supporting Mr. Birney, Mr. Bagley then wrote an able reply to are "hypocritical and inimical to the conthese aspersions, but it was refused a place stitution." He quotes in proof the resin the Gazette, the Whig paper, and was olution of the Buffalo Convention in ref- United States, whenever we are called upon, published in the Democrat. About the erence to fugitive slaves, (F suppressing or sworn to support it." same time, the following rather queer the preamble, which is an important part of it, In and argues that Mr. Birney cannot become President without perjury

or hypocrisv. Now, without going into any correlaselves of the quibbles and technicalities either of pro-slavery or anti-slavery men, we will exhibit, in few words, what we conceive to be a straight forward, common sense view of

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

1. In 1787, our fathers, being without a permanent Constitution, determined to establish such a one as would secure the blessings of Liberty, personal, civil, religious, and political, to themselves and their posterity. This object is declared in the preamble, and is carried out by ample provision for protection of property and person.

2. The slaveholding States would not assent to these admirable provisions, unless slaves might be imported for twenty vears, unless slaves might be represented n Congress, and unless fugitives should be delivered up by the free States when they should escape. The word "slave" is not found in the Constitution, but that o include slaves, there can be no doubt.

3. Thus the Constitution is two-sided-Janus-faced, and the sum of it is, that our fathers determined to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity to as great extent as could be done, consist ly with these pro-slavery articles, which they expected would soon become a dead letter by the extinction of Slavery itself.

4. They were in error. Under the are held as absolute slaves, and the liberties of the remainder are encroached upon, and threatened with annihilation by the overgrown political power of the slave holders. Under this instrument, slavery has extended its borders, enlarged its influence, usurped the control of Government, and threatens its own perpetuity.

5. What shall be done? This Consti-Though our course heretofore has been tution, which works thus disastrously, resolutions propose this. The future unconstitutional action of the Federal Government in favor of slavery, must be checked and past be retraced; and its action be made to subserve the interests of Liberty, and not of Slavery.

6. The clause authorizing the importation of slaves is no longer operative .-We propose to amend the Constitution in the way that instrument provides, by expunging the three-fifth representation for slaves, and the clause restoring fugitives. Surely Mr. Bates will find no fault with amendments, secured in this manner?

7. But these amendments, to the propriety of which we suppose he will assent, as well as to the manner of obtaining them -may not be attained for some time .-In the mean while, fugitive slaves come among us by thousands; shall we deliver the Snpreme Ruler of the Universe, by the dictates of Natural Justice, and by Revealed Religion, and we may not do it .-We subscribe to the following preamble and resolution drafted, we believe, by Rev. John Pierpont, and adopted by the National Liberty Convention at Buffalo, Aug.

"Whereas, the Constitution of these United States is a series of agreements. covenants, or contracts between the people of the United States, each with all, and all with each: -and.

Whereas, it is a principle of universal morality, that the moral laws of the Creator are paramount to all human laws; or, in the language of the apostle, that 'we ought to obey God, rather than man:"

Whereas, the principle of Common Law,-that any contract, covenant, or agreement, to do an act derogatory to natural right is vitiated and annulled by its inherent immorality-has been recognized by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, in a recent case expressly holds that "any contract that rests upon such a basis is

Whereas, the third clause of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States-when construed as providing fo the surrender of fugitive slaves-does "rest upon such a basis," in that it is a contract to rob a man which it was extracted? If the appella- of a natural right, -namely, his natural astrous.

Your faith will increase with your ac. | THE LIBERTY PARTY-ITS HY- | tion of "dastard hypocrites" emanated | right to his own liberty; -and is, there-

Therefore, Resolved, That we hereby give it to be to the Laws or Gop, and our respect for the RIGHTS OF MAN, we owe it to the Sover- particulars; eign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as private citizens, or as public functionaries sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and ever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as utterly null and void, and consequently, as Captain Stockton were slightly injured. forming no part of the Constitution of the

When Gon, Natural Justice, and Revelation, command us to do any thing, and the Constitution requires us to do the reverse, the former are to be obeyed, and the latter disregarded. What ground will Mr. Bates take on this? tive arguments, and without availing our- Is God supreme, or not? Will he obey God, or Men? "SHALL WE OBEY OUR DEAD FATH-ERS, OR OUR LIVING GOD?"

9. We hope Mr. Bates will meet the question like a man, and answer these two inquiries without evasion or dedging.

1. Is the clause respecting the delivery of fugitive slaves contrary to the requirements of Gop, Revelation, and Justice, or not?

2. If so, which ought to be obeyed? Now don't attempt to mystify the matter, neighbor; but let us know at once wherein we differ, and wherein we agree.

Let us now consider the charge of perjury, which crime he thinks Mr. Birney may commit, and to which all who vote for him will be accessory.

Should Mr. Birney be elected, he must take

the following oath:
"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will
"faithfully execute the office of President of "my ability, preserve, protect and defend the

Mr. Bates thinks Mr. Birney cannot subscribe to this oath, and at the same time subscribe to the resolution of the Buffalo Convention, to which he has virtually assented, the clauses here referred to, were meant that he regards a portion of the Constitution as "null and void."

How Mr. Birney may regard this objection, we know not: but it may be properly answered in two ways:

1. The resolution of the National Convent does not regard as "null and void" any clause in the Constitution. There is no such thing in it, or in the preamble. But both treat the clause as null and void "WHENEVER AP-PLIED TO A FUGITIVE SLAVE." This leaves the clause in full operation in cases of apprenoperation of this Constitution, at the end tices and others. This many suppose to be of half a century, one sixth of the people the only proper construction of the clause, when viewed in reference to the objects of the U. S. Constitution as set forth in its preamble. Hence no part whatever of the Constitution is nullified, but only a particular of iron. construction of that instrument. If Mr. Birney holds to this view of the subject, he may consistently take the oath.

2. This declaration of the Convention and of Mr. Birney, that they regard, not the Constitution, but the common construction of one clause of it, to be null and void, has been pubicly proclaimed throughout the nation; and should Mr. Birney be elected President by the freemen of the United States, with a full knowledge of this fact, he may properly take ful, positive deliberate design to swear falsely, which is an indispensable requisite to consti-

tute perjury.

We must leave this argument which is borrowed from Junius for this week, and on on the Pro slavery Position of the Whig party, as exhibited in the following extract from the Christian Freeman, a Liberty paper.

"The oath to support the Constitution either involves a pledge to sustain Slavery, or it does not. If it does not, as Liberty men believe, then all this outcry about perjury is the result of either ignorance or hypocrisy.-If it does, then all who take that outh, direct- his farm are governed by the cartwhip. We pledge their support to Slavery, are pro-slavery. There is no escape from this. "We instrument, and swear to support it as such, them up? Such an act is forbidden by say Junius and his employers. Then, gen tlemen, you swear to support Slavery, do you? your diabolical purpose! And yet, you profess to be "the anti-slavery party!" Can hypocrisy go further than this? Take another view. It is either right or

wrong to sustain Slavery. If the Junius party believe it right, then are their antislavery pretensions deceptive, and themselves unworthy the confidence of any party. If they believe it wrong, then, according to their own showing, they are intelligently swearing to do a wrong, and cannot be safely trusted by any one, for the man who will swear to do one wrong, knowing it be such, will not scruple to do another, and another, as often as opportunity occurs. Beware then, we say, of these men who swear to support Slavery, while they admit that "it is undoubtedly a wrong."-And such people talk of "perjury," do they? Calling God to witness that they will trample upon His law, and affecting at the same time to be the coservators of that law! Beautiful moralists they! Excellent preachers of righteousness! Why, perjury itself were a more peccadillo compared with the impudent blasphemy involved in conduct like this! Now Junius and his endorsers may impale themselves upon which horn of this dillemma they prefer-we feel under no obligation to release them from either."

the other parties at town meeting will straightway be counted as an adherent of Clay or Van Buren, and justly too. Remember that, and do not vote any part of their ticket, for any local purpose whatever. The result in the end will be dis-

AWFUL TRAGEDY! The rumor of the dreadful occurrence on

poard the Princeton, of which most of our readers have doubtless been apprised, arrived distinctly understood, by this nation and the just as our paper went to press last week; but world, that, as abolitionists, considering that as it was not known to be correct, we concluthe strength of our cause lies in its righteons- ded not to publish it unless it should be conness-and our hope for it, in our conformity firmed. Our last exchanges contain ample details, from which we extract the following

Secretary of the Navy, Gov. Gilmer; Commodore Kennon, Chief of the Construction of the Navy; Virgil Maxcy, Esq. and Mr. Gardiner, of Southampton, New York, were instantly killed; and six sailors were reported badly wounded. One of the President's servants has since died. Colonel Benton and The accident happened about S o'clock

some two or three miles below Alexandria .-Colonel Benton's injury arose not from any fragment of the gun, but merely from the concussion. He was at the butt of the gun, taking its range, when it fired. He was not sensible of its stunning effect until he had called for aid to the bleeding sailors. He was stunned for a time, but was enabled to walk after reaching the shore, and has given a distinct account of the dreadful scene. Captain Stockton was burned by the powder, but not seriously injured.

Of the multitude of ladies who were on board the ship, not one was injured. There were two hundred ladies on board, and during the discharges of the gun were on deck; and many of them approached very near to observe the course of the ball after it struck the water. President Tyler was there also, but had attended the ladies to dinner before the third discharge.

We understand that Mrs. Gilmer was upon the deck when her husband fell. It was the third discharge of the gun (and fired at the request of Mr. Gilmer) that burst it. The daughter of Mr. Upshur, several of the family of Com. Kennon, and the daughters of Mr. Gardiner, were on board the steamer; but the United States, and will, to the best of none of them, except Mrs. Gilmer, were apprised of the death of those most dear to them, until after their return to the city. Almost all the ladies were below, at dinner, when the catastrophe occurred. Mrs. Gilmer was brought to the city almost in a state of

> Both Houses of Congress, after the receipt of a message from the President, announcing the melancholy disaster which occurred on board the Princeton, and the adoption of suitable resolutions, expressive of their profound sense of the calamity, and in testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased Cabinet officers, adjourned over from Thursday till Monday.

A committee of officers of the Army and Navy instituted an examination, and were of opinion that the disaster was not attributable to rashness or carelessness, but was the result of other causes. The gun had been fired with much larger charges of powder. It is supposed the gun was made of a poor quality

Judge Wilkins was only saved by a witticism of his. He had taken his stand by the side of Gov. Gilmer, but some remarks falling from the lips of the latter, and perceiving that the gun was about to be fired, exclaimed, firing, and believe that I shall run." So saying he retreated, suiting the acti-

The President himself had taken his position but a few minutes previous, precisely the oath of office. We cannot see any wil- where Gov. Gilmer was killed; but for some reason or other went off, and was thus providentially saved.

In addition to the deaths already mentioned about a dozen sailors were badly wounded; one was dead, and behind him Col. Benton a future occasion we shall give some thoughts Judge Phelps, and Mr. Strickland, as if dead, extended on the deck.

Our neighbor of the Journal refers to the "rayings" from the Abolition "corner," against Henry Clay. He denies the charges of 'gambling, debauchery and cruelty to the people on his farm," and thus tacitly admits what we alledged last week, that the laborers on ly or impliedly, believing that they thereby did not say that it was immoderately or cruelly used, for we know nothing to that effect. But look at the naked fact itself. Is it no interpret the Constitution as a pro-slavery rather disgraceful to your party to nominate a man for President who employs fifty laborers without wages, and compels their obedience by a cartickip, wielded by his hired man? Look And you come and ask us to help you in at it soberly, neighbor. Do not fly into a passion, and call names. That shows you have the worst of the argument. Be candid about it, and say you are sorry for it, and that you will sustain Judge McLean, or some other honorable Whig who does not believe in whipping unpaid negro laborers. Just answer us for once candidly. IF Do you not think it disgraceful to Mr. Clay that he not only robs his laborers of their wages, but robs them through the use of the cartwhip? In

(Some Whigs are circulating reports that sundry Liberty men are forsaking their principles, and will support Clay and Van Buren. The object is to discourage Liberty men. This game will doubtless be pursued till after the Presidential election. In some cases, such reports will be lies; in others, mistakes; and in a few, the truth. But there is no ground of discouragement here. every Liberty man that forsakes us, we will guarantee at the Fall Election at least to two make their place good from the ranks of the other parties.

The vote in the Senate, about the removal of the seat of Government to Ann Arbor, by vote of 14 to 4, it appears from some explanations in the papers, was only a piece of F Every Liberty man who votes for Jun before dinner, to be rectified in the afternoon, but the clerk despatched the bill immediatelyto the House, and thus rendered the joke rather serious to some of the members.

> Senator Walker, of Mississippi, is spoken of for Secretary of State. Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Tazewell have also been men-

"DEFINE YOUR PRINCIPLES!" Bank, or No Bank-Tariff or No Tariff.

Two weeks since, we presented some thoughts on the nature of the political warfare now carried on between Whigs and Democrats, showing that although the original points of difference in contest had once been distinctly visible, yet they had now become uncertain and indistinct. There was no long. ger a surplus in the Treasury to be distributed the Distribution of the proceeds of the Pub. lic Lands was not worth contending about while the Treasury was in debt, and the amount to each State was so trifling-the whole yearly share of Michigan being but \$15,000. The Bankrupt law has become quite unpopular, and has departed this life. while a United States Bank is no longer advocated in the creed of the Whig party, as defined by Henry Clay, and, as a party measure. by only one Whig paper in the United States, so far as we know. These things, then out of the way, the only material ground of difference between the parties must be in regard to the tariff; and to show how little chance for controversy can be found here, we subjoin the Whig and Democratic party principles, as put forth from head quarters:

Demogratic.
Taken from the Globe,
July 18, 1842.
"All at this moment must concur in ment must concur in Management and the Concurrence of the the Conc opposition to a Na- Whig Party, as deional Bank-to a na- fined by Henry Clay. tional debt-to a tariff, A sound Nationa essentially for pro Currency, regulated tection-to internal im- by the will and authorprovements by the na lity of the Nation: tional government,-An adequate Revento abolition -to distri- ue, with fair Protec-

bution—to Federalism don't in all its shapes. All dustry:
in all its shapes. All dustry:
Davier bution-to Federalism tion to American Inexpenditures-to re-the Executive Power, form in the currency embracing a further -to administrative rerestriction forms in all depart- ercise of the Veto: maintenance of the tration of the Public Jeffersonian interpre- Domain, with an etation of the constitu- quitable distribution of tional powers of govhe proceeds of sales

> States:
> An honest and economical Administraion of the Governnent, leaving Public Officers perfect freedom of Thought, and of the Right of Sufble restraints against improper interference in Elections:
> An Amendment of the Constitution, lim iting the incumbent of the Presidential Of-

fice to a single term.

it among all the

It will be seen at a glance that neither of these party principles conflict on the tariff uestion. The Whigs do not pretend to advocate a mere protective tariff, nor the democrats to oppose any other than such a protective tariff. The whigs claim only "an adequate revenue" tariff, and to use it so as to afford "fair protection to American industry." Searcely a democrat in the country will dissent from this; he knows the country must have revenue from either taxation or tariff; he prefers the latter; and while thus raising "an adequate revenue," would willingly make it "Though Secretary of War, I don't like this afford "fair protection to American Industry." The Globe would agree to this principle: it tion:" a revenue tariff, incidentally giving FAIR protection to industry is another thing al together, and is not involved in the hostility pronounced against a tariff designed exclusively and "essentially" to protect and build up

> There is a charming ambiguity and an inrenious noncommitalism by both parties .-The Globe tells chiefly what it is opposed to, and expresses in the most general terms what it goes for. Under this position, the party may pass, and if in power, will pass, just such a tariff, as may suit party circumstances, only it must not palpably be "essentially for protection." The whigs, though more adroitly assuming an apparent affirmative position. have, in fact, reserved equal latitude. The "fair protection" they would give mesns just nothing at all. No two of any twenty men would probably agree as to the extent of protection which would be "fair." Nor are the whigs any better off in their application of this protection, even supposing its extent defined. What do they mean by the terms "American Industry?" Do they mean the manufacturer -or the farmer, or laborer? the mechanicthe merchant-or the professional man? The slave or the free industry? Do they mean all, or any of these, and which? Mr. Clay has not told us, and why should he not have told us, had he meant to present to the people an honest and unmistakable position?

The truth is, that both parties mean just he same thing, and which eyer party may succeed to power, will enact a tariff to nearly the same extent. It will raise what the party conceives to be an adequate revenue and no more, and in doing so it will discriminate in favor of particular kinds of manufactures .-Both parties will select as their favorites, the same manufactures to be thus built up-those which have the most influence in the nationand both will sacrifice to this favoritism the weak branches of manufacture. In order to be enabled to effect this and for other purposes, to be presently noticed, both parties have the above meaningless nothings, by way of defining their positions: these contain just such a faint shade of character, as will pass for substance with the ordinary reader, and will induce the respective party man to suppose that his own well known principles are meant by these artful generalities. Yet will they impose no substantial shackle on Whig or Democratic hands, but will leave them unfettered, to be used as circumstances may call

If the democratic party are free trade men; if they are opposed to protection altogether: if they object to build up one class, at the expense of the other excluded classes; if they are unwilling that the manufacturer shall be forced into wealth, by making the national nower subserve-and the consumer to pay an indirect tax as his contribution towards the wealth of this class, why do they not say so, in honest language, that all can understand, and none mistake? If, on the other hand, the whigs believe that the true interests of the country require the manufacturer to be especially protected: and that they are anti-free diluted with two-thirds of water as much wine, ing the clergy who had officiated \$5,00 trade men, why do they not say so in equally honest language, and why seek they to express sentiments, so simple that a child can understand them, by such vague language, as "an adequate revenue," and "fair protection to American industry?" Why are they not manly enough to say right out "adequate protection to American manufactures?"

We will tell our readers the reason why neither party is thus honest, -because it dare principles, would instantly take from them nearly if not fully all the north. The whigh avowal of protection would array the whole south against them: neither party is bold enough to encounter this disastrous result, but both love supremacy above principle. There fore in place of strict definition, they have selected loose generalities, which enable their respective presses in different sections, to advocate principles suited to their localities, though these principles vary very much, according to the places of their utterance. For instance, in the South the Van Buren presses are for free trade: they admit, that Mr. Van Buren to be sure is for raising the revenue by a tariff,-but what of that? all the south is agreed to any thing but direct taxation, (for then they should pay for their slave "propertha"): this is a revenue, and not a protective principle. Such protection, as this revenue collection must give, cannot be avoided: there fore Mr. Van Buren is an uncompromising free trade man.

The northern Democratic presses, on the other band, bave Mr. Van Buren as tariff and protection man, instances of which we might cite if we had room.

So with the whigs. The "Adequate Revenue" of Mr. Clay is calculated to secure the support of the South, while "Fair Protection" affords ample scope for landatory editorials a the North. Meanwhile neither leader is compromised by the arguments or speculations of the local presses, but both parties, when they come into power, will be at liberty to make just such a Tariff as they please, provided its provisions are circumscribed by these vague, indefinite expressions.

But says our caption, "Tariff or no Tariff," what are your principles, you Liberty party? Our next number will answer the question.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITU-TION.

It will be seen that the proposition to expunge the word "white" from the Constitution, as reported by Mr. Ramsdell, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was lost in the House by a tie vote.

The Consistent Democrats, who voted for Equal Elective Franchise in Michigan, without distinction of country or color, were

Yeas-Messrs, Ames, Barnard, Baldwin H. Hall, Haydon, Hebard, Knight, Mc Leod, H. L. Miller, Mosher, Parmalee, R. D. Power, Porter, Pratt, Rix, Runyan, Stone, Tillson, Van Husen, H. N. Walker, White, Speaker-22.

who graduate political rights according to col or and parentage, and are for excluding forever from any participation in political affairs a part of our American born, Michigan citi- of Congress." zens, and all who may ever emigrate to inhabitants of Mexico, the West Indies, and and it will soon reach Washington, the South American States-OF being at least three fifths of the human race D State Legislature.

Nays-Messrs. Adams, Blindbury, Davis, Fairfield, Ferguson, Griffin, M. Hall, Hawley, Joslin, Knowlton, Lamond, Leland, Livermore, P. Power, Ruehle, Rowland, Saunddere, Sheldon, Snell, Videto, Vickery, D. C. Walker-22.

But we must except from these Messrs. PARMALEE of Allegan, HAYpon of Cass. WHITE of Ionia District, and MILLER of Saginaw, all Whigs, who voted for the rights of man, and Messrs. Vickery of executed, shall be delivered to a medical soci-Kalamazoo, and LELAND of Washtenaw. both Whigs, who believe in the good old fashioned doctrine of the middle ages, that political rights should depend upon each one's birth and parentage.

All we have to say on this decision is that the question must again be met-the principle contended for by the petitioners ing in its favor, and the pitiful, contemptwhich is a relict of barbarism and despot-

We have assurances from Jackson, Kalamazoo, and other counties, that the Liberty men will make vigorous ef- All such matters are best left to those immeforts to carry many of the towns. That diately interested. Mr. R. thinks the people is the right principle. Get possession of are unot able to judge of the qualifications of the "Town Power," as Alvan Stewart a physician." But who can judge best, those calls it, and you have something perma- who are acquainted with all the circumstannent and substantial, on which to base lar- ces, or Mr. R. and his fellow legislators at ger attempts. But do not forget how each Detroit? We go for "the largest liberty."town is to be carried. The voters must Too much legislation, especially on minor be brought over one by one. Find how many you have that can be relied on, and then confirm the doubtful, and convert the tributed before the day of election. Lit | ed for fraud. tle things are important in their result.

Russian Mode of Curing Drunkenness .-The following singular means of curing habitual drunkenness is employed by a Russian phys- tion. can, Dr. Schreiber, of Brzese-Litewski:-It consists in confining the drunkard in a room and furnishing him, at discretion, with brandy beer, and coffee, as he desires but containing meat, &c .- are steeped in braney and water. The poor wight is continually drunk and dort. On the fifth day of this regimen he has an extreme disgust for brandy he earnstly requests other diet, but his desires must not be vielded to, until the poor wretch no longer desires to at the sight of it.

A portion of C. M. Clav's speech we publish to day. It is exciting general interest wherever it has been read. If Mr. Clay's judgment and moral principle are proportionate with his eloquence, we it would be of little use to enumerate them. may anticipate that he will fill a prominent place in his country's history. The Whigs are greatly pleased with Mr. Clay for two reasons: because he is a good Whig, and because he holds slaves. Suppose the Whig papers in the State should honor their coadjutor, by publishing this

The Legislature adjourned on Tues day, after a session of 72 days, having passed 96 Acts, and 34 Joint Resolutions.

Navigation has re-commenced on the

OF Mr. George Dell is duly authorized to act as agent for the Signal of Liberty.

ANN ARBOR, March 15, 1844. The price of Wheat to day is 70 cents. But little is received, on account of the bad state of the roads.

Congressional.

We have but little of interest to insert

our Congressional Department. The committee on elections in the House of Representatives, have unanimously reported a bill to have the Presidential election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, throughout the Union. It is thought this may pass.

We stated last week that the Twenty first rule had been rescinded by a majority of twenty votes. The Washington Spectator, the celebrated Admiral Pakenham, who quell-

"A notice to reconsider the vote on the ales was given, and on this question coming up to-day, a motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table, and this motion prevailed by a single vote. So the whole subject of the rules reported to the House is disposed of; and the rules of the last Congress, with the twenty-first included amongst them, are the rules of the House."

The Madisonian thus announced the rejection of the east rule:

"ABOUTIONISM TRIUMPHANT!!! "To day the 25th rule, prohibiting the re-ISHED by the VAN BUREN MAJORITY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES! We will not attempt to express the The SENTIMENTAL, SKIN-DEEP DEMOCRATS, indignation we feel-it might be more pru-skillful and practical diplomatist. dent to endeavor to pour oil among the troubled waters in the South. The Constitution, which has protected Southern interests, is now to be directly assailed with the sanction

So far as the Liberty party is concerned, Michigan from Africa, the greater portion of it will make little difference whether the Asia, New Holland, all the American Rule is rescinded or retained. We must go Aborigines, and three fourths of the to work to make our influence felt at home-

Our limits oblige us to condense the Legislative doings.

The petition of certain Ottawa Indians for citizenship was recommended to Congress. The bill to facilitate the study of anatomy was taken up.

The bill provides that the bodies of all crim inals who shall die in the state prison, if their friends do not claim the body, or the criminal have made no provisions for his burial, and also the bodies of those who have been capitally

An amendment to this introduced the medical practice, and Mr. Ramsdell spoke at length in favor of the amendment; he thought it wrong to allow quacks to practice on the lives and health of individuals. He deprecated the disposition to encourage the prejudices of the ignorant, and pull down learning and science to their level. The people were not is undeniably right, and will ultimately able to judge of the qualifications of a physicarry. Public sentiment is fast progress- cian, and they ought to be protected against ignorant and imprudent quacks who tamperible system of graduating political rights ed with the lives and health of the public; according to color, or descent-a system they ought to go through a rigid examination by competent persons, that their abilities and ism-will be forever discountenanced and scientific knowledge might be ascertained; instead of throwing down all the bars, he would put them up still higher.

> We think Mr. R. and his friends were in error in wishing to prescribe by legislation whom the sick shall employ as a physician.matters, is a had thing.

The bill to protect the rights of married women was passed-yeas 29-nays 22. We shall apprise the ladies of its provisions as pledge. unbelieving. And do not forget to have soon as we see the act. Mr. Ramsdell oppoyour tickets on hand and partially dis- sed it on account of the opportunity it afford-

Mr. McLeod said whatever might be the effect of the law, it would be proper to pass it The Liberty vote in Chicago for May- to carry out, with consistency, previous legisor was 198-last August, for Congress, lation. The legislature had protected women 100-one year ago, 45. The average vote in their persons; then they had made words into New York, from England, France and for Aldermen was 206-one Liberty Alder- intimating a lack of chastity actionable in Germany, which find a ready market at 87 cents themselves; nothing was left but to protect per bushel .- Buff. Gaz. Feb. 27.

their property. He hoped this might be carried out to complete this leap year legisla-

That everlasting topic of disagreement-the payment of the chaplains of the House, was discussed. A resolution was reported paying day. Mr. Ramsdell supported the resolution. one third of brandy; all the food-the bread, Mr. Pratt thought it unconstitutional, and proposed to pay them by subscription. The esolution was lost-yeas 14, nays 36.

The act for the encouragement of agriculture has become a law. The supervisors of enabled to procure for them, some valuaeach county are authorized, if they please, to ble remedies, for all the diseases they are raise \$100 annually to add to \$100 more to be liable to be afflicted with; some of which, eat or drink; he is then certainly cured of his raised by the Agricultural Society of the they will see in our advertisements in othpenchant for drunkness. He acquires such County to be expended in premiums; and all not! The democratic avowal of the above a disgust for brandy that he is ready to vomit persons in the county may be competitors 23d inst., for if the world comes to an without admission fees.

The joint resolution for expunging the word "white" from the constitution was lost by a tie vote-yeas 22, nays 22.

Sundry bills were passed, but as we know othing of their import except from the title, We shall examine them as they are published, and apprise our readers of any that may be of general or peculiar interest.

General Intelligence.

Sailing on the Ice -They have a kind of vessel which sails on the ice, at New Haven Conn., with almost incredible swiftness. The Courier of that city thus describes the strange craft. It consists of a little triangle platform, with skate irons at each corner, the rudder also forming another iron. A little railing, with a small sail, constitutes her outfit, and when running before the wind yesterday and the previous day, she would literally fly, outstripping everything. It was estimated yes- Hunt, late of Candor Tioga co., N.Y., aged terday that she ran at the rate of fifty miles an hour, with a brisk breeze passing over the mirror-like ice with irresistible velocity. She is easily managed, and when under full headway, can be brought about in as small a compass as a cab can change its course. L'Ice boats are used on Lake Champlain, fitted up with runners for the ice or water. Why will not some hardy adventure try the experiment, and run down to New York in a couple of hours .- Messenger.

The Right Hon. Richard Pakenham .- The new British Envoy is thus described by the New York Herald.

"He is rather a young diplomatist, of the English school, being not more than forty or forty-five years of age and is a connection of the Longford family in Ireland. His father was ed the mutiny in the Nore, during the French Revolution. His uncle was the celebrated General Pakenham, who was killed at the battle of New Orleans in the battle with General Jackson. The Duchess of Wellington, who died some years since, was his aunt, and we believe he is allied to the Tory party, of which the Duke is the principle head. In certain respects, Mr. Pakenham is quite the reverse of Mr. Fox, who will, we believe, reurn to England, and not go to Mexico, as was supposed. Mr. Packenham is a man of the world; a real Irishman from top to bottom; very frank and generous, and full of all the vivacity of his country; and withal, a very

The District without a Newspape will be remembed that the Hon. Henry A Wise, once boasted that there was no newspaper published in his district a correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, alluding to the statement of Mr. W's and to some recent boasts by the same gentleman, on the floor of Congress, touching the "intelligence" of the people in this same district, discourses as follows; -"Hast ever been, gentle reader of newspapers, in Accomac county of Virginia? If you had been there one day in the year 1840, you would have seen how good it is to have no newspaper to announce coming events. Mr. Wise was expected to speak in a tavern porch in Drummond Town, and whigs and locos were notified of it by a man riding through he town on horseback, who lifted up his voice and thus proclaimed; O yase, O yase, this here is fur to give notis that the honorable Henry A. Wise, is fur to be delivered of a speech this afternoon at 4 o'clock right into misty Weddy's pe-az, and I want you all for

Family Jars .- The Albany Advertiser and Evening Journal, and the New York Tribune and Courier and Enquirer, whig papers are uarreling about their own relative importance and respectability. Greely of the Tribune says if Webb of the Enquirer will take another \$52,000 and go back to the locofocos, it would be the best investment the whig party could make. Webb in reply, charges Greely with eating bran bread, and wearing one leg of his pants inside his boot. Great fight, that. -Ex. Paper.

H. C. Taylor, who was deposed from the gospel ministry, and from the editorship of the Oberlin Evangelist, for fornication and theft, received his sentence on the 15th ult. at the session of the court of Elvria. Mr. T. plead guilty to the indictments and made no defence. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jair for one year, and a fine of \$275, together with the cost of prosecution. Sin is a master, a master that regards neither a man's character, nor his name.

The usual daily supply of Porter to the men employed in the Catherine Docks, London, was 700 pots, previous to Father Mathew's visit to London; now only 7 pots find customers in the extensive establishment, in consequence of the workmen having taken the

Death to the Rat .- A company has just been formed, in shares, with a capital of 500,000 frances for the destruction of rats and mice throughout France!

During the last twenty days over five thousand bushels of potatoes have been imported

A down east editor, speaking of the progress of civilization, discourseth thus-'Its narch is onward-like the slow but intrepid tread of a jackass towards a pock of oats.'

MILLER PROVES A FALSE PROPHET."

We intend to go New York by the 10th of April, and we would remind those who have been long indebted to us, that by paying us before we leave, we shall be er columns. Don't pay us before the end at that time we shall not want it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. March 15th, 1844.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At the last annual meeting of the Washenaw county agricultural society, it was Resolved, "That a fair be held on Wednesday the 3d day of April next, at Ann Arbor, for the purpose of buying and selling Working Oxen, and for hiring men." It is desired that thare be a general attendance of the members of the society, and all others having cattle to ell or wishing to purchase.

Persons having horses or cows to sell, will do well to drive them in on that day. W. S. MAYNARD, Sec'y.

DIED.

Jan. 3-At Derter, Washtenaw co Mich after a short illness, MARY E., wife of Wm. R. Sturges, and daughter of Major Jedediah 22 years and 6 months Sister Sturges experienced religion in the

fall of 1841, in Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., and united with the M. E. Church. She with her husband emigrated to Michigan in the fall of 1845, and took up their residence in this place, where they remained only about three months before she was called, as we humbly trust, where sickness and suffering are unknown. She was almost a stranger in a strange land; yet none who had the opportunity of forming even a slight acquaintance with her could but admire and esteem her as a person of exalted worth. Her patience and fortitude under her extreme suffering could scarcely meet with a parallel. She had but little hopes of recovery from the first of her sickness. Nothing seemed to bind her affections to earth but her beloved companion .-This was a bond which could not be severed without a severe trial of her faith; but for this God was preparing her, and she became resigned to his will in this also. She could converse but little during the latter part of her sickness, on account of extreme bodily exhaustion, but her mind was calmly stayed upon God. Her thoughts, when she was able to converse, were engaged about the welfare of her soul. Thus died our beloved sister. She has left a world of sorrow, no doubt, for one of joy. May God sanctify this dispensation of his providence to the everlasting good of her bereaved companion and all her friends. H. M. ROBERTS.

ANN ARBOR NOMINATION.

Liberty Ticket.

Supervisor, SABIN FELCH.

Town Clerk, CONVERSE J. GARLAND.

Justice of the Peace,

JOHN S. PORTER. Assessors, A ITH A JAMES GIBSON.

School Inspector, MARTIN H. COWLES.

DAVID A. McCOLLUM.

Directors of the Poor, ROBERT DAVIDSON, ROSWELL MOORE.

Commissioners of Highways, MERRIT CHANDLER. WILLIAM ALLEN, HARPER PARTRIDGE.

Constables, LUKE BECKLEY, WILILAM JONES.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a license issued by the Hon Judge of Probate of the County of Washtenaw, on the eleventh of March instant, I shall cause to be sold on the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, al rah M. Pratt, Henry M. Pratt and Alvah Pratt minor heirs of Elisha Pratt, late of said county deceased, in the following described premises situated in the township of Pittsfied, county of Washtenaw aforesaid, and described as follows, to wit: Being the East half of the South East quarter of section Iwenty-four in township num ber three south of range number six East. The sale to take place on the premises in the town

HORACE CARPENTER, Guardian.
Dated, Pittsfield, March 11th, 1844. 47-3v

Special Notice.

WE are exceedingly in want of Funds to meet our liabilities. Many of our cusomers are still indebted to us and we are anx ous if possible to have them adjust their accounts thout cost to themselves or trouble to us

POSITIVELY all who are indebted to us for Wool Carding Cloth Dressing, or otherwise, must call an settle their accounts immeliately or we shall be

na'l at their dwellings.
N. B.—We are in earnest, no mistake. J. BECKLEY & CO. Ann Arbor, March 8th, 1844. 3w46

under the necessity of giving them a persona

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 ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate use, will do well to give us a call,

fore purchasing elsewhere.

HAZELTON & PATERSON, Formerly Agents for Beach & Co. Flint, January 22, 1844. 40-6m. CELEBRATED'S

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

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an import A ant remedy for those who are afflicted with thronic and inflammatory complaints, by its eas-ng pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving yne, diaphoretic and countertritant properties-n effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammatic ry Rheunatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering rom Laver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, In lammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, sack or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfec E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER

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

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore. "C. Skannhan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine. Daul. L. Kinberly, 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, John C. Windos, Sylvan, J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontinc, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens. Utien, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, | Detroit G. & J. G. Hill, John Owen & Co. Detroit. Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, E. Samson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND, S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor

ATTENTION

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,)

TUST received at the General Depot, for the sale of Clothiers Stock, Machinery, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:

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

30 "Red Wood, "
120 "Ground Camwood,
10 "Quercitron Bark, Quercitron Bark, 570 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumae Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar.

2 Barrels Cream Tartar, Carboys Aqua Fortis,
Oil Vitriol,
Muriatic Acid, 500 lbs. Virdigris, 5) " Block Tin, easels, Twine, Cop Parson's Shearing Machines,

Curtis' Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds. Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp,

Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c. The above, with a variety of other articles be onging to the trade, have been purchased this summer by the subscribers from Manufacturer and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the utmost confidence offer them to purchasers as the best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and ascertain prices before you say you can buy cheaper any where else.

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING

MACHINES made in this State or East.
PIERRE TELLER,
Sign of the Golden Mortar,
139, Jefferson Avenue, [17-tf.]

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

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

WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER. Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843. BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-

printed and for sale at the SIGNAL OFFICE. APPLES, BY the Barrel, for sale by C, J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17. '44.

PAID for WHEAT and TIMOTHY SEED, by C. J. GARLAND. Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. 89

CANDLES, BY the Box, for sale by C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Jan. 17, '44. FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! D. Hill, Agent of the Ætna Insurance Co., will insure property against loss or damage by Fire on reasonable terms.

Oct. 25, 1843.

27—tf

Seeds. WANTED.—Twenty-Five pounds Long
Blood, Large Red, and White Sugar
Beet Seed, and Twenty pounds Cucumber
Seed, for which a liberal price will be paid in goods, if delivered soon.
Also, Twenty bushels Red and White On-

ions, delivered in April next, and Twenty bushels Red and Blood Beets.

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

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

AND TO SCHOOL INSPEC-TORS IN PARTICULAR.

THE maps of several counties, and the map of the State, by the State Geologist, will acon be forthcoming.

The Massachusetts School Libraries are on hand, and I have commenced distributing them to the towns. I shall visit every town in the State as soon as possible, beginning with Len awee: and then next in order, Jackson, Calhour and Ingham Counties, for the purpose of selling

eir money ready. P. S.-Editors throughout the State who will nve the above two insertions shall have each an legant map of the State or something that will lease them equally well.

Several towns have resolved to raise all the noney allowed by law, and continue to do so

here are children in their respective towns. 'Go thou and do likewise.'
JONATHAN LAMB. Ann Arbor, Feb. 16, 1844.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

PETERS' PILLS.

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period hey have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the istory of the most popular medicines which have receded them or have followed in their track.— The happy combination of vegetable ingredient o which these pills owe their efficacy, is the re-ult of years of earnest study and experiment, diected by long previous experience in the propries of medical substances, the pathology of dis ease, the nature and modus operandi of the vadistributed. 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 of Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vege may be called THE medicine PAREXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there nowever sugared over with hired puffs and home

innufactured certificates.
Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a uni versal medicine, for there is scarcely any de-angement or obstruction of the organs and unctions of the human machine which they will early stages of congestion of the stomach or how-els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. tration of the bodily powers which characteriz 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 the quicks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegeta-ble Pilis will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the firs sympton makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immediate. In hillious disorders, remittant or intermit tant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholers, choice plaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid di gestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Petere' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera

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

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimentals which has also given good satisfaction in Fever Sores would fill volumes (many of them from high and Inflammation of the Eyes. I could say scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is used in the practice of the first Physicians here

and abroad.

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. A. J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbaeh, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams. Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D Keys, Clinton; D S Haywood, Saline; Rabcock & Co., Vpsilanti; Scattergood & Co. Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else Ann Arbor, Jan. 15, 1844. 27-1y

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

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

LEATHER

THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be say lied with a General Assortmentment of EASTat decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or He will continually have on hand Spanish

SOLE LEATHER,

of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Upp. Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skin Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings Shoe Thread, &c. All persons destrous of purchasing are re-nested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK

BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, at examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid in CASH FOR HIDES.

J. D. BALDWIN.

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A MONG the most valuable qualities of this

A medicine, is its restoring influence upon postitutions impaired and injured by previous ittacks of billious fever, or fever and ague; or uce them. There are many constitutions which sence, without even a day's actual confinement In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm

the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lan-guor, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life to burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompa-nying pumphiet. It is entirely a vegetable prep , and may be taken with perfect safety un fer all circumstances of the system.

For sale by

W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD. sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity BINGHAM & CHAPMAN

FORWARDING MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, &c.

AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. G. CHAPMAN H. H. BINGHAM. 43-3m.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY "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, yes none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of per-sons who have been given up by their physicians nd various other good school books, and libra-y books. School inspectors will please have 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 linguard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sherman's

man's "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 any other medicine, and the benefit derived from he administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Shermen's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES,"

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES," relieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Pal pitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very lew minutes. Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER"

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"
is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to
be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, oe he best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, lons, side, breast, neck, lumbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful to procure the above and all other medicines of Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no nistake in quantity or charge.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

Michigan Book Store.

142 JEFFERSON AVENUE DETROIT. THE public are informed that very large ad-I ditions have been made to this establish-ment during the past summer, and recently, emment during the past summer, and recently, em-bracing 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 Foolseap Paper. Stationary articles. Classical and School Books: Blank work, &c. &c. all of which are offered the public wholesale or retail, as che an be had at any Bookstore west of New York

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

of children.
Family Bibles—a great variety; Pocket do;
Prayer Books, fine and common: Psalms and Hymns, various collections: Ursuline Manual, Catholic Piety, Flowers of Piety, Christian Sacfice, Christian Guide, Catholie Melodies, &c.

Books for Libraries, in substantial bindings, ney be found here in great abundance. Ladies' Albums, a fine assortment: Port-olios, with and without locks; fine editions of the Poets, large & small, Dissected Maps Battle Doors, Birds, &c. &c.

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

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 LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER. Druggist and Apothecary Erie, Pa. dated July

2nd, 1849. Messes. H. Harris & Co.—Gentlemen: In reply to your favor of the 1st instant, it affords me pleasure to state, that I have during the last three years sold many dozens of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, and it has almost universally given satisfaction to the purchasers. It has done wonders to my certain knowledge both in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism. An old genlleman who had been afflicted with it for years remarked to me that he had expended more than thirty dollars with doctors without benefit, when he was directed to try the plaster, from one box of which he says he received more rehef than from all his physicians.

more, but the bearer of this is waiting. Respectfully yours, JOHN S. CARTER. TFor the diseases in which this Plaster is ap icable, see advertisement in another co

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

NEW BOOK STORE. (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.)
THE Subscriber has just received a general
assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such

as are in use in Common Schools in this State.

ogether with a variety of Religious, Scientific nd Miscellaneous works, such as Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Commen, do. Pocket Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testa-ments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalmist, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cow-

pers Poems, Ossians do Camp-bells, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Albums, Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers Friend, Fireside

Picty, Gems
of Picty.
Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The
Task, Berquins Works. Christian, Baptist,
Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Almanacs, Boston Academy, Sa-cred Lyre and Manhattan Col-Blank Day Books,
Blank Day Books,
Ledgers, Journals and

Blotters, Justices' Dockets. Toy Bibles, Primers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds. and various other Books. together with Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Let-

ter Paper, (an excellent article,) and common. Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pencils, Drawing Pencils. B. B. & H. B. and Prepared India Rubber.

All of which will be sold at Detroit prices for the support of the suppor Cash. The subscriber has made his arrangements so that almost anything in the line of 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 business and will therefore do what he can to keep his as-

Arbor, Lower Village, nearly opposite the Flouring Mill. WM. R. PERRY. January 8, 1844.

sortment good. Don't forget the place, Ann

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform

untry that he has constantly on hand a valua-

ble assortment of Hats, Caps, Furs &c. which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue. GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visit g the City will do well to give him a call be

Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

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

BHT POETBY.

From a London paper.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH. BY H. W. LONGIBLLOW.

"The Village Blacksmith" must be quoted entire; it is a picture of real life drawn by a master hand, and the moral with which it concludes comes home to every man's bosom .-We have marked one stanza in italics; came upon us like a dream of early years, or one of those strains of music heard in childhood, the remembrance of which has been half effaced, and yet has lingeringly haunted the imagination until the unexpected repetition of the measure restores the perfection of

Under the spreading chesnut tree The village smithy stands; The smith, a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy bands; And the muscles of his brawny arms Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp, and black, and long, His face is like the tan; His brow is wet with honest sweat, He earns whate'er he can, And looks the whole world in the face, For he owes not any man.

Week in, week out, from morn till night, You can hear his bellows blow; You can hear him swing his heavy sledge, With measured beat and slow, Like a sexton ringing the village bell, When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school Look in at the open door; They love to see the flaming forge, And hear the bellows roar, And catch the burning sparks that fly Like choff from a threshing floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church, And sits among his boys; He hears the parson pray and preach, He hears his daughter's voice, Singing in the village choir, And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice. Singing in Paradise! He needs must think of her once more, How in the grave she lies; And with his hard rough hand he wipes A tear out of his eyes.

Toiling -rejuicing -sorrowing, Onward through life he goes; Each morning sees some task begin, Each evening sees its close; Something attempted, something done, Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend For the lesson thou hast taught! Thus at the flaming forge of life Our fortunes must be wrought; Thus on its sounding anvil shaped Each burning deed and thought!

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN. NUMBER VIII.

I purpose to give you some account of the State of the Temperance cause in this region: and I know not a better way of transmitting a true impression to you, than by a detail of the facts, opinions, arguments, and plans I meet with from day to day. A very considerable portion of our popula

tion are emigrants from foreign countries; and it is customary among them to use intoxicaby foregn emigrants. Some diminution has scarcely perceptible. It is probably true that existence. They associate more exclusively are confirmed in intemperance in a short pe

It is worthy of note, also, that the cause is ciety, its influence diminishing as it approaches each extreme. The groceries are still lowance of liquid poison, while the amount at present they did not exceed one dollar a day. He remarked further, that, so far as he had observed, the groceries were as much frequented as ever, and the change in the habits of community had taken place in the respectable portion of it.

But I am sorry to say, that the highest class-the aristocracy-those who consider that is polished, refined, and genteel-are not generally practical Temperance men. A large portion of the political leaders of both parties use intoxicating drinks, and provide them for others; and not a few of our most eminent legislators and public men have been known to get genteelly drunk. But it does not injure their political propects in the least, provided it be only occasionally, and be done in good style. Here and there a conscientious minister or deacon will cut his name from the ticket, but the mass of our church members go for their party, and "ask no questions for conscience' sake." The practical influence of the lawyers, as a body, so far as I am acquainted, is decidedly adverse to the Temper-

In its progress through the West, the same phases have been noticed in the enterprise, which have marked its onward course in other places. First came the pledge to abstain from ardent spirits. This being found insufficient, the total abstinence plan was substituted, and public sentiment began to look serionsly towards the suppression of the drunk-Washingtonian excitement. It had its effects should be granted ought to be left to the de- it are heirs .- Salem Observer.

hore as well as elsewhere, and has passed cision of the legal voters at each town meetaway. Its beneficial influences have been ing. This would be only giving back to the seen in the reformation of many inebriates, people what had been committed to the legiswho would not probably have been reached lature. With a portion of the Rumsellers, by the means previously in use. But it has moral sussion was found to be powerless, and had its evil effects also. All its operations therefore, if the traffic was suppressed at all, were based upon the principle of effecting it must be by some further legislative acman's reformation by "speaking the truth in tion. love"-a principle which is the most potent of any that can reach the human mind, and tual for the reformation of all the vicious of raised every year from the sober portion of the evil. Yet some of the Washingtonian community to pay the expenses of the pauperavow the sentiment, that the entire Temperance reform might be consummated through have the privilege of saying whether they ont our land by an appeal to conscience alone. The prevalence of this sentiment, for a time, tax. paralized all attempts to appeal to legislation; and now at the end of four years, the Temperance people of Michigan find themselves

other influences. fully discussed at the recent Anniversary at Adrian, and a few brief notes of the proceed ngs may not be without interest.

The opening address of Judge DEXTER President of the Society, abounded in good houghts, which were forcibly expressed. In reference to the propriety of our action on this subject, he affirmed that the great business of every possible way. Every other kind of reputation will ultimately be erased from the memory of man and no monument will be perennial but that of the philanthropist. Each man has an influence over his fellow, which may be exerted for good or for evil; and this influence is more widely diffused as civilizaion and refinement advance. The good or the evil which may be accomplished by a single individual are beyond computation. No man can even imagine the height of moral excellence to which humanity may arrive, neither can any one fathom the depth of that permanent and auful degradation to which it may sink. The Judge then truced the progress of the Temperance cause from the formation of the first Temperance Society, which was organized in his father's house, and of which nis father was President, to the Washingtonian movement. It was worthy of remark that the Temperance cause, in common with all other benevolent enterprizes, has moved forward not uniformly, but perodically, and every new impulse has been preceded by a state of comparative quiescence. Exertion has commenced when the cause was at its lowest ebb. Especially was this true immediately previous to the Washingtonian effort. It was scarcely to be expected that such mighty results would come from such a source. That movement has had its course, and has accomplished much permanent good. And now what further remains to be done?-If the old measures are to he pursued, let us urge them with renewed zeal. If new steps are to be taken, let us take them with confidence and resolution. Virtue surely ought to be characterized by the most steadfast confidence, and yet its advocates are generally rather diffident than forward. Vice, on the contrary, is bold and confident, but it is a boldness derived, in a great measure, from the weakness of its opponents.

way of this reform; and prominent among these were the love of intoxicating drinks, and ting drinks very freely. A large part of the the love of gain. On the other side, we have alchoholic drinks consumed among us are used the approbation of the Almighty, and of the better portion of community; and these two taken place among the Irish, a part of whom principles, in every age, have exerted a powerhave taken the pledge, but still the decrease is ful influence on human conduct. There is scarcely a man who can divest himself of the those persons who use intoxicating drinks at love of the approbation of his fellows. When all, use them now more freely than they he is lost to all respect for the opinion of the would if the temperance cause were not in better portion of society, he still had his nightly associates in profligacy, whose opinions exwith their own drinking class, and are less erted a powerful control over him. Might under the influence of the strictly temperate not this principle be applied for the further adpart of community. Hence new beginners vancement of the Temperance cause? The Judge then spoke of the character of the Rumseller-of the blackness of his designs, and of the deplorable result of his business. successful chiefly in the middling class of so- All these things have been proclaimed by Temperance lectures, discussed in Temperance meetings, and published in Temperance thronged with customers, eager for their al- papers. But do we act consistently with these views? Do we treat the Rumseller as sold at the bars of the public houses is greatly the minister of Satan, as we profess to regard diminished. The proprietor of the best pub- him? Or do we not rather take him by the lic house in one of our large villages, recent- hand, receive him into the best circles, treat ly assured me that the sales from his bar him as an intimate friend, and admit him to formerly averaged fifteen dollars a day, while participate with virtuous society in all its amusements and social pleasures? Was there not a striking inconsistency in this course?-It was seen and felt by the Rumseller. He listens to the remarks at our Temperance meetings, and next morning he meets you with a smile and says, "You did not mean what you said! You do not think of me as bad as you speak!" The Judge said that in themselves the standard of excellence in all his opinion the time had come, when this class, who prey on community, should be made to feel the weight of public opinion .-They should be convinced we were in earnest. They should be met in the street, in social

life, in every step, with looks of condemnation and censure. There should be two parties in the community, and the lines between those who would injure and destroy, and those who would preserve and make happy, should be strictly drawn. In this way the social power might be rendered very effectual in adrancing the highest interests of the cause.

was filled, and the question of political action came up on the third resolution, which read Resolved, That the means now in use for chieving the Temperance reform by moral suasion, are insufficient of themselves to ac-

In the evening, the large Methodist church

Mr. GARDINER, Editor of the Michigan Argus, and President of the Washtenaw Washingtonian Society, spoke in favor of its adoption. He hoped it would pass unanimously. and manufactories by law. Then came the He thought the question whether any licences

Mr. McCourpm, of Ann Arbor, was decidealy in favor of having the whole question which is expressly recommended by Divine submitted to the people, to be decided by Revelation. But it remains yet to be proved majority. The pockets as well as the morals by experience, that the truth, however forci- and happiness of our citizens were deeply inbly spoken or kindly presented will be effect terested in this question. A heavy tax was lecturers, in their ardor, did not hesitate to ism and crime produced by the sales of a few were or were not willing to pay this

of intemperance: but whether this was a wise offered in this place. obliged to invoke the aid of Legislation for the step towards their diminution, he doubted .removal of an evil which has withstood all He thought gentlemen had better deliberate. It had been said the matter ought to be refer-The necessity of Legislative Action was red to the people. It occurred to him that it was already under their jurisdiction. The law committed it to the six members of the Township Board, and if the people did not wish licences granted, they could put members on that Board who were of the same opinion. Yet many benefits would result from its discussion at the town meetings, and on man is to promote the happiness of man in the course proposed, he should go for the resthe whole, though he doubted the policy of

Mr. - thought the proposed plan would be highly beneficial on one account .-In consequence of the free use of intoxicating drinks at our caucuses and elections, many of our best citizens strayed away from those assemblies: whereas if they could act for the removal of this great nuisance, it would secure their strict attendance.

Rev. LORING GRANT, of Calhoun County, spoke to this resolution at considerable length, and with much ability. He reviewed the action of temperance men, and showed that they tries. had done-not indeed all they could-but they and the action of the Legislature seemed to be necessary. It had been said that the Town Board might refuse licences. Se they might, but in most cases they would not. The mempers of that Board are not elected on Temperance grounds, but on those of a very different character. Nor was it desirable to establish a Temperance political party. We had parties enough already. But the members of that Board were in reality elected at the primary caucus of the dominant political party, and of course would act in all respects as party men. But this plan proposed to let every freeman vote according to his party Lower Town. predilections, and afterwards array them on this subject, thus totally disconnected from party politics. In this way, the actual decision, not of the dominant party, but of the people of the whole town could be ob-

As to asking the Legislature for such a law, he had no great scruples about it. He did not consider them an unapproachable body. They were only our servants, and he thought it proper to tell our servants respectfully what we wished. We had told them respectfully on some occasions, and sometimes they had answered us with respect, and sometimes no espectfully, and sometimes not at all. But he hoped, should this be agreed upon, the Legislature would be asked, year after year, till the object should be attained. He had, inon the whole, the measure might be the best that could be devised. It was free from the objection of coercion, which might be raised against a general prohibitory law. Whereas he whole people decide.

Mr. - sustained the resolution, and coincided with Mr. Gardiner. There must ultimately be a struggle on this subject, and the issue he wished was precisely the one brought to view in this discussion-an issue in which mind would come in conflict with mind, and thus would politics be rescued from the hands of those who wished the people to vote on the trifling distinctions between tweedum and tweedledee.

Mr. ____ approved the proprosed action, ut in this discussion he thought moral suasion was undervalued. This asking the Legislature to act was in itself moral suasion .-He wished for the legal sanction of the traffic

Mr. A. J. Comstock, of Adrian, wished for no change in the law. The power of granting or withholding licenses had already been delegated to the people, and all they need do was to elect members of the Town Boards whe would carry out their wishes.

Don't Fret .- This a world of ups and downs, of crosses and contradictions. Every day turns up something to disturb the equanimity of one's temper. But it is worse than useless to fret. Fretting is like caustic apapplied to a sore. It inflames but never cures. A fretful spirit is never happy, and it drives happiness from all other spirits with which it comes in contact. We say, then, if the world goes wrong, and it does that pretty often, don't fret. If a man cheats, and then aughs at you for a verdant one, make the best of it and keep cool. Fretting will only make With this encouragement, we hope for future a bad thing worse. If you break your leg, or find your favorite seat at the Lyceum occupied: if the stage upsets, or the cars leave you behind; if the cook spoils your dinner, or the thick headed servant mis-delivers an important message; if "the dear image of its beautiful mother" 1 cpays your caresses by thrusting its tiny fingers into your plate of soup and wiping them on your "snow-white" shirt-bosom: complish the object; and further legislative if banks fail and states repudiate, keep your action is an indispensable prerequisite to its fitemper. Repeat the alphabet, read the hundred and nineteenth psalm, do and say any thing "lovely and of good report," but as you value quietness of mind and the good temper of others, don't fret. It is mavelous how much good nature and patience will do towards curing the ills to which flesh and spir-

LOWER TOWN

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

DRY GOODS.

rumsellers. He thought the people ought to Also, a large quantity of Dry Groceries. Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Nails, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Caps, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

Mr. Townsend, Editor of the Michigan Expositor, concurred with others as to the evils of intemperance: but whether this was a wise offered in this place.

And Medicines, &c. &c. &c. —

Under the Michigan Expositor, Concurred with others as to the evils of intemperance: but whether this was a wise offered in this place.

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.

For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Becker.) . The highest Market price will be paid in Goods for most kinds of Produce: vab Remember that they will not be undersold.

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

wei which sails on the test of the Orent Orent of the AT LAST?

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. Purely Vegerable. A sale, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new coun-

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other interhad accomplished what they had tried to do, nal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of

The unparalleled success that has attended 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 ta-

ken by any person, male or female with perfect safety. The pills are prepared in two separate boxes, marked No. 1, and No. 2.

and accompanied with full directions. A great number of certificates might be procured in favor of this mediine, 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 pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale or retail at the Store of J. Beckley & Co., Ann Arbor,

Orders from the country promptly attended to. L. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

January 17, 1844.

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

DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which deed, hoped for something more efficient, but will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND.

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

othing could be more Democratic than to let price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and receive back his money. on sand of a ti C. J. GARLAND.

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

the friends of Temperance, and the public generally, that the above named House, formerby known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing-ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, havng undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception of all those who may favor him with a The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to uch as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.

WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.



THE Subscribers would inform the Public that persons having wool to be manufactur ed, can have it done at their Manufactory will furnished them by farmers and others the past season is nearly completed, and will be finished within a few days. We have manufactured cloth this season for about one lundred and twenty-five customers, to whom we have reason o believe, we have given general satisfaction .patronage. TERMS.

Half the cloth the wool will make, or 37½ cents per yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on recsonable terms. Wool sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Scio, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 25, 1843.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, administrators on the estate of Asa L. Smith, late of said county, and having given bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make impediate asymptotic to the said estate to make interest to the said estate to the said estate to make interest to the said estate to th iate payment to them, and all persons havg claims against said estate to present them operly attested for adjustment.

SYRENA SMITH, Administratrix.

WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator. Pearlash, or advanceed on the same and sold as good order, and any information will be given Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844.

45-6w
usual.

F. D.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL 1843. 1843. PATRICK & ANDREWS.

RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged house in Detroit, for comfort and convenience Its location is in a healthy and pleasant part the city, being situated on the Public Square and in the immediate vicinity of the Central and Northern Rail Roads, and convenient to the STAGE ROUTES

diverging to the different parts of the State.

TRAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Bonto cannot find a more convenient place than this being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and nmediate connection with the Boats.

The Proprietors assure the public, that no ins will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best the Market affords, and their cus-tomers with every attention in their power, requisite to their comfort. CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to an from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per

Nov. 6, 1843.

NEW GOODS!!

HAVING retired, not from business, but to the old stand of G. Ward, I will sell GOODS Cheap. My stock is entirely new, and embraces a good variety, well selected, and the goods cannot fail to satisfy those who wish he fall, in New England, where the Goods are

made, and I have been able to purchase such goods as I wanted; and at such prices, as will nable me to sell them about as low as they have been sold in New York, from Jobbing Touses during this season. Especially I can sell Woolen Cloths,

rom the coarsest to superfine, 3-4 & 6-4 Cloths,

Satinetts, Cassimeres, &c. &c. at low prices.

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

I will take ASHES and BLACK SALTS, or PEARLASH at my Ashery; and will sell 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, 1843.
N. B. Cash paid for FLOUR, or Pot and

ABBOT & BEECHER DETROIT WHOLE ALE RETAIL DALERS IN OOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

UST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drill-ings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Baggings, Burlaps, Diapers, Crath, Musio, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray on Cloth, Buckskin Cloth,

Fancy Cassimeres,
Wolverine
Contings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Strip
Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Delaines, India Cloth Manshin Dei od Chusens, Shawls, Rob Roys, Cardinals, Damask

Shawls, Black. Blue Black, Brown, I and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Coatings, Blankets, Flannels, and Superior BEAVER CLOTHS,

f New York City, and we wish our Friends to ive us a Call before Bitying. WANTED.

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

CHEAPEST CASH PRICES,

No. 144, Jefferson Avenue,

Corper Bates Street,

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. Libror vien Detroit

TO CLOTHIERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS. stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, large and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS.

35 tons Logwood, Pustic, Limewood, Nicar-ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, 150 do Fustic

120 do Logwood, 100 do Logwood, 20 do Alu 6 hhds Copperas, The price of WilmulA.

4 odou BluerVitciol, ovlaper ai afrif m 4 pipes Ombre and Grop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood. 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo. 300 do Blue Natgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcums,

200 do Verdigris. 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 11 and 12 av. 17 6 do Agua Fortis, 4 do Spirits Sea Salte, addon Nitric Acid,

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

Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling
Irons, Nippers, Prussinte of Patnsh, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,
Sugar of Lead, Steel
Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS

Satnett Warps, Sheers, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the ast two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business to the concern, who has been in the business to the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation saying that the quality of these goods is unexceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the west New York jobbing prices, with the ac ition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sale Agency in thitate for the sale of

PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES. nd the celebrated *LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best incuse.

THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 14, 1843.

BOOK BINDERY. BOOTH would respectfully inform the

E inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that BOOK BINDING,

at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notices All kinds of RULING done to order.-Country produce taken in payment. April 19, 1843;

GREAT BARGAINS READY MADE CLOTHING!!

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

"READY MADE CLOTHING" o be found at any establishment in this State which they are determined to sell at prices law a tan were before offered, and they confidently nvite all persons in want of "Ready Made Clathing," visiting Dotroit, to call at their esablishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Wood ward Avenues," in the new brick block, Phoe nix Buildings, where they will find every va-riety of garments suitable for gentlemen's Fall or Winter wear, and they believe at prices from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain ther

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

which they are prepared to manufacture to order in a superior manner and style not to be excelled in the City of New Yark or elsewhere. Gar-ments always warranted to fit and please or no Also, a very heavy Stock of

DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PHOT and BEA. VER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SATvariety and description of goods suitable for gen-demen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very 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 "FASHION has come on, if you use the only true HAYS LINABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM" of the
subscribers, Cor. of Jessesson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

Detroit, Sept. 28, 1843.

23-tf

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrate as a certain cure for Scrofula or King Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the plood, has become so well known us to need a publication of the numerous certificates now our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using specifically request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases.— By purchasing of us they can rely upon the ger uineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spuriou article of the same name for sale in this vicinity Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract of Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bot tles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork. W S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843. WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May or June, or after shearing time. My stock of cloth 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 in homogives, nothing was left but to pr

SYPSILANTI ACADEMY, South

TEACHERS' SEMINARY

TEACHERS' SEMINARY

H. H. GRAFFEN. PRINCIPAL.

MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, ASSISTANT,

THE next term of this institution will commended to Monday, Feb. 12, and continue II weeks. While this chool is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The excites sive 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, Saveying Instruments, Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turiton in the common English branches, including, Composition, and Declamation from \$2,00 to \$3,50. In Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhietoric, Bothy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,60.

Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem panning, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Grilfer.

em.

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

Boann, Including room and washing, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per weeks for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars to board themselves. cheap for scholars to board themselves.

Rev. M. Wean, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. E. Crane, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. & E. M. Skinner, Esgrs, S. Mardock, have kindly consente? a form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the school. Typellantic Octo 16, 1843 and type of 55-10

CAME into the enclosure of the Sul seriber, living near Foster's Mills, in Scie, enter about the 1st of December last. ONE LIGHT RED STEER some while stripes on him, and left horn's little topped, and is about four years old. Also,

One is red, with a white face; the other dark red, mixed with brindle, and supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Seio, January 29, 1841.

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

To place it within reach of all, the price has

been reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too exorbitant. The 50 cent size now contains four times as much as the tormer, and the \$1 size ear tentimes as much: 10 No family that has any tirle to humanity, will fail to have CONNEL'S Fain Extractor 'Ointment always at hand, to save life, all sears, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provided they have seen it used, or will believe those who have used it.

who have used it. MOY ON THE COMSTOCK & CO. 21, Courdand Street.

Be sure, therefore, and ask for Connel's, is our pilite with Dalley's name on it has been

secien, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Constock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

36, 1 . 1 . fi samma Agent for Ann Arbo CLOCKS! CLOCKS! THE subscriber having just received several cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS.

of various descriptions, is prepared to sell the Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment JEWELRY,
onsisting 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 Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Strings, Needles, Pins. Hooks, and Eyes. Spectacles, Fine Combs. Dressing Combs.

Side Combs, Back Combs, 11 11 Pocket Combs, Water Paints. Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Twensers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York.

N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a conin-uence of the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH ES of every description repaired and warranted Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.

Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House. Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843. THE following indispensable family remedies

may be found at MAYNARD's Druggist Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine nvariably procured of the original inventor or his regular successor:

IF No famil; should be a weelt without these remedies.

BALDNESS.

Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hoir. which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bold places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children is the beads of children in dren 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. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hars Lin-

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posiively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are red, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegctable Elixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment-but ever without the name of Comstock & Co. on

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing.

TOOTH DROPS. Knines—cures effectually. Ann Arber: Feb. 5, 1844. MRS. BUFFINGTON RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Am Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just re-

ceived her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Cloaks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likewise renders them her sincere patronage for the past year, and begs a continua tion. Her establishment will be found midway between the Upper and Lower Town. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

ESTRAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a yoke of four year old steers broke into my enclosure in the township of Superior. Washtenaw county, last fall, one brown, a little white on the tip of the tail, the tip of the horns black, the other red with a line back and belly, some white on his to come and prove property and pay damages, and take them away.

March 5, 1841.