#### THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY Will be published every Monday morning, in

Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by BECKLEY & FOSTER,

FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVEBY SO-

TRRMS .- Two dollars per annum, in advance. Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, if not paid till the expiration of six months.

TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Pos Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL-LARS, if paid in advance, and at one time. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. For one square, one insertion, 50 cents. each subsequent insertion, 20 cents

Legal Advertising by the tolio. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarte made known at the office.

All Remittances and Communications should be addressed. Post paid, IT SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich. FR

#### MISCELLANY.

#### ELLEN CARLTON: OR, THE CAPRICIOUS BRIDE.

BY J. H. INGRAHAM.

The little capriciousness of some wives is more unendurable than the right down angry temper of a virago. The one is a continual dropping of a rainy day; the other a smart April shower, heavy while it lasts, but soon over— J. TAYLOR.

Louis Carlton was a young and happy hus- world. band. He had been married some months to ted lover. The first six months of their mar- gayer than usual. ried life glided by as smoothly as a summer's

the deed, he cared little which.

Wait till you have differed from her in the color of her new hat,' said Charles Amesly, an M. D., thirty seven years of age, seventeen of which he had spent like a mo h flutagement of a woman.

young men made him their companion. But the Colonel had put his grey hairs in mourn- er. ing, not that any person had dyed, save him-

'Ah mine goot frient, Monsieur Carltong,' said the attache of the French legation, 'you have nevaire let your voife, Madame De Carl tong, go to de gran assemblee at Vashington, ma foi! Ven she sall see herself dere, and you sall see her dere, and she sall see every bodie to see dere-den you sall be jealous, Monsieur Carltong, mine goot frient, eh! Den coom kiss. de pretty curtain scene-de lecture nuptialsde tear-de cross-de scold-de-de-de devil, altogether! Eh, ah, you sall see, Monsieur

Carltong! Louis laughed at his friends' prophecies, and, happy in the love of Ellen, he believed he should always remain so. He went home. and he told her laughingly what his bachelor

'And do you believe them, dear Louis?' asked the lovely bride with an insinuating smile and captivating look, as she gracefully poured cream into his tea.

Believe them! No, dearest! The barbarians! they envy me my felicity, and would destroy it if they cou'd.'

I am sure we shall always love each other as we do now,' said the bride.

'And never quarrel,' responded Louis.

'Nor look cross.'

'Nor sour.' 'No.'

'No.'

'And you will always indulge me, won't

To be sure. 'And let me do as I please?'

'Certainly.'

'We shall be so happy!' "Won't we?" and Louis buttered a huge

piece of toast, and swallowed it. After tea Ellen came down dressed for a evening party. Louis gazed on her with pride

'You look divinely, Ellen.' 'Do I, Louis?' and the pretty wife turned to the mirror and surveyed her person with

But I would suggest one alteration, dear est!

What, Louis?'

and admiration.

'That purple ribbon about the neck! don't think purple becomes a brunette!'

'Why purple always became me, Louis!' Cherry colored would be most becoming

'Indeed I don't think so. Captain Mortimer, of the Navy, told me I looked truly

charming in purple. 'Confound Captain Mortimer of the Navy,

wear purple.

I will wear it; you are jealous, Louis!' 'I am not.'

'You are.'

'I tell you, Ellen, I am not.'

'Well, have your own way. I will wear the purple ribbon, or I won't go to the

Here was a matrimonial climax! Louis looked upon his wife with perfect astonishment. She had not spoken a sharp word behad not been crossed. He was thunderstruck! He did not know she possessed the least bit of spirit. She now had openly rebelled. On is part he had never spoken so to her before. She was astonished, and began to tremble for the first time, at a husband's authority. But Ellen Carlton was naturally spirited and opportunity was only wanted to draw her out. She was a spoiled beauty, capricious, and very fond of having her own way. Her parents had never thwarted her inclinations, nor before had Louis done so. She now internally resolved, much as she loved Louis, not to vield to him. She had imbibed certain notions she had learned in girlhood, of woman's rights, tong? and that if a bride yielded the first time to a husband's temper, she was henceforth his slave. Now, thought she to herself, the crisis and the hour has come, and I will not submit. Louis shall yield. Such a weak resolution as this has been the means of producing much of the connubial unhappiness that exists in this

When Louis saw that Ellen was determina very beautiful girl, five years his junior, he | od on wearing the purple ribbon, he quietly being now, twenty seven or little past. He gave up to her; for he was naturally of a had married her for love, but had loved her yielding nature. But this discovery of temper for her beauty, which is pretty often the case and wilfulness in the bride of his bosom, in these matrimonial affairs. She proved, grieved him to the heart. He went with her however, to be sensible as well as beautiful, to the party, but during the whole evening he and he as good a husband as he was a devo- was sad and absent in mind, while Ellen was He thought of the sweet hours of courtship.

The ensuing morning, Ellen, who really stream winding through green meadows .- loved Louis, and felt proud of his love, came Not an angry word had passed between them to him, and putting her arms about his neck, -no angry glance exchanged! Louis felt affectionately kissed him. He returned the because his honey moon chanced to be six sadness. But the bright chrystal vase of months long. He congratulated himself ev- their wedded love had received a flaw, and ery where he went, and triumphed over his from that day their happiness was chequred friends who still remained in the bachelor and unsteady. The current of affection was interrupted by many of Ellen's caprices, and 'You have not been married a year yet, each day she seemed to be more and more Louis,' said Fred Turner, a young lawyer, reckless of her husband's domestic peace .who had long been looking out for a rich The least incident would cause a quick frown widow, or an old entailed estate with a flaw in to form between her eyebrows, and a sharp heart rankled long after she seemed to have reply. Her temper grew sour as she gave indulgence to it, and poor Louis felt that all the happiness he had believed in store for him as a husband, was destined to perish.

A year elapsed, and Ellen became a proud tering about a candle, trying to muster cour and happy mother. In the full tide of her turned his friendship with his confidence. age to give up his independence to the man- maternal love and happiness, all lesser streams of discontent were swallowed up. Her tem- Madam? 'You have had no little responsibilities yet, per became cheerful, her disposition gentle, of a doub ful age, old townsmen asseverating change with joy, for he had began to believe ruined her own and his happiness forev-

Three months passed after the birth of their little girl, and not one unkind word or look had been interchanged between them. One morning Ellen appeared in the parlor dressed for the street, the nurse following her with

'Where are you going, my dear?' asked Louis, lifting his eyes from a book, on seeing dere-wid all de foine gintlemen, she sell 'ave her come in, and then rising and going to wards the babe, to give it a proud parental

> 'To give little Mary an airing in the square. Don't she look sweet? and Mrs. Carlton turned and gazed upon her infant with a look of maternal delight.

'A little cherub, Ellen! Its eyes, Captain Mortimer tells me, are just like mine.' 'Confound Captain Mortimer, Louis,' said

Ellen laughing; I tell you every body say her eyes are exactly like mine!'

'Why your's are jet black, Ellen, and the abe's are hazel, and so are mine.' 'How you do love to contradict, Louis,' said Mrs. Carlton, pettishly. 'Come, Jane, let us

to before he quarrels with us." 'Are you not ashamed, Ellen, to speak of me in this way, before and to a servant? I her constantly frowning. If I look up from had no intention of quarrelling. I merely my book, it is a chance if I do not see her said the baby's eyes were hazel.'

'They are black.' 'Well, black, then.'

'Well, black, then,-I say they are black.' 'What is the matter, Ellen?'

You are as cross as you can be! I declare never could have believed this. I did hope, after my confinement, you would have treated me a little differently;' and Mrs. Carlton sufberself into a rocking chair.

'My dear-really I did not mean to-' began Louis approaching her. 'Go away-I don't want any my dearing,

and her cambric handkerchief sought her eyes -sob.

But, Ellen-

'You are always finding fault'-sob, sob. 'Indeed'-

I can never please you -sob, sob, sob. 'What a scene are we making before the

mrse? 'You began it.'

"I did.

Mrs. Carlton did not expect so candid confession, and was at a loss to go on. At length she rose up, and without looking at Louis, left the house, followed by the blackeyed little infant, in the nurse's arms. Louis soon after followed, and went to the United States Hotel, to forget his domestic discomforts in the society of his bachelor friends, and in the excitement of a glass or two of brandy exclaimed Louis, angrily. I tell you Ellen, I and water. If pettish wives knew how often

repentance.

ache.

'Oh, ah,' said Charles Amesly, with a look of well teigned sympathy; that is bad, Louis! fore, since their marriage; but then her tastes Toothaches are very bad things, especially

'You look as if you were jealous of your baby, Carlton,' said Col. Thornton: 'married men tell me they sink into insignificance as soon as a baby is born.'

'No, no, Messieurs,' said the attache to the French Legation, taking a huge pinch of snuff, and shrugging his shoulders till they met his ears; 'Monsieur Carltong, my frient is disciplined! He carry de eve down-de head droop, de hand cross behint de back, and ooking so triste as if he lose all de frients he ever sall 'ave! He feel de chain, de bondage -eh, mine goot friend, Monsieur Carl-

Louis endeavored to laugh off the railery of his friends; but the ill success of the effort only served to assure them of the truth. So when Carlton left them they followed him with several ejaculations:

'Poor Carlton, he sighs for freedom!'

'What would be not give to be free, like

'Pauvre jeune! He vill neveire be like him-

That evening Louis sat in his library alone and gloomy. He was reflecting upon the probable wreck of his matrimonial hopes .when Ellen seemed all that a lover could dedesire, a husband hope for. He thought of their first difference about the color of a ribbon, and groaned at remembering how many tion. himself to be the happiest of men-but it was caress, and smiles once more took the place of deep and devoted love of his wife; but not how pure love could exist where there was so much capriciousness. He felt that if Ellen him. Mrs. Carlton looked at him with angry boy declamation, should rush back upon loved him, she would hesitate to make him unhappy, as she did do, twenty times a day. by her little petty bursts of temper. To be sure they were transient, and always followed by a smile, but nevertheless the wound of his

> forgotten that she had given offence. While he was thus engaged in thinking, an old married friend called in. He was twenty years older than Louis, and had a grown up family. He was attached to Carlton, who re-

'So, you are alone,' he said gaily; 'where is

'Ellen has retired, I believe,' said Louis; 'I 'Not seen her since morning, and not been that he would never see sixty again, while that the capriciousness of Ellen's temper had two years married. Why, man, now I look at you, you appear sad or ill. What is the

matter? 'Nothing. wrong?'

'Nothing. 'Your business prosperous?' 'As I could wish. Ellen and baby well?

Quite so. Are you sick? 'No.

'Then what is the reason of this long Louis faintly smiled, and then rose and

walked across the room. His friend followed him and took his arm. 'Louis, something is wrong! You and El-

len have quarrelled again!' 'You have hit it,' answered Louis, yet looking unhappy.

It is your fault. You let her govern you by her caprices and tears! If she frown, you are ready to speak and notice it! If she speak quick, you resent or reprove it. If she is in ill-humor, you make it worse by trying to put her into a better.'

But what shall I do? I can't live and have looking cross; it has got to be habitual to her. She can't speak without a petite scolding key. Absolutely she keeps me in hot water all the time. I can't endure a frown on her face. It should be all smiles, gentleness and

'All fudge! Women are like men; they have their feelings, and must express them .-If they smile, thank Heaven! if they frown, fered tears to come into her eyes, and threw endure it in silence. Don't mind them. It only spoils them, and makes them worse.-Their faces are April skies, and he who looks to them for constant fair weather, has his

troble and disappointment for his pains.' But what shall I do when Ellen answers me in a cross tone?'

'Say nothing.' 'She will get angry.

'Let her.' 'She will shed tears.'

'Offer her your pocket handkerchief.' Louis could not help laughing at his experienced friend's matrimonial philosophy; and he promised to follow his advice.

'Do so, Louis, he said to him as he left him; and I assure you, you will be a great deal happier. So soon as she sees that you are indifferent to her caprices and pretty sulkiness, or finds that you can endure them with philosophy, she will put an end to them. Don't let her think you care so much about her as to be made miserable if she contract her evebrow, or speak in an octave. Good bye.' The judicious friend of Louis had not been

they drove their husbands to the brandy bot- long gone before the library door opened, and its true light. Oh, how must I have appeared God in his vengeance has inflicted upon ignorance and beggary to their door .tle, they would pause ere they gave way to a Mrs. Carlton stole in, in her night dress .capriciousness which would bring forth to Louis sat still without seeming to see her. He knew she was coming to make up with him; 'You don't seem in good spirits, Louis, for such was her disposition, that though she said his bachelor friend, the lawyer, whom he was careless about hurting Louis's feelings, met there; 'I suspect you are on the stool of she was as ready to atone for it. It was faling out and falling in again with them twenty times a day. Louis therefore expected

She advanced softly to him, and stole her hand into the grasp of his, and bending down

issed his forehead. 'You will forgive me, Louis?'

He replied by pressing her to his heart. 'Oh, Ellen, if you were always so kind and gentle-so full of all that commands a husband's love. I wish you would try and pleasa

'I will, Louis. Come now to bed. I could not sleep, knowing that you were displeased

'Why, then, do you so often anger me?" 'I cannot help it, I don't mean to.' 'We will speak no more of this to-night.

May this peace be permanent, is my fervent prayer.

'It shall be, Louis.' Several days elapsed, and Ellen seemed really trying not only to avoid giving Louis offence, but to make him happy. But this calm was of short duration. At dinner she insisted on giving the babe a chicken bone to suck, and Louis contended for the impropriety of Unhappy Louis, he envies us and feels it, as the child was scarcely four months

'It will not hurt him.' said Mrs. Carlton. sharply.

'It will, indeed it will, Ellen, I-I-Louis remembered his experienced friend's dvice, and was silent.

What were you going to say?' asked Ellen. eeing he paused. Louis commenced deliberately to mix dress ng for salad.

'The child shall have the bone,' and Mrs Carlton looked to her husband for contradic-

'I say he shall have it.' Louis scientifically mixed the oil and mustard, and seemed so absorbed in the process us into beasts." Alas! that these lines

Why don't you speak, Mr. Carlton? Louis salted the amalgam, and then pep pered it. Mrs. Carlton's beautiful complexon was heightened. Her fine eves grew dark and her lips compressed. She could not have most solemnly declared in the face get her husband to quarrel with her! the of men, that in the event of the annexaworst situation for a wife to be placed in in tion of Texas to this country, the Union the world. After watching bim for a few mo-

nurse's head, and 'exit in a passion.' An hour elapsed, and finding Louis did not come to her chamber to see if she had taken laudanum, or cut her throat, she went down entered the dining room. The cloth was removed, and there sat Louis, with one leg over the chair, his wine beside him, a cigar between his lips, & an evening paper before him, which he was reading. This indifference to her dis-'That is to say, something. What goes pleasure cut her to the heart! She was angry, yet trembling for his affection. She feared he had ceased to love her! She entered the room and walked up to the window .-He paid no attention to her, nor seemed to notice her presence. She rustled the curtain; she tapped nervously on the glass; she even hummed a few notes of an air-yet he kept on reading his paper, and alternately sipping his wine and puffing his cigar. She could en-

dure it no longer. 'Louis!' she said in a low tone, without

looking round. 'My dear !'-puff-sip-the news. She approached the table and stood near hi

ight shoulder. "Louis!" in a still lower tone. 'My dear!' in a tone of inimitable noncha

She sat down and burst into tears. He took no notice of her. She sobbed much louder, and he puffed the harder. She put her 'kerchief' to her eyes, and he the wineglass to his lips. She got up and rapidly walked the room, and he knocked off the ashes of his cigar into the spitoon. At length

she came and laid her hand hesitatingly upon his shoulder. 'Louis.' 'Ellen.' You are displeased. 'No, my dear.' 'Why do you act so?' 'How.'

'Not to speak. When? 'At the table?' 'I was silent for peace. I was afraid of 'Afraid of me! My husband afraid of me?

she repeated, distressed. 'I was in truth. I am afraid to speak before 'Are you speaking the truth, as you feel?'

'Most solemnly,' he answered, impressive-'And you fear me-me-the wife of your

'Then am I a wretch, indeed! Is my tem per so hateful? have I been but two years married, and yet Louis Carlton fears me-fear to contradict me! Is it possible that I have fallen so low? she cried with feeling,-'Louis, can you forgive me?

by her distress. 'For my evil temper-my capricious disposition-my recklessness of your peace-my indifference to your wishes-my utter selfishness! I see now all my hateful character in regarding them rather as outcasts, whom competition of slave labor, which brings shall live with it.

'For what, Ellen?' he asked, deeply moved

bearing love and joy upon its wings,' he cried, his eyes filling. 'You are forgiven, Henceforth I feel you will be the sweet, gentle, loy ed and loving Ellen, whom I loved and wed ded, ere an angry passion marred our bliss."

Indeed, Louis, from this day you shall nev er have occasion to complain of want of affection in me. You shall never find frowns where you listen for the accents of love.'

And Ellen Carlton kept her promise. Made to see the hideousness of her mora failings by their effects upon the manners of her husband towards her, she had saved from wreck, ere it was too late, the fair and richly frieghted bark of their domestic peace. Let all capricious and pettish young wives who read this tale, but reflect for a moment how their labor should be to inspire love, and let them follow the wise example set them by the repentant Ellen Carlton.

#### 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.

(Concluded.) Gentlemen I know flatter themselves hat there will be no dissolution of the Inion. In 1803 and 1820 we are told here was the same loud talk that there s now, about separation—that it will wear natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope; we are apt to shut our eyes to the painful truth and to listen to the voice of that syren, till she has transformed that he appeared to notice nothing around of other days, made familiar by schoolthe memory with their primitive awful energy. I know the North: at last they are in earnest. Twenty of her leading minds, her ablest, most patriotic citizens shall be no more. Yes, sir, they have ments with a steady look, she rose quickly said it-depend upon it, they will do what from the table, threw the chicken bone at the they say they will do. Since the time, when in the vindication of the law of this Union. 1833, I found it necessary in order to prevent the flood of Southern blacks from desolating our State to appeal to the first great principles of natural and American

> They are divided into three parties pon the subject of slavery. First, there s the small band of abolitionists, who are mination of slavery. They are few inand south. Then comes the Liberty party, embracing a large portion of the legal knowledge, the christianity and patriotism of the North. Taking the ground first occupied by Washington himself, that slavery was the creature of the law and should be abolished by law, they appeal to the ballot-box, not the bayonet; like the great Irish Reformer, having faith in he power of reason, truth and virtue, they expect to achieve a bloodless revolution nore glorious than any yet arising from force and arms. This party, a few years ago, numbered but seven thousand voters; now in 1843, they poll sixty-five thousand men at the ballot-box; having doubled themselves every year from the time of their organization. At such a continued rate of increase, I leave it to the reflecting to determine how long it will be before they absorb the whole political power of the North. Lastly, there is the great mass of Northern men, who are opposed to slavery in principle, but who forbear to take an active part for its renoval; not because they do not feel many of its evils, but because they fear the consequences of entering upon untried scenes preferring according to the oft repeated maxim, to bear the evils they have, rather than to fly to others we know not of. Then there remain a fragment of men, who are the shameless advocates of slavery; with a perverse nature, such as inspires the unworthy bosoms of convicts, they pride themselves upon their pre-eminence in guilt, and challenge the abhorrence of mankind to elevate them to that notoriety which they have despaired of obtaining by virtuous deeds. In estima- freedom of the press; sycophantic speech- which, under the miserable cure of the ting Northern feeling, I shall pass them es are daily poured into the ears of the priest of the Courier, would be eternally over entirely, as in speaking of the mor- dear people; whilst that same people are and justly damned! The memory of the als of Kentuckians, I would not enter the barred by despotic intolerance from re- Courier will be as evanescent as the shiftpenitentiary for illustration. So in speak-

ing of the north, I mention not these men,

the press is suppressed—that members of away, without just compensation, the rights hateful they appear in their husband's eyes, Congress are censured for opinion's sake of property in slaves, which the laws seand that they irresistibly inspire fear where -that the post office is wrested by vio- cure to me and some thirty or forty thouzens, cooks, sailors and others, contrary disproves. to the express language of the Constitution, instead of being allowed the privi- an abolitionist as I have been from my leges of citizenship, are thrown into pris- boyhood-such an abolitionist as I was in on and deprived of their rights without 1836, when I declared in my place in the

ington and Bunker's Hill, if they do not himself. part from slavery and the ruinous consedissolution-because I dare to speak fearlessly the truth, holding with Jefferson, that there is no error so dangerous that it may not be combatted with reason and the world, says: "It is far more difficult argument-because I will not for popular favor prove a renegade from the faith of my ancestors-because I will not for the sake of office and political promotion, prostitute myself to the basest and most dishonorable purposes, by avowing in public what in private every one who is not a madman daily acknowledges to be utterly false, "that slavery is a blessing"-be- ander VI. the most detestable of tyrants. cause I am willing to allow that the six hundred thousand free white citizens of this commonwealth have some rights as tongue to ask permission for words it shall well as the slaveholders-I am to be run speak, or forbid the soul to generate down as an abolitionist, and the ban of thoughts? What should be free and sathe empire is to be denounced against me. cred, if not the press?" I cannot write an answer to a complitrue position, and in the defence of which

to you? How do I appear to you, Lou- all nations, and who are peculiar to none. I appeal to mankind against such fiendish Then, sir, these twenty men of whom injustice. If public opinion be indeed have before spoken, are the true expo-omnipotent, then let its thunders strike nents of the sentiments of the great mass terror into the faithless sentinels on the of Northern freemen, and of course, al- watch tower of liberty-the false prophets so to that extent of the two fragmentary who have basely usurped the tripods of parties which I have enumerated. You the press.\* To say that I am an Aboliknow the opinions of these men-they tionist, in the sense in which the enemies have avowed them in Congress-they of all moral progress would have you beare before the world. They say that lieve, that I would sanction insurrection slavery, not content with the immunities and massacre-my wife, children, mothallowed it in the original compact, has er, brothers and sisters, and relations and transcended its assigned limits, and reck- friends, are all hostages for my sincerity, essly trenched upon the liberties of the when, restraining myself to the use of North, through a violated Constitution .- courteous terms, I repel the unjust and They complain that the right of petition dishonoring imputation. That I am an is denied—that the freedom of speech and abolitionist in the sense that I would take lence from the purposes of its creation; sand citizens of Kentucky, my letter to they are outraged, that their colored citi- the Tribune, which is before the world.

Still, sir, I am an abolitionist. Such

just cause; they are indignant that the free House of Representatives to which I was citizens are horribly murdered in the Just then elected, that if the Constitution South for opinion's sake, without having did not give us power to protect ourselves violated any state or national law, or against the infernal slave trade, that I without having been tried by a jury of renounced it, and would appeal to a contheir peers which is their inalienable vention for a new one. Such an aboliright. They are dissatisfied, that the tionist as I was again in 1840, when I demost solemn treaties of the United States clared in the same House of Representashould be nullified by the extension of the tives, that I wished to place the State of laws of Georgia over the Cherokee na- Kentucky in such a position by sustaintion, and by which the missionaries, free ing the law of 1833, that she could move citizens of the North, were thrown into at any time she thought condusive to her away once more as it did then. "It is prison, and kept contrary to law, and in highest interest to free herself from slavedisregard of the Supreme Court of the ry. Such an abolitionist as I have ever Union; they are aggrieved at the cause avowed myself in public speeches and and progress of the Florida war, by which writings to the people of this district, that forty millions of dollars have been taken Kentucky was wise enough to free herfrom the hard earnings of the people, by self from the counsels of pro-slavery men, which many thousand valuable lives have that slavery would perish of itself, by the been sacrified by disease and the Indian voluntary action of masters and the irrerifle, by which our national honor was sistible force of circumstances which tarnished in the employment of blood would compel the people to the use of free hounds, to drive the unoffending savages instead of slave labor, as every way most from the homes of their fathers, which advantgaeous. Such an abolitionist as were their rightful inheritance-all of were the band of immortal men who which they attribute to the sole cause of formed the Federal Constitution, who saving runaway slaves from fleeing into would not have the word "slave" in that those impassable swamps. They are sol- sacred instrument, am I. Such an aboemnly of opinion that of right, no new litionist as Washington, who, so far from Slave State could have been admitted into lending countenance to the propogation of slavery, as you are now doing, declar-They believe that there is no good rea- ed that on all proper occasions his influson why slaves held as property should ence and his vote should be cast for the be represented in Congress to the exclu- extinguishment of slavery among men. sion of all other property, and that justice, am I also. Such an abolitionist as was law, to sustain my policy against blind as well as their own interest, calls for a Jefferson, the great father of Democracy. and maddened avarice, I have received pa- change in the Constitution, so as to des- whom you all profess to follow, who forepers upon the vital subject of slavery, and troy this inequality. They are opposed told what has since partially come to pass, think I know as much of the true feel- to the continuance of slavery in the Dis- that slavery, if not destroyed, would jeopings of Northern men as any other man trict of Columbia, in the Territories, and ard and finally extinguish the liberties at the impunity of the coasting and do- of the whites themselves, that the slavery mestic slave trade. "Annex Texas," say of the black race, if not remedied by the they, "and slavery will acquire such whites, would at last remedy itself-such strength as to destroy the remnant of lib- an abolitionist am I also. And being for violence, if necessary, in the exter- erty that yet lingers in the North and in such, I take issue with the opinion that the South." All these grievances they has been here to-day, as it has been often deed, and deserve, as they receive the have reluctantly borne, for the peace, har- elsewhere, most dogmatically advanced, execration of good men in both the north mony, and permanency of the Union, that the question is "whether the whites bought by the common blood of our an- shall rule the blacks, or the blacks shall cestors. Should the South, now, anew, rule the whites." Such an issue is false violate the Constitution for the sole pur- in practice, and so proven to be false by pose of extending slavery, they are not all experience. It is derogatory to huthe true descendants of the men of Lex- man nature and blasphemy against God

All America, except Brazil and the quences at once and forever. And be- United States, have freed their slaves; and cause I will not shut my eyes to the dan- are all the whites, slaves in consequence? ger which threatens us with immediate At the Revolution, on the day of the Declaration of Independence, all the States

> \*Rottecu, the profound historian of to maintain liberty than to acquire it .-It may be gained by a momentary elevation, by the power of transient enthusiasm; but it can be maintained only by constant exertion and virtue, harmony, vigilance, and the hard victory over selfishness." Speaking of the first censure of the press, he cannot subdue his indigbut he thus breaks forth:- "Pope Alexfirst established it. Curse on his memory. The press is to words what the tongue is to thoughts. Who will constrain the

The New York Tribune has gained an enviable fame, by maintaining the mentary letter from Mr. Giddings of Ohio, true freedom of the press in America.but I am published throughout the land as The N.Y. Courier and Enquirer attempts an enemy to my country. And when, in to read the Tribune a lesson, and threatthe New York Tribune, I set forth my ens it with the anathematical bull of the Whigs on account of its liberal discussion of all the great interests of society, which I challenge both North and South to shake he, of the Courier, deems injurious to the me, my letter is denied publication in the party. If the Whig party can be suspresses of both political parties; and yet still goes on the eternal prating about the press—then let it perish forever. But no -liberty is the soul of the whig party, ceiving any light by which they can know ing small beer politics on which it feeds. The Tribune will become a part of the their rights, and free themselves from the history of the nineteenth century, and

mortal. Do gentlemen take the absurd position, But to return from this digression .that one hundred and eighty thousand We are told that England almost surfreed men could enslave Kentucky?- rounds us, and that if we do not break West India emancipation proves that the away from her fatal grasp, our days are

forever. But when by municipal law, rade the good the had, the refined, the last-so nature mocks with temporary as the consequence of refusal. desolation the obstacles man would oppose to her progress, and at length, moves blacks have attained to the highest places of social and literary eminence. That they are capable of a high degree of civilization, Hayti daily illustrates. There we have lately seen a revolution, conducted in a manner that would do honor to success, to all the rights of citizenship .-If history be true, we owe to the Egypof civilization. How many centuries did ed. Why then, am I taunted by both only worthy of mad men, seizing on Tex- benefitting a better cause, oppose the proslavery and anti-slavery men, do I hold as and waging a general war! For one, movement lest the union should be marr-

have long since emancipated many slaves; dispose of as to her seems best. I shall be it spoken, having liberated 30,000,000 value of my land which must ensue grad brace every clime under the whole Hea- me free labor, and I will not only give up vens, there is not, nor indeed can be a my slaves, but I will agree to be taxed to single slave; and is she enslaved? No; buy the remainder from those who are she has sense enough to know, and heart unwilling or unable consistently, with reenough to feel, that it is justice, honor gard to pecuniary interest, to present and glory, which secure the liberties of a them to the State, and then I shall deem people and make them invincible and im- myself and my posterity richer in dollars and cents, even than we were before.

great majority of men could be employed numbered; and to excite our patriotic ineconomically in the same offices at small dignation, we hear the taunt, that by our wages, which they now fill; with perhaps very last treaty, territory was lost, and that I should give an account of my la more ease and safety than now exist .- the country betrayed! Indeed! and where But should they prove turbulent, for which then were the swords which to day are so there would be no cause, and which no restless in their scabbards-where were man in his senses believes would happen, your indignation meetings, your chivalric and were disposed to indulge in that defiance, your patriotic ardor? If we must vaunting spirit, which to-day has so pow- fight England, let us meet her in defence erfully infected us; with five thousand of our western border-there let us vindisuch troops as those I have the honor to cate our sullied honor; there battling in Oakland, Genessee and Jackson. I have command, to whom gentlemen have been the name of liberty and the right, let us spent the greatest portion of my time in pleased to allude in a manner so compli- not doubt for a moment on whose standard neighborhoods that have not very gene mentary at my expense, I would under- victory will perch. But no! you don't rally been favored with anti-slavery labor. take to drive from the State the assembled want to fight England. In Oregon are I have done so because, in these places the one hundred and eighty thousand in arms. no titles in lands to be confirmed, no bonds people are more willing and anxious to They further tell us, with most reveren- to be redeemed no plunder to be indulged, hear, and are less trammelled by party tial gravity, that "God has designed some no slavery to be perpetuated. When and political demagogues, and consequentmen for slaves, and man need not attempt miserable Mexico, exhausted by revolu- ly are the more likely to yield to truths. to reverse the decree; it is better that the tionary and civil wars, was inundated by Again, these are the persons of all others black should be slaves, than the whites." armed troops from the United States, most affected by slave-holding dictation This proposition, which I denounce as ut- marching from our very cities in open and management. The enormous sums terly false, passes away before the glance of day, with colors flying, led on by land- drawn by southern men from northern reason as the dew before a summer's sun. mongers and bond-speculators, to violate pockets, come ultimately from the farmers I shall admit, merely for the sake of the neutrality of a country at peace with and mechanics. It is a well known fact argument, that some men always have, and us; whilst she protested and implored us, that men in mercantile business always possibly will perform menial offices for by the ties of republican sisterhood to calculate to cover losses arising from their the more fortunate. Let the law of na- spare her-we answered her entreaties non-paying customers by extra charges ture or of God, have its undisturbed ac- and just complaints by sending General upon the paying ones. In this way the tion-let the performance of those offices Gaines into (if necessary) her very bor- free laborers of the north are intimately be voluntary on the part of servants, and ders under pretence of guarding our own interested in and influenced by the pauthat beautiful harmony by which the country, but in fact to aid in the rescue per institutions of the south. This I have highest intellect is united, by successive of Texas from the invading foe. But endeavored to show to the farmers and inferior links to the lowest mind, will nev- when the Canadians, inspired by senti- laboring men. I have found them wiler be disturbed. The sensitive and highly ments of true liberty, invoked the God ling almost universally to give credit the Michigan State Abolition Society at organized and intellectual, will gradually of battles and the sympathies of nations to facts and argument. In Wayne (the Adrian, in January, 1844, is a specimen. In rise from service to command; the stolid, to her rescue from the British crown; that parts I visited) I found that very little the profligate, the insensible and coarse Britain who we are now told is about to had been said or done. The people, howly organized will sink into their places; seal us up hermetically-that Britain ever, were ready to turn out; and genethe law of God and enlightened freedom with whom we have had two exaspera- rally gave me full houses. From this will still be preserved, and the greatest ting wars; that Britain whom the county I went to Monroe. The stormy good to the greatest number be secured gentlemen so much denounce, dared to weather and bad roads prevented my acand not by the law of fitness, which is and to cut an American vessel lying in a few times to small audiences, and hope the law of nature, not regarding the dis- our own town; and to destroy the lives some good was done by exciting to thought tion: tinctions of morals, mind or body, whole of American citizens, resting under the and investigation on the topics discussed. classes are doomed to servitude, when the folds of the broad banner of the stars and After the meeting of the State Society, intellectual, the sensitive, the foolish, the stripes. And when McLeod, one of the I visited Oakland. In some places in this degraded, are all depressed to one level, border, where he had tauntingly intruded never more to rise forever; then comes himself, and held to answer for the mur- and a want of the feeling of personal resevil, nothing but evil-like as from damn- der, this same haughty Britain, defyingly ponsibility. In the language of a friend ed up waters or pent up streams, floods assumed the responsibility, demanded his Quaker, "They come out to hear the lec-

was that military fervor which to-day on once more in all the untrammelled would hurry us to battle? You heard not vigor and unfading loveliness which, from then the blood of our brother crying to fully proved this fact, while the ablest ob- still bear with your pitiable humility .servers of man himself, all allow, that Your Attorney General was hurried off mental and moral and physical develop- to New York to guard with all the invioments transmit their several properties to lability of a great national officer, Mcthe descendants-corroborating by expe- Leod from harm. Your Secretary of rience the divine decree, that the virtues State continued to write frequent and exand the vices of the father shall be visited planatory letters to the British Ministers, on the children to the third and fourth anxiouly protesting that the laws of New generation. In the capitals of Europe, York would no doubt release the prisoner after trial, which the General Government, if they had the power, would immediately do. All this we had to hear, not because we were not indignant, not because we regarded ourselves as in the wrong, not because whether right or the first people on earth, one of the avow- wrong, at other times, we would not have ed grounds of which was, that President hung McLeod as Haman. No-it was Boyer neglected to secure general educa- because we were unprepared for war, that, tion to the people, a consideration that although England stood single handed should make some vaunted States blush in against us, we pocketed the insult and comparison. After the expulsion of the the injury, and at last released the prisontyrant, they set about forming a more re- er. And now, when these ten millions publican Constitution, admitting the whites of Northerners-they who cast our canwho had participated in their dangers and nons, build and man our navy-who make our swords and munitions of warwho are capable of inventing more infertians, said to be the modern Moorish race, nal machines than the demon of war has the arts and sciences, and our early seeds vet dreamed of, and who have the iron nerve to use them-now when they are it take to bring them to perfection! When not only not for us but against us-now we reflect how little time the negro race when we are opposed not to England sinhas been under the influence of civilized gle handed, but to all Christendom uninations, and the rapid progress they have ted with Mexico-now when we are in a made in the upward direction, we have worse state of defence than before-now of that bar-room slang we have formerly no reason to treat them with that absurd in a manifestly bad cause, where we are met. The opposition I have met has been, contempt, which in both the eye of reallosers whether we stand or fall-now we for the most part, on the question of politson and religion stands equally condemn- are to be hurried into the miserable policy ical action. Some few, with a zeal more

Now there are thirteen non-slaveholding in view of all the premises. Yet I thus you can—scrutinize the admonitions of points that have been contested, and these, improper use of a metaphor. 2d. In the heterners, slaves? Great Britain, in con-tucky will join me in freeing ourselves cause that you can pray for-a cause upjunction with all Europe, except the mis- from the curse which weighs us down on the justice of which you dare invoke erable anarchies of Spain and Portugal, even unto death, the slaves I own she shall the dread arbitrament of the God of battles. If it be not, desert it now and forand now, in the year 1843, to her honor ask nothing in return; but the enhanced ever-renew your vows upon the desecrated altars of an injured country-spurnof her East India serfs, in all her wide do- ually from the day we become indeed a ing all party trammels, trample into dust mains which touch on every sea, and em- free State. I will go yet further-give the black banner of war, slavery and dissolution, and from every house top throughout this boundless empire let there be thrown out once more the soul-cheering banner-"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

#### COMMUNICATIONS

For the Signal of Liberty. LETTER FROM MR. PLATT. Lyons, March 10, 1844.

EDITORS OF THE SIGNAL:-As I am about to leave the field, it is due to you and to the anti-slavery friends generally bors. I do so, hoping thereby to afford some little encouragement to friends, by spreading out, so far as I am able, the condition of the cause in the places I have

come into the borders of the United States, complishing very much here. I lectured -in others there is great indifference, and explosions come slowly, but come at unconditional release, and denounced war ture, and say, "that it is very good," "very important, &c.," but said he, "we need a Where then-where, I ask once more, lecture every week, to stir them up."-From Oakland I went to Genessee-wa met with a warm reception from the friends here. I lectured several times to eternity, was decreed. That the black is us for vengeance! silent and placid as the full and attentive audiences. A lecturer inferior to the white, I readily allow, but still waters which had forever closed over could find employment in this county for that vice may depress the one, and vir- our murdered countrymen, you open not almost any length of time. I received tue by successive generations elevate the your mouth! Aye, more yet-your Ma- pressing invitations to visit different towns other, till the two races meet on one com- jor General was sent in hot haste to the and neighborhoods which I was enable mon level, I am also firmly convinced .- Northern border, not like Gaines, to en- to comply with. After leaving this coun-Modern science in the breeding and cul- ter the enemy's country, but to keep the ty, I went to Jackson, but owing to the ture of other animals than man, has most peace at home, lest England might not bad roads, did not accomplish much-lectured a few times to good and attentive audiences. This, together with a few efforts in Washtenaw county, has been the extent of my labors since entering the service of the Society. It has been on the whole an interesting expedition, although another of the same kind would necessitate me to take the benefit of the bankrupt law. From what I have been able to learn, the cause is advancing, and only needs efficient and continued effort to secure a full and complete triumph .-The friends must awake however, or i will not be accomplished, they need not expect to dream and talk slavery down .-They must act individually, unitedly, continuously, and above all consistently.

I have been treated with the utmost res pect, by both friends, and opponents, not however for my own sake I hope, but out of regard to the cause. There have been very few exceptions to this, and in these cases, the disrespect shown I considered a greater honor than their respect could have been, for there are some persons whose friendship is less to be desired than their hatred. I have been greatly pleased to find the thinking and reflecting part of community so ready to hear the facts on this question. If this class have controverted any positions maintained, it has been done with the utmost good feeling and kindness, and with an entire absence slaves? Uninfluenced by the opinions of I dare not, I will not do it. I pray you ed, and the peace destroyed of slave-tra-

States; are those ten millions of North- far pledge myself, that whenever Ken- an unerring conscience—see if it be a not with sound arguments and facts, but rather with gratuitous and unwarranted ed. statements. The standing and all-convincing argument with a certain class has been, "He is a loco," "He is playing secwhig-abolition deacon pounced upon me for slandering Mr. Clay, and after whining awhile about the sinfulness of pointing to a man's boyish (?) improprieties and condemning him therefor, closed by quoting the following passage of scripture, "speak evil of no man," in a very significant manner, doubtless pitying the rashness of a youth who dared to assail well say "The Lord rebuke thee," for pretending to love the slave and desire his release, and yet giving your influence to the great high priest of this system .l learned afterwards that this gentleman had once been a nominee of the Whig party for legislature. This accounts for his tender conscience on the subject of Mr. Clay's character. I am heartily sick of the mock Christianity and sham benevolence of those who say they desire and pray for the emancipation of the slave, and yet vote the shackles on, and rivet My labors have been confined to the them fast to the quivering flesh of the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Washtenaw, crushed bondmen. Away with such blasphemy towards God, such treachery to man, the image of God. There surely can be no employment more befitting an honest man than to unmask these pretenders, and expose their treachery and hypocrisy to an indignant and outraged community.

There were some places I had intend ed to visit before leaving, but shall not be able to do so. I leave the field in hope that some one of better talents and warmer heart may take hold and carry forward

> Yours in behalf the slave, bleached and unbleached,

WM. PLATT.

For the Signal of Liberty. "THE BULWARK."

NUMBER III

"Resolved, That the American Churches re the bulwark of American Slavery.'

I said that our Abolition friends had a creed too long. The above resolution passed by due form, 'the American Churches' were arraigned before the Liberty party' as a court, and after a grave rehearsal of their misdeeds. they were weighed in the Abolition 'balances and found wanting.' 'TEKEL' was in due form stamped on their foreheads. Now, if the American Churches' do not either reform. or 'play dead' after this, they must be very wicked indeed. I now wish to call atten-

1. To the circumstances of its passage .-2. To its truth and fitness. The State Abolition Society is an embodiof association I suppose to be-Hostility to Slavery, and a belief in political organization as a means to destroy it. Any thing pertaining to the principles or measures of the Soci ety, was a suitable topic of discussion. But the churches were no more a proper subject of review, than the infallibility of the Pope of Rome. Their merits or demerits, form no part of the legitimate creed of Liberty party men. Nor are men of all sorts of religious faith, and of none,-believers and non-believers in 'churches,' the proper persons gravely to resolve themselves into a court, for the trial and condemnation of the American Churches.' Some anti-slavery men think such conduct sheer usurpation. Narrow it down. Resolved, that the churches of Adrian, are the bulwark of American Slavery. Would not the impertinency and insult of such a resolution, have at once met with a protest? If so, I enquire whether to scuttle and sink a ship with 100 souls on board, is not as criminal, as hanging them severally on a gallows, tho it be high as Hamap's?

2. I deny the truth and fitness of the resolutton. I well know its origin and authority. But it was not only out of place if true, but is really a miserable sophism. Like most error, it has just truth enough to give it currency where it does the mischief of falsehood Let us take the resolution and carry it out to its full results.

'Resolved, That the American Churches are the bulwark of Slavery :- of Intemperance:-of Sabbath breaking:-of Political corruptions:-of Slander:-of 'Covetousness which is Idolatry.'

Why? Because these sins are more or less tolerated in the American Churches.' Could all the churches be completely purified, truth and righteousness would soon triumph in our land. The sins of the churches, keep the wicked in countenance. Therefore Resolved. That as the American Churches are 'the bulwark of American Sins, it is our solemn duty, to destroy them, in order to promote the cause of truth. This is no evasion, no quibthe premises. Thus are you led to Garrison's tution. conclusion. (See Signal of Feb. 26, 1844.)

Resolved. That the church of Christ, like ts Head has never held a slave:-has never held within its embrace "dumb dogs, that will not bark' against the wrongs which crush humanity; -- therefore the American Church,

I like this resolution, because what the first insinuates, the last speaks out in plain English. I like open, fair above board dealing, even in an enemy.

Perhaps you say, I am not prepared for this, and vet I do not discover the precise point of error.' Very well. Like most er-

held slaves, not excepting Massachusetts. to act or not to act, as to me seems best longer; sleep on it a few nights, if sleep es and apologists. These are the main analyzing. The mistake consists, 1st. In the in any way sanction the great abomination! erogeneous character of the objects assail-

> A bulwark is a work of defence-a fortress. Its object is to defend a united force within from the attacks of an enemy without. If the American churches adopted and defendond fiddle to the locos"-"that is locofoco ed slavery as a Bible Institution, disciplining & slang" &c. The other evening a Clay- excluding those who assail it as a sin, and its abettors as transgressors,-if this were the general character of the churches; then would the figure be proper. But so far is this from truth, that the contest even now is principally among the members of these churches in an effort to procure its entire expulsion. What proportion of the churches are prepared to day to defend slavery as a Bible Institution? Not one in fifty, Ever the south usually speak of it as a present evil. the people's god. To such a one we may that can only be abandoned by encountering other and severer ones. That they mistake l

admit. I but give the fact. Then, to assail 'the American churches, composed of independent, and often conflict ing denominations, Methodist, Baptist, Epis copal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Independents, Campbellites, Unitarians, Universalists, Millerites and Mormons, &c. is to attack a perfect intangibility. It is just as much in point, and just as definite as to resolve, 'That all chartered cornorations are public nuisances.' True they include commercial, manufacturing, literary and religious interests, works of public and of individual improvement, but what of that? There is sound and show, if not substance in it. Now this plan of hitting every hody in general, and nobody in particular,-this wholesale denonciation, is but another mode of doing the SCOFFER'S AND INFIDEL'S DIRTY WORK, WHILE of late. Of this we were sensible, but IT NEITHER PROMOTES, NOR AIMS AT RE- could not remedy it. But having now

had its day, viz: 'Expediency is the doctrine of the devil.' Many were taken with it. It performed wonders in stirring up excitable spirits, and in serving as an apology for repudiating what common sense they might chance to possess. Now, it is never expedient to do wrong,-but reason is bestowed to enable us to discern, the most expedient mode ceed a column in length. Especially do of doing right. Christ says to his disciples. it is expedient for you that I go away, &c.

Paul too says, 'All things are lawful unto me, but all things are not expedient. These catch phrases have a double edge. If they seem effective against Slavery, they also wound the cause of Abolition. If some are taken, others are repelled by them. Like all the hand that wields them.

all, the churches are guilty, and deserve a thorough lashing, and I am glad the State Society gave it.' Well you and I will not quarrel about it. I think the resolution uncalled for, and slanderous. If you are Quaker or Mormon, and wish me to work with you in the antislavery cause, it is upon conditon, that we confine ourselves to the business in hand. It will not meddle with your 'Meetings'-nor 'Golden Bible,' nor need you utter any slang against 'the American church- trust, however, that all our female reades.' The ancient Greek's considered the ers are not of this class. We know not Olympic games as sacred. Before their celemen, who a few days before or after might meet in deadly conflict, there mingled togethed out their population, and on this sacred ground, all strife was hushed. I am no ad-

For the Signal of Liberty. YPSILANTI FOR FREEDOM. MESSES. EDITORS:-You will be gratified

as well as other true friends of the Liberty cause, to know, that the abolitionists of this place, are onward in this cause.

We have made our nomination for Township officers to be supported at the ensuing spring election, and are happy to state, that we have already in our ranks, sufficient numbers for official purposes, good men and true, of sound principles, who are strengthened by every move they make in the glorious cause of freedom. Men too who are capable of filling the offices with respect, for which they are nominated. The Whigs here are evidently becoming much alarmed, in view of our onward movements. They regard them with much attention. Said a prominent Whig gentleman to us the other day, "If you will take the right course, we will go with you .-"I will admit that slavery is a curse to the country, and ought to be done away; but you abolitionists are not pursuing the right way. I do not understand your plan of operation which is calculated to bring about the desired object."

We told him our object was to give all men has put his mark upon the negro race, that they should be slaves forever! And I will meet the best of you at two days notice in a public discussion and prove that slavery is a Bible institution, upheld by the word of God, from the Old Testament to the end of the New."

However, if this should not be the case, we will have patience to spend a few moments, to convince them that the principles of slavery are as different from the principles of the Bible, as Heaven is from Hell! The aboliwhich perpetrates all these enormous crimes, is tionists of this place stand ready to defend editorial life. not the Church of Christ, but the synagogue their principles in public or private debate, against all the combined forces of the whigs in this land or the world! We invite them to meet us on any question of their own selection, touching the correctness of our principles, or measures, which we think are calculated to destroy the great monster!

Furthermore we are under solemn obligation, to be very active in convincing our brethrors it shelters itself under vague and general ren of the great wickedness, of selecting and the world, I intend in my own good time to consider this matter yet a little while ding and slave-keeping ministers, church- terms. They sound well, but will not bear supporting men to rule over this nation who from Buffalo on the 17th instant.

Yours for liberty or death, C. A. A.

Ypsilanti, March 18th, 1844.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1844. THE LIBERTY TICKET.

For President, JAMES G. BIRNEY. OF MICHIGAN.

> For Vice President. THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

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

NOTICE.

The Monthly Concert of Prayer for the Enslaved will be observed at the Presbytetian Church this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock.

EDITORIAL CHAPTER. During the winter, our columns have been filled to a large extent with long, States has been established by act of Conand elaborate articles relating to the antislavery cause, which it seemed necessary to publish. But the general reader can unmake them. Consequently, according claims his share in the paper as well as the laborious, untiring Liberty man. He wishes something to interest him. His department has been curtailed too much despatched all our long documents on Another sophism of the same stamp has hand, we give notice to all and singular whom it may concern, that in future, those who wish their lucubrations to appear in this paper, must remember the admonition which Dr. Cotton Mather placed over the door of his study-BE SHORT. Communications ought not usually to ex-

we commend this admonition to the scribes of public meetings and conventions. If they would send us the spirit of their meetings, instead of the skeletons of them, (to use the expression of a brother Editor.) they would be far more acceptable in our paper of Feb. 20, 1843. They are as to the reader. The Signal being the on- follows: illegitimate weapons, their strokes recoil upon ly antislavery paper in the State, must necessarily contain many notices of mee-My reader, perhaps will say, 'Well, after tings and official proceedings, and hence, on account of their number, they must

We have been often requested to consider the wants of the ladies. It is said they are but little interested in politics, and if there are not stories or something of the kind to be found in the paper, they lay it down, after reading the deaths and marriages, to resume it no more. We why females are not as much interested in bration, a general truce was proclaimed, and every public question as men. Their happiness and welfare, social, pecuniary, and tion of government, as do those of men. We know not why their capacity for comvocate for war-and would beg at least prehending and acting in important matwhere we assemble to deliberate and act in ters is not equal to that of the other sex. behalf of the Slave, that we may have But we are disposed to comply with the request made to us, and shall insert every week a story, or something of the kind, for the benefit of those who will not read political matters. We must say, however, that we find it difficult to select stories that are calculated to do good. The almost universal passion for them deminstrates that they appeal to the most powerful principles of our nature, and it were to be wished that this appetite for the works of fiction might be directed to a useful channel. Most of the stories in circulation are founded on Love-a very proper sentiment in itself, but it should not be cherished to the exclusion of all others. Many of those written by fe-

We are aware that many grave and solid persons are opposed to the publication of all fictitious narrations. But such articles should be proscribed, if at all, not lieve, a Whig, we presume he will be equally for their fictitious character, but for their tendency to evil. Sometime since, we their just and equal rights. "But no, (says published a story called "The Bushel of he) that will not do. The Almighty Corn," by T. S. Arthur, inculcating the highest Christian principles by a narrative of every day life. Two readers of that story became subscribers in consequence of its excellent spirit and beneficial influ- others, however valuable in themselves, are ence, while one of our oldest subscribers subordinate. For us this object is found in We think the public enlightened on this stopped his paper, on the ground that if the endeavor to abolish the dominion of the point and that there are not many even among nothing but goose stories could be found slaveholder over north and south: over the ble, but a logical and natural deduction from the whigs, who believe slavery a Bible instito fill up an anti-slavery paper, he did not wish for it. We mention this to show how difficult it is to suit every one. For our part, we shall suit ourselves first, and others afterwards. And now, reader, we will conclude this desultory chapter on

males have a kind of sickishness about

them-such praises of "auburn tresses,"

"alabaster necks," "sylph-like forms,"

&c, as sets persons of common sense in-

to fidgets. However, we shall do the best

(F A public meeting has been held in ence of death pronounce on John L. Brown. Governor, asking him to interpose the pardon- subordinate to others of greater moment. ing power in his behalf.

speech this week, to the exclusion of many horter articles. But there has been a great call for it, and we did not venture to abridge it. It is a singular fact, that while the Whies are praising C. M. Clay as a consistent slaveholding abolitionist-just such as one as they ike-they are all afraid to publish his speeches. Does this look as though C. M. Clay was right in his assertion that "Liberty is the soul of the Whig party"? We are informed that the Tribune even has published only a portion of this speech, carefully omitting his testi nony to the growth and excellence of the Liberty party! Is this the measure of its magnanimity? In some other Whig papers, it has been inserted as an advertisement, the Editors being unwilling to publish it on any other terms. The Chemung Whig, in answer to

some strictures of the Albany Patriot, on this

narrow-mindedness, offers to publish this

speech, or the same amount of other "ABOLI-

rion" matter, if the Patriot will publish as

much of Whig documents. This course of

the Whig press, in excommunicating Mr. Clays

writings because he speaks for Liberty, will

C. M. CLAY'S SPEECH. We insert the remainder of Mr. Clay's

soon drive him from their ranks. Look at Mr. Clay's position that Congress has no right to admit a Slave State into the Union. All the slavery in the new Slave gress, contrary to the Constitution. If they can make slaves there, as they have done, they to the Constitution, slavery can only legitimately exist in the seven original slave States. We shall examine this position at length here. after. We now commend it to the attention of those who think for themselves.

"DEFINE YOUR PRINCIPLES!" Bank, or No Bank-Tariff or No Tariff, or you cannot have any support here."
A REPUBLICAN.

NUMBER III. Every one acquainted with Liberty party

papers and proceedings knows that the overthrow of the SLAVE POWER has always been held by that party as paramount in importance to all other objects. It is not strange, therefore, that while their declarations on this point have been explicit and full, on other questions they have been to some extent indefinite .-The only formal statement of the Liberty prin iples we have in our possession is the following, adopted at the Annual Convention of the party in Michigan, in 1843, and published

"The practical enforcement of the constiutional principle, that slavery is purely local n its character and cannot exist beyond State limits under acts of Congress, by the repeal of all such acts which sanction or regulate the traffic in slaves on the American coast, and the holding of slaves in American vessels on the seas, or which establish and continue slavery in the district of Columbia, or in the Territory of Florids; and by the repeal of all laws and ordinances in that District or Territory, which sustain slavery therein, and by inflexible opposition to the admission of any new slave State into the Union.

The entire severance of every department of the National Governments from unconstituional connexion with slavery. An open, and manly renunciation of all sub-

erviency to the slave power. The adoption of immediate measures to revive the prosperity of the West, and of the whole country, by opening the markets of the world to our agricultural products, which we are now forced to sell chiefly to slave holders, markets abroad remain closed against us, through the criminal supineness and indiffer

ence of our own government. The practical application of the great pr'nciples of Liberty and Justice,-which are also the fundamental principles of the Constitution and of Republicanism, -and the recognition of the equal rights of all men in the administration of our State and national gov-

The diffusion of the blessings of education among all classes; the establishment of a sound and honest corrency of gold and silver coin, or their equivalents; and the adoption of such just commercial regulations, whether in the shape of duties on imports, or any other shape, as will most effectively promote the nterests of free labor, and thereby advance the prosperity of our country.'

It may, perhaps be objected, that these principles do not give a sufficiently definite statement of our currency and tariff views, and that the language is too vague to be satisfactory; in other words, that doubt yet exists as to what our views on the subject are. Perhaps it may be so. But if it be, we at least share this imperfection in respectable company. The objection of vagueness against our principles-"a sound and honest currency," &c. does not at any rate lie in the mouth of the whig, whose only declaration on the same subject is, "a sound national currency," &cc. nor can he with good grace complain of our tariff definition, while his own asserts no more than "an adequate revenue with fair protection to American industry."

If the author of our caption be, as we beastonished and pleased to find us occupying just the same ground, that his own party does, on these, their most prominent principles .-If he is definite, we are definite: if we are vague, he is vague. But there is this difference between us: that if we are both vague, there is excuse for us,-but none for the whig. Every party has some leading object, to which white citizen of the one, no less than over the black slave of the over. This prominent object of the Liberty party with its incidentals, is clearly set forth in the first five of our principles. No one can here mistake our posi-

Are the whigs and democrats equally clear, or their cardinal principles? Their own selected definitions will best answer the question! Do they admit, what they can't deny, Wayne Co. Indiana, in reference to the sen- their vagueness and retort that we are equally vague on the same questions? We reply, n South Carolina, for helping a slave to es- that these matters, which to them are the alcape. A memorial is to be forwarded to the pha of political creed, are held by us to be but

We have never undervalued the importance of the finance and tariff questions to the whig The first steamboat arrived at Detroit States; on the contrary, we have always felt and admitted them to be of great moment, but as compared with the evils of slavery, direct and consequent, we have said and ever shall say, that the others are very subordinate .-This article is not the place for a comparative discussion on this question, but we will glance at a single view, which in itself has always seemed to us to decide the matter. It is this: that in proportion as currency or tariff are deemed of national importance, just so trade men from the South. It is certain be able to create either a Bank or Tariff-a Subtreasury or Free Trade, and again to uncreate them, whenever it pleases. Those who strain after these favorite objects, are but wasting strength: an unseen hand controls all they labor, but as that master may choose: his will and not their exertions, will give the appointment. law to determine interests held to be so vital.

It is evident therefore, that this dominant control must be got rid of, before available action can really be had on these important questions; and in proportion as "tariff" or 'free trade' are exalted, to so much greater importance does the effort rise, which is to shove uside the harrier that hedges un the way of these principles, and opens for them the first avenue to success or fair trial. We are aware that many persons deride the idea. trol; but let them read facts: let them be but feet made by Adams-Giddings-Slade-Gates-Cushing, and the Liberty party-by all who have attended to the subject, & those who are sceptical will be convinced of this fundamental truth.

For a vague definition, then, of tariff or curfault, that these are their leading principles. We may be pardoned, if in a party rallied on principles of overshadowing greatness, we specify only a general statement of our ground on minor matters, but they are who.ly without excuse, who come into the field to claim suffrage with indefinite statements of their highest objects.

We trust the Liberty party will still continue its concentration of efforts for the deburdens us all, leaving minor matters to assume their relative station according to their intrinsic importance and the situation of national affairs at the time when the party shall come into power. The condition and prospects of nations, like those of individuals, change materially in a few years. A course that may be judicious and wise at one period, may be extremely impolitic and injurious at another. A statesman should adapt his plans to the actual condition of the country. The Liberty party need not take any ground on the old party questions of Bank, Distribution, &c. because these are already antiquated. They are dead. Let them repose in peace. As to a Tariff, any precise declaration of opinions respecting it may safely be deferred till a future period, especially as the Slave Power, until it is overthrown, will modify, alter, and repeal all its provisions at will. The Liberty country. We do not make an idol of the tariff nor a hobby of the currency, and we say so. We put these important questions in their proper place. We have an idol, and we nvow it-Liberty! But it requires no sacrifice of other national interests, and we offer

We may readily be excused, if we have caught a spark of the devotion of our forcfathers for the idol of '76, and may find re spect and not censure, if their lives in our hearts a throb of that spirit which animated their bosoms to the dangers and horrors of the this kind on board the Princeton, called the revolutionary struggle: which nerved their "Oregon," and the "Peacemaker." The sehands to violence they deplored, and steeled their hearts to deeds of blood they loathed: which unsexed the woman and sent her thro' the battle field, unshocked, to stay the life's blood. If any principle be entitled to undoubted and honorable preeminence in a political code, it is the vivilying principle of '76: or if any be worthy of an idol elevation, i is this principle of Liberty which all mankind pant after; which is the object and aim of our own institutions, and whose proclamation, as the highest earthly blessing, in other ages, crowned the Almighty's jubilee of thanksgiv ing and praise.

OF Dr. W. H. Brisbane has recently returned from South Carolina, where he has been to re-purchase the slaves he sold when he left the state six or seven years since. He has obtained them all except two or three, at a very heavy expense, and has brought them to as a public man, find the path of duty only in Cincinnati. They are of both sexes and all one direction-THAT OF UNDISGUISED ages, from seventy years to three or four .-Dr. Brisbane liberated several slaves when he first became an abolitionist. He then felt remorse for having sold these, and has now purchased them at nearly double the market delphia, aged 59. price. Is not this "pure and undefiled religion before God;" Or is it rather the part of a Christian to keep them in chains, and justify the lynching of Abolitionists, as did that "good and venerable father in the the Lord," Dr. Hill, of Virginia?

Dr. B. paid for these slaves, twenty-seven in number, over \$17,000. They are all of friends of the deceased, and the solemnities one family. Much as they have cost him, are 'got up' in a style of mournful and excluthe happiness he will receive from his fidelity to the Gospel of Christ will compensate him ruling passion is strong in death; and pride a thousand fold.

The "Seaboy's Farewell" is a very unique piece of poetry, and has merit, but it is so exclusively nautical in its terms, that we doubt if it would meet the taste of our readers.

OF A Bill to incorporate "the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons" was introduced into the Ohio Legislature by Mr. Dirney. It failed, we believe.

We have no proceedings of Congress of any interest.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported their new tariff bill yesterday. We understand that acy:" the reduction of duties proposed is highly satisfactorily to many of the ultra free much higher rises the liberty principle, still the bill will pass the House, and we feel beyond and above the others-and for this pretty well assured it will also pass the prove any intention of mine to incite to reason: that the slavery power has succeeded Senate. There are several Whigs in the violence? I ask you is there one that in attaining such control in the nation, as to Senate who are in favor of low duties on does not inculcate peace? It has always ing, with rifles, between a young man the ad valorem principle, which is the plan reported .- Madisonian.

Hon. John C. Calhoun has been nominated Secretary of State by the President, their movements: the result will be, not as and immediately confirmed by a Whig Senate. It is supposed he will accept the ners; and I avow them now. The first

> TWO DAYS LATER FROM EU-ROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship Liverpool, at New York, we have two days drop of blood." Gentlemen, that has later news from England.

The Irish state trials were proceeding. Mr. O'Connell began his speech in defence on Monday, the 5th. He avowed shed. I have said it fifty times-I have himself a Repealer, denounced the Union, and alluded most skillfully, though in a that the slave power has this formidable con- very slight and guarded manner, to the exclusion of Catholics from the jury, the aware of the repeated declarations to this ef- couduct of the Attorney General, and all the other trifling circumstances attending the trial which would bear in his favor.

The New York Herald of the 10th. contains some ten columns of O'Connell's speech, which is altogether one of his best not one single-drop of human blood should rency principles, we have this apology, that efforts; combining the ingenuity of the be shed. It has ever been my pride duwith us these are subordinate. For such advocate, the adroitness of the politician, ring my political life to avow this sentivague definition, the whigs and democrats on the enlarged and patriotic views of the the contrary have this aggravation to the statesman, and all set off in the graces of I would now abandon, the sacred cause popular oratory for which O'Connell is of Repeal if one drop of human blood was distinguished .- Free Press.

The late Legislature passed an act granting the bodies of criminals executed in any county to the medical society of that county, if there be one, provided that no provisions have been made by the criminal or his frlends for interthronement of the Slave Power which over- ment. Those who die in State Prison are to be delivered to county societies in rotation, if organized in a certain manner, provided no provision has been made for burial by the prisoner or his friends .-When the medical department of the University shall be organized, it shall receive right or wise to interrupt a man who has all bodies from the State Prison.

> study of Anatomy," &c. We approve out and call that the conduct of a conits provisions. It affords facilities for acquiring a species of knowledge which is had resorted to forcible means?" indispensable, without shocking the feelings of the living.

Our readers are already aware that the President of the United States, is about to lead to the altar, a young and accomplished lady of great personal worth.party, when it becomes predominant, will be The late melancholy catastrophe on board honest and as competent, to say the least, the Princeton, by which the young lady's as either of the present great parties, and may father (Col. Gardiner,) lost his life, will as safely be intrusted with the interests of the probably cause a postponement of the happy consummation for a few months.-N.

> It appears that the great gun on board the Princeton, which killed Mr. Upsher and others by its bursting, was one of Captain Stockton's new invention. It weighed ten tons, was 15 feet feet long, and threw 995 pound balls some three miles. We have before published a description of these terrible instruments of destruction. The shot are three feet in diamater. There were two guns of lect party on the Princeton had been invited for the purpose of examining these improvements, and having a pleasure trip. The Emancipator says that a strong disposition for war was felt at Washington in high places, for the purpose of testing these naval improvements.

> MR. VAN BUREN AND ABOLITION. In a letter to the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky, dated April 21, 1840, Mr. Van Buren says:

"These cruths are demonstrated in the resalts of the labors of the Abolitionists of the United States, which have hitherto been productive of nothing but evil, new restraints upon the colored race, vexation to the owner, and distraction to the councils of the nation. In reference, then, to such practices as those to which you have called my attention, I can, OPPOSITION."

The papers announce the death of Nich olas Biddle Esq. at his residence near Phila-

The New York correspondent of the Boston Bay State Democrat says:

"The etiquette of a fashionable funeral i among the notable improvements of the day Cards of invitation, printed on satin paper with large black borders, are sent to the sive elegance that is quite affecting. The and vanity put on sable, and stand as chief mourners in the house of death."

To embitter your domestic life, maintain your opinion on all small matters at the point of

ANN ARBOR, March 22, 1844. The weather has become colder, and the roads are again frozen. But little is doing in the Wheat market. Buvers offer 70 cents to day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Extract from O'Connell's defence

"Now, gentlemen, we are charged with inciting to violence, and what is the proof offered! You have had some garbled speeches of mine read to you; but do they been my greatest effort, and that has been laid before you by my prosecutors. Two principles have actuated me through life, and they have been put before the world. They have been inscribed upon your banis that "He who commits a crime gives strength to our enemy." I avow it boldly-it is mine. And the second is, that "whatever advantage we obtain it must be obtained without the shedding of one been the theory of my whole life. I would rather forego any advantage than that one drop of human blood should be boasted of it-I have proclaimed it as loudly as ever public men proclaimed it coat. -I have stood alone sometimes in disclaiming, in the most direct terms, all intention to resort to physical force-I have disclaimed it in all times, and under all contingencies, except in the extreme case of an attack of civil war, but in all other contingencies, I have always said that married ladiesment, and I would have abandoned, and

shed; I proclaimed this feeling on my part in the cause of Catholic emancipation. Yes,I succeeded with emancipation by the mighty aid and power of that principle. Look, gentlemen of the jury, to the past history and to the progress of emancipation. Look to the settlement of that question. Not one drop of blood was spilt in obtaining it. Look to the struggles which have hitherto been made, and will yet be made, in the cause of repeal. not one drop of blood has been shed!-And is it right-is it wise to interrupt a man in such a peaceful career? Is it ever laid down this principle as the basis This act is entitled "an Act for the of his public conduct! Is it right to come spirator, and to treat him like a man who

### General Intelligence.

AN ITEM FOR DR. DEWEY .- A writer in the Christian World, gives an interesting account of the Massachusetts State prison under its excellent warden, Mr. Robison. He states the following fact:

he says he had much rather remain there. than ever again be reduced to slavery!-He thinks himself fortunate in exchanging Southern oppression for a Northern prison! He fares better, has less labor to perform, and is not liable to be sold to pay his jail fees!

It is well known that the southern States do not punish slaves by sending them to their penitentiaries, because, if they did, they would commit crimes on purpose to be sent there!

Important to the whole World .- There are at the present moment, says the New York Aurora, three great questions of human interest-relating both to the spiritual and temporral welfare of mankind-which remain undecided. When they are solved, the world will be happy, and we shall know who struck Billy Patterson. The following are the questions, in the order of comparative interest. Can there be-

1st-A church without a bishop? 2d-A lady without a bustle? 3d-Chowder without crackers?

"Remember the Sabboth Day to keep it Holy."-In the Hartford Times we find the following extract of a letter from New Orleans, viz:

I attended church on Sunday morning last, but the service was so interrupted by the beating of drums and the shouts of the multitude without, that the clergyman, (the Rev Mr. Wheaton, of your city,) was compelled to dismiss the congregation. On reaching the street, it became evident that some musical excitment prevailed among the multude, and on searching for the cause, I soon discovered the Hon. Mr. C'ay.'

'Oh mine is a tail of wo,' as the dog said when he got caught in the door.

'Don't rob yourself,' as the farmer said to the lawyer who called him hard names. 'Rents are enormous,' as the loafer said when he looked at his breaches. 'All flesh is grass,' as the horse said when

when he bit a piece out of the man's arm.

According to a recent decision of the French Minister of War, no officer of the Army shall in future obtain permission to marry, unless the person to whom he is to be

united should possess a revenue of at least

A large cotton factory, to be driven by steam power, is about to be erected in South Carolina.

2000f. per annum.

It is estimated, says the Northampton before the Jury, on his trial for "conspir. last year. The number of straw bonnets manufactured at the establishment of Muck & Son, amounted to upwards of 60,000!— Land, in Michigan, the umber being sugar-maple, whitewood, beach, ash, oak, &c. all

in the vicinity, which keeps a number of per-

sons constantly employed.

ing, with rifles, between a young man also on the place tarming utensils, such as Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill, &c. which will be sold with the place. of this city, said to be about 22 years old, and a young man named Cochran. also of this city, aged about 20 years .-The latter fell, mortally wounded, it is scriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY. said, in the head. The duel was fought at the Chain Bridge, in Virginia, near Georgetown. - Madisonian, 16.

The United States Government pay at resent over \$500,000 to various railroads within its limits, for transportation of mails.

Having his Hands tolerably full .- A man may be supposed to have his hands tolerably full when he has a wife on one arm, a baby on the other, carrying a basket and a cane in his hands, a eigar in his mouth, and a hopeful heir holding on the skirts of his

Ladies' Lectures .- Dr. Lambert is deliverng a course of lectures in Boston, excluively to married ladies. The subject is a profound secret, and curiosity draws large audiences. It is said that many single sisters get admitance by passing themselves off as

GREAT SALE OF WOOL FROM ONE Es-ATE.—The celebrated farm of R. H. Rose, at Silver Lake, Penn. maintains ten thousand sheep. A few day since, the proprietor sold at one time to a manu facturer at Ithaca, 300 bales of wool, each bale weighing from 150 to 180 lbs. at 38 cents a pound.

Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by Mail, from March 8, to March 22, 1844. R. Graves \$1,G. Dell \$15, Taylor and Bacon \$3, D. L. Latourette \$25, N. M. Thomas \$15, L. Whitney \$1, J. Waterhouse \$2 for vol. 3, A. Thompson \$2, P. A. Skinner \$2, L. C. Rouse \$1, B. Flint

\$2, C. Sprague \$2, I. S. Love \$2,50. TOWN MEETINGS

Are approaching, and with them the season when those who had the Fever and Ague last year will be likely to have a return of it, unless a proper remedy is taken in season, we would therefore advise all to call at "Maynard's" and procure a bottle of Doctor Osgood's India Cholagogue, and take a little occasionally which will remove the bile, create a good appetite, and is a sure preventative and cure of Fever Ague, Intermittent Fever, and every disease of that nature. See adverment in another column.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

LIBERTY CONVENTION-FIRST CON GRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Convention of the Liberty Party of the "There were several colored men in First Congressional District, will be held at prison, and among them one slave, who Apn Arbor, on Tuesday, the 30th day of escaped some years ago from bondage. - April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a He was committed for a petty theft, and candidate for Representative to Congress for the First District.

Each town and ward in the District is reuested to send one delegate. The most quested to send one delegate. The most ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds convenient time for choosing Delegates will Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of be when Liberty meetings are held in each town to nominate township officers.

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

District Committee. Ann Arbor, March 8, 1844.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. At the last annual meeting of the Wash tenaw 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

sell 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.

thare be a general attendance of the members

of the society, and all others having cattle to

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY Question for dsscussion on Saturday evening next:

Resolved, That the immediate emancipation of the slaves throughout the United States, would result in more good than

Gentlemen and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

### MARRIED,

In Ann Arbor, on the 14th inst., by Wm. R. Perry, Esq., Mr. James H. Martin, of Salem, and Miss OLIVE CALLUM, of Ann Ar-

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-LORS AT LAW,

(OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,) Will attend to all business in their profession with fidelity and despatch. Particular attention will be given to collect

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN. FORWARDING MERCHANTS. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GRO

CERIES, &c. AT THE BAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. H. H. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN.

ROBERT P. SINCLAIR,

March 20, 1844.

A Farm for Sale,

Courier that upwards of 22,000 palm leaf hats were manufactured in the town of Amherst one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situations. The number of straw bonnets STUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County. Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement.—

The land is what is usually called timbered and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet This manufactory keeps fifty females sewing kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in Dr. Sherman's straw braid. The braiding is mostly done Michigan. There is on this tarm about forty scres of good improvement: a good part of this is English Meadow. Also, a good

LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN, Duel.-A duel was fought this morn- framed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There are

TERMS OF SALE. One quarter of purchase money down; the remainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the sub-

March 20, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would say, "to those whom it may concern," that all unsettled matters appertaining to the former business of Warden & Kellogs, Charles Kellogs, deceased, and HIMSELF, must be arranged or paid within next sixty days, or the same will then be left ith WM. R. PENRY, Esq. for collection During the aloresaid time, the said "maters" may be found with the subscriber, at the office opposite his late "Iron Store."

DAN W. KELLOGG.

Ann Arbor, (lower town,) March 25. 1844.

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, cause to be sold on the fifteenth day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of James Pratt, Saah M. Pratt, Henry M. Pratt and Alvah Pratt ninor heirs of Elisha Pratt, late of said county, leceased, 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 twenty-four in township num ber three south of range number six East. Th ale to take place on the premises in the town of Pittsfield.

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

#### Special Notice.

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

POSITIVELY

all who are indebted to us for Wool Cardino Cloth Dressing, or otherwise, must call an settle their accounts immeliately or we shall be under the necessity of giving them a persona

under the necessary call at their dwellings.

N. B.—We are in earnest, no mistake.

J. BECKLEY & CO.

3w46

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible man ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per ons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fi for immediate use, will do well to give us a cal chasing elsewhere.
HAZELTON & PATERSON,

Flint, January 22, 1844. 40-6m.

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER

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

Ge. Ge. Ant remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easng pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving eedy relief by its active, strengthening, and dyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties-an effectual remedy for Chronic and Imflammat almost every description, Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, In flammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfect

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is out up in boxes at fifty cents and one dol 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.

TA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan:

J. C. Larrimore. "C. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine. Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft. H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazo James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh. T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan, J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville. Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontiac, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utica, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit.

John Owen & Co. Detroit.

Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, mson, Ypsilanti, J. H. LUND,
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Arbor.

1843.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. M'FAREN, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

187 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortme of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax,
Cuilery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of all sizes; and
Book, News and Can-

ister Ink, of va-BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS."

none have so well answered the purpose as Dr all SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES. "COUGH LOZENGES"

> cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few ours. They have cured a large number of per-

ons who have been given up by their physicians nd friends, and many who have been reduced the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use nave had the rose of health restored to the hag gard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sher-

"WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm de-

ill eat them when they cannot be forced to take my other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in thie form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's

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

s acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs. oints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be carefu o procure the above and ail other medicines o

nistake in quantity or charge.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor. February 5, 1844.

# ATTENTION

JUST 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

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut, 5 Tons "150 bbls. Cuba Fustie, Cut,

5 Tons " " 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, " 50 " Lima Wood, " Red Wood, " 12) " Ground Camwood 10 " Quercitron Bark, Ground Camwood,

300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumae Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Variol.

10 Cases Extract of Logwood,

5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. Barrels Cream Turtar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 '' Oil Vitriol, 3 '' Muriatic Acid,

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

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 b nging to the trade, have been purchased this ner by the subscribers from Manufacturers and First Hands in the New York, Thiladelphia nd Boston Markets, and every thing having received his personal inspection, he can with the tmost 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 rate at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity our Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would m av to the trade, CALL, examine the goods an

ascertain prices before you say you can but 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,

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

MONG the most valuable qualities of t stitutions impaired and injured by previo by a long residence in those climates which pr come gradually undermined by a miasmal in fluence, without even a day's actual confinement.
In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lanor, weariness and depression of spirits, with ther unpleasant symptoms which render life arden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompa nying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prep aration, and may be taken with perfect strety un tances of the system.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinit

### 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 together with a variety of Religious, Scientific nd Miscellaneous works, such as Quarto Bibles, Polyglo: & Common, do. Pocke Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testaments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalmist, a new Baptist Hymn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms

and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cowpers Poems, Ossians, do Camp-bells, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Al-bums, Tales of a Grandfather, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers Friend, Fireside Piety, Gems

of Piety. Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, Th Task, Berquins Works, Christian, Baptist, Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Almanaes, Boston Academy, Sa-crod Lyre and Manhattan Collection Singing Books, Blank Day Books,

Ledgers, Jour-Blotters, Justices' Dockers. Toy Bibles, Primers, 100 kinds, ers. 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books, together with Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink. Quills, Steel Pens, Letter Paper, (an excellent article,) and mon. Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pen

cils, Drawing Pencils, B. B. & H. B.
and Prepared India Rubber.
All of which will be sold at Detroit prices for ents so that almost anything in the line be furnished at a short notice. He intends make the sale of Books a permanent busine and will therefore do what he can to keep his a sortment good. Don't forget the place, An Arbor, Lower V.llage, nearly opposite the

Flouring Mill. WM. R. PERRY. January 8, 1844.

STONE-WARE. OF Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap, Wholesale or Rotail, by F. DENISON.

#### PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

DETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten Years before the public. During that period they 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 ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called THE medicine PAR EXCELLENCE, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs and home anufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a uni-versal medicine, for there is scarcely any de-rangement or obstruction of the organs and nctions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the mrly stages of congestion of the stomach or bow-els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that pros-ration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other cethartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of roducing local inflammation, so frequently aused by the purgent compositions vended by e quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegeta-ble Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the first mptom makes its appearance. The conquest the complaint will then be easy and immedi-e. In billious disorders, remittant or intermitant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, iarhœa, dropsy, sour or fæted eractations, enrgement of the spleen, sick headache, all complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid diestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, abitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary 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 nilky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on he coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of life. This medicine acts directly upon the chylel from which it expels all acrid particles, and al, humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. It cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical change takes place which fits them for the immediate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at

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

and abroad.

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

27-1y

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the nu highest respectability, which the proprietors have

LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER. Druggist and Apothecary Eric, Pa. dated July 2nd, 1840. Messas, H. Harris & Co .- Gentlemen : In

eply to your lavor of the 1st instant, it affords ne 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 when he was directed to try the plaster, from one box of which he says he received more relief than from all his physicians. The plaster has also given good satisfaction in Fever Sores and Inflammation of the Eyes. I could say nore, but the bearer of this is waiting.

Respectfully yours, JOHN S. CARTER. For the diseases in which this Plaster is ap cable, see advertisement in another column o

E. Dean's Chemical Finance, 12

Arbor, (Lower Town,) by

J. H. LUND, and

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Town

CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, \ Town

49-1y E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann

EATHER. THE undersigned has just received from the Manufacturer, and will continue to be sup-

Manufacturer, and will continue to be suped with a General Assortmentment of EAST-ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he will sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH or He will continually have on hand Spanish

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

Shoe Thread, &c. All persons desirous of purchasing are re-nested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and amine the quality and prices before purchasing

lsewhere.
N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid N. B. The highest Mar in CASH FOR HIDES. Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843. J. D. BALDWIN.

Election Notice. THERE will be an annual Township Elec-tion held at the Washtenaw House, in the Lower Village of Ann Arbor, on Monday, the first day of April, A. D. 1344, for the purpose of

electing Township Officers.
J. M, WILLCOXSON, Township Clerk March 10, 1844.

FASHIONABLE HAT STORE. W. BARNUM, would respectfully inform the citizens of Detroit, and surrounding country that he has constantly on hand a value-

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

Gentlemen and Ladies from abroad on visit-

ing the City will do well to give him a call be-Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

SAL ERATUS. WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER.

Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

#### POETRY

TO WILLIAM E. CHANNING.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The pages of thy book I read, And as I closed each one, My heart, responding, ever said, "Servant of God, well done!"

Well done! Thy words are great & bold! At times they seem to me, Like Luther's in the days of old, Half-battles for the free.

Go on, until this land revokes The old and chartered Lie, The feudal curse, whose whips and yokes Insult humanity.

A voice is ever at thy side Speaking in tones of might, Like the prophetic voice, that cried To John in Patmos, "Write!"

Write! and tell out this bloody tale; Record this dire eclipse, This Day of Wrath, this Endless Wail, This dread Apocalypse!

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN. NUMBER IX.

Last week I wrote you on the condition of the Temperance cause in Michigan, showing that the true method of exterminating drunkenness had at last been discovered-the extermination of the legal system of Licenses. My notes of the debate on this subject at the Anniversary at Adrian I will now continue.

Mr. FOSTER, Editor of Signal of Liberty, wished to call attention to the first part of the resolution, which declared that moral suasion, without legislation, would be ineffectual. should be corrected. He affirmed that no comintoxicating drinks are made, sold, and used. The manufacture, sale and use, then, are the evils in community; how shall they be removed? He knew of but two ways of stopping these practices; by persuading men voluntaatives, so far as he knew.

The next question is, can you induce all men to stop making, selling, and using by persuasion alone? If you can, your road lies plain before you, and you have only to follow it .-If you cannot, you must call in some other aid, or else abandon the enterprise.

To test the truth of his position, Mr. F. proposed that the several classes who perpetthe distillers, for example. Let all the distil-Temperance papers for one year. Then let them be assembled and listen to the best lecturers on Temperance who could be procured, and what would be the result? A part of them might abandon the business, but the greater portion would go home determined to

as long as you pleased, what would they say to you? The majority would say:

"Gentlemen, we are fully sensible of the evils of the traffic: we knew all this before: but we sell to make money; if you will show us any more feasible way of making property, we are willing to enter upon it; but until you do, we are determined to follow Rumselling while we can make any thing by it."

al suasion to bear on them. It must be done by Lectures or by the Press. Your Lecturer will return and report that the Drinkers will not come to hear him, and when he calls on them individually, they will not be persuaded. As to the Press, some cannot read your papers, some will is human nature.

ty even, had moral suasion alone ban-

Besides, the principle on which this irresistable effect of moral suasion was suasion? Why not pull down our jails,

antipodes of each other.

tween moral suasion and Legislative ac- legislative action. tion was just-and expressed a material difference which really existed. Persuasion and Legislation, as he viewed them,

ferent principles of human action. G. Beckley, Rev. Mr. Rouse, Rev. Mr. this resolution, only two were directly The law permitting licenses to be grant- art crumbles to dust, but the eloquent thought

was that Washingtonianism had done perance men. He hoped that the entire well, and all we needed was to keep on Temperance force would be concentrated in the same track, only with more dili- on this movement, and make our Legis-

Late in the evening, the meeting adthe understanding that the "moral sua- der of public opinion should follow them. sion" part of it should be omitted and The contemplated legislative action would some definite legislative action be propos- be highly beneficial, by causing a con-

sumed with spirit on a direct motion to the toll gates of hell. petition the Legislature to commit the granting of licenses to the decision of the voters of the towns, instead of the Town

Dr. Titus, of Medina, thought further legislation unnecessary, because the voters and state"-and because the effect of legislation in favor of Temperance hitherto has been disastrous. He referred to a city ordinance in Vickburgh, Mississippi, forbidding the retailing of liquors. The consequence was that people bought by got drunk the oftener.

Dr. PALMER, of Tecumseh, replied to will then go ahead with vigor. these objections, with much ability. The idea that Legislatures must not legislate on moral questions, was absurd. Any genleman who would look over the Statute Book would find that a large share of our legislation referred exclusively to moral subjects. If the objection was worth any thing, it would preclude all enactments He believed a fundamental error had prevailed against robbery, murder, theft, adultery, on this point, and it was important that it and every other offence against morality. As to the control of the people over the munity would be perfectly temperate where Board, they have it not. The candidates are elected exclusively on party grounds, without reference to licenses. Epecially was this action desirable at the present time when Washingtonianism had sufferrily to abandon them, or by calling in the aid ed a revulsion, and something was necesof legislation. These were the only altern sary to keep the subject before the peo-

> D. C. Jackson, of Adrian, deprecated had already abandoned Washingtonianism, and were now almost driven into political action. This was all wrong .-Washingtonianism must do the work .-To call upon the Legislature to prohibit friends of the cause be active and enerting for classes, and moral suusion only was all that was needed.

Mr. GEORGE MILLERD, of Dexter, supported the proposed action of the society. follow it with greater diligence, now that the He wished the question to come up at the number of their competitors had been reduced. town meetings, disconnected from all oth-The same result would take place with the er issues, and there Temperance men 1843, it appears that the cost of the Rumsellers. After you had stocked them could unite, and make their influence felt. mails in the Free States was \$1,329,067. with Temperance papers, and lectured them A vote taken on that occasion according Revenue \$1,952,574. Cost in the Slave to law, would unite all Temperance men. It had been said that we could interrogate the candidates for the Town Board, and by voting for those only who would grant no licenses, the desired object might be attained. Such a scheme as this was found to be of very little practical value. Try the Drinkers. Bring your mor- The pledges of candidates made before election could not be depended upon.

A. C. Comstock, of Adrian, was opposed to all legislation on the subject.-The people were not prepared for any legislation, and until they are, it will be pernicious. Besides, the more we rely ipon the arm of the law, the less shall we not, some will read, and be convinced, and rely upon other means. He was for upthen do exactly as they have done! Such holding all laws till they were repealed. As a proof that the proposed suppression Experience confirmed this view of the of intemperance by law would be disassubject. In what nation, state, or countrous, he referred to two towns in that county in which all licenses had been reished Intemperance? He had never heard fused by the Town Boards. The consequence was that drunkenness had increased in those towns four fold.

Rev. G. BECKLEY, Editor of the Sigclaimed, was fundamentally erroneous. nal of Liberty, wished the gentleman who Why not reclaim all thieves, murderers, spoke last would inform the Society, how adulterers, and other criminals by moral many licenses must be granted in order secure a perfectly temperate community. and abolish courts of justice? Mr. F. con- By his own showing it appeared that cluded by again stating his conviction, that drunkenness had increased fourfold by while the sale of intoxicating drinks is suppressing all licenses; in those towns licensed by law, it will be impossible to where some licenses were granted, there expel drunkenness from the land by any was less drunkenness than there would amount of moral suasion that can be us- be if none were granted: consequently, by the gentleman's rule, intemperance Rev. Mr. Jones, of Grass Lake, was might be entirely prevented by granting in favor of such an alteration in the law licenses enough. According to him, the as had been suggested, but he protested more legalized drunkeries, the less intemagainst the distinction which had been perance. He was not yet a convert to drawn between moral suasion and other this logic. He believed that moral suasion modes of action, as though they were the alone, as the laws now are, could not expel drunkenness from the community .-Judge DEXTER, the President, thought The Washingtonian movement had been the distinction made by the resolution be- found insufficient, and hence he was for make the voyage in June.

Rev. J. A. BAUGHMAN, of Adrian, related the story of Diogenes the Cynic and Alexander the Great. Diogenes lived in were two distinct things, appealing to dif- a tub. While sunning himself one day in this tub, he was visited by Alexander The subject was further argued by Rev. and a large retinue. The monarch desired to know what the philosopher wish- ty whatever in the said college, nor shall any Baukman, and many others, the interest ed. 'I wish you to get out of my sunshine,' of the debate continually rising, so that replied Diogenes. Just so it was with near its termination, a dozen were ready the Legislature. All he wished was that to spring up for the floor at once. Out they would get out of our sunshine so that of some fifteen or twenty, who spoke on moral suasion could have its perfect work.

lators hear. Even if some of them will get drunk and wallow in the mud after journed, and the resolution was re-com- their election, and before they get to the mitted to the Business committee, with Seat of Government, he wished the thuncentration of effort among the friends of The next morning the debate was re- Temperance in each town to close up all sortment of Fancy and Staple

Rev. Mr. WATSON, of Marshall, was a strong advocate of moral sussion, and therefore he wished the law to get out of our way. The licenses hinder those who have them from yielding to moral suasion. Here is a rumseller who follows his destructive business year after year, but does it all respectahad the subject under their control al- bly. The Legislature, in all its grandeur and ready, because it was a moral, not a po- dignity, calls upon him once a year, and litical question, because it would give looks in upon his well arranged array of botgrounds for the imputation of "church tles, decanters and glasses, and smiles approvingly, saying, "All right, go ahead?" This express approbation of the Legislature tended to deaden his feelings against all the moral means you can bring to bear upon him .-And yet every rumseller is an advocate of moral suasion. He does not believe in coercing people! Mr. W. did not wish for coercion, the jug full instead of by the drink, and but only for such legislation as would remove all legal obstacles from its free course, and it

> The resolution to memorialize the Legislaure was adopted almost unanimously. It has since met with general approbation, and many petitions have been forwarded to that effect, but have received little or no attention from the Legislature. Nor will any future legislature act, until compelled to do it by an irresistable public opinion. When the Parss can be made to speak unanimously in favor of submitting the question of licenses to the towns, it will be done. After that, I think the sale of intoxicating drinks will gradually diminish from year to year, until their common use as a beverage will cease.

We have among us many good lecturers on this subject, chiefly clergymen, who occasion ally speak on this topic. It furnishes an excellent theme for declamation and eloquent invective, but their meetings amount to little or nothing practically. The speakers dare not enter the lists with earnestness against the foundation of all the drunkenness among usthe proposed action of the society. We the license system-because that would make enemies, and be "interfering with politics."-And the rumseller does not care how eloquent lecturers are against his business, as long as his sales of liquor do not diminish! I have no fellowship with these reformers. I never attend their lectures, because I consider them uate the evil should be tried the oughly. Take drunkenness, was unnecessary. Let the mere thetorical exhibitions. In some respects Lower Town. the speakers do injury. They amuse people lers in this State be furnished with the best getic and the Legislature would feel their with their fine discourses, and take off their influence. He was opposed to legisla- attention from the main question at issue-the general, abiding, destroying, abominable curse fastened upon us by law-the License Sys-

> THE POST OFFICE AND SLAVERY .-According to the Report of the P. M. General for the year ending June 30, States \$1,618,874.—Revenue, \$1,005,

Thus it appears that the free States paid \$623,507 over the cost of their own Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which post offices and mails, while the slave States paid \$613,848, less than they re ceived. The North, therefore, paid \$623, 507 in 1842-3 to carry the Southern mails; and while they paid nearly double the amount raised in the South, they receive

The North paid more than one third more than its own necessities required; nence it is obvious that, in view of the ncreased amount of mailable matter conequent on a large reduction of postage, the free States might bear a reduction of at least one half the existing rates. Such s the effect of Slavery on the North through the Post Office Department, and it is for the people to say whether they will bear such a burden forever .- Essex Transcript.

The March of Intellect .- Alexauder Dumas, a colored man, and member of the French Institute, has engaged with a book seller of Paris, to furnish him 20 volumes of travels at \$200,000. He will commence his travels in Sept. next, and visit China, India, he two Americas and Africa. Wonder how much some of our American literary men, who talk so, much about the incapacity of the colored man, could get a volume for their

Father Mathew is Coming!-Our readers will be gratified to learn, from the N. Y. Evening Post, that a correspondence has taken place between Father Mathew and Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of that city, owners of a London as well as a Liverpool line of packet ships, in relation to his contemplated visit to that city. They offered him a free passage in any one of their ships to America, which he has accepted, and has signified his intention to

The Girard Case .- The clause of Girard's will on which the counsel for the heirs ground their arguments as to its immoral, irreligious, infidel tendency is as follows:-

"I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or dusuch person ever be admitted for any purpose as a visiter, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college.'

A printed thought never dies. Nothing is so indistructible. The proudest work of against it, and their ground of objection ed was in the way of the efforts of Tem- lives, and will live down to the end of time.

# LOWER TOWN OOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY

ESSRS. DAVIDSON & BECKER, have just received from New York a large and splendid as-

### DRY GOODS.

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

which they will sell lower than has ever before been Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. offered in this place.

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

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

# VICTORY AT LAST!

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE.—A sa'e, 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 internal 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 medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation.

The above 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.

January 17, 1844.

L. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

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

## DRY GOODS,

will be sold cheap and for ready pay only. C. J. GARLAND.

Ann Arbor, Upper Town, Nov. 20, 1843. N. B. As usual, any Goods purchased of him not giving satisfaction in price and quality, the purchaser has the privilege to return them and re-

ceive back his money. C. J. GARLAND.

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

THE undersigned would respectfully info generally, that the above named House, former y known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washing ton street, near the Central Railroad Depot, have ng undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the principal uch as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

ble enterprise.

N. B. Carriages always in readiness to convey passengers to and from Boats and Cars.

WM. CHAMP. Detroit, May 9, 1843.

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH! THE Subscribers would inform the Public

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

Half the cloth the wool will make, or 371 cents per yard. We will also exchange Cloth for Wool on recsonable terms. Wood sent by Rail Road to Scio will be properly attended to.
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 theestate 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 im-

nediate payment to them, and all persons having claims against said estate to present then properly attested for adjustment.

SYRENA SMITH, Administratrix.

WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator. Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844.

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

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

THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and fitted up in a style equal to any public ouse in Detroit, for comfort and convenie 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

STAGE ROUTES diverging to the different parts of the State.

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

The Proprietors assure the public, that no mins will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best the Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requi-CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS

always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the Boats and Cars free of charge. TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per PATRICK & ANDREWS.

Nov. 6, 1843.

TO THE PUBLIC GENERALLY
AND TO SCHOOL INSPEC-TORS IN PARTICULAR.

maps of severol counties, and the map I of the State, by the State Geologist, will 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 Lenawee; and then next in order, Jackson, Calhoun and Ingham Counties, for the purpose of selling the maps and those excellent school libraries, and various other good school books, and library books. School inspectors will please have their money ready. P. S .- Editors throughout the State who will

ive 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 money allowed by law, and continue to do so until their libraries contain as many volumes as there are children in their respective towns. Go thou and do likewis

JONATHAN LAMB. Ann Arbor, Feb. 16, 1844.

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

ABBOT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLE ALE RETAIL DALERS IN

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

Laines, Parisians, Chusans, Shawls, Rob

Roys, Cardinals, Damask
Shawis, Black, Blue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot
Over Coatings, Blankets, Flaunels, and Superio

BEAVER CLOTHS, Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar,

All of which Goods will be sold at the LOW-EST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York Cirv, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before Buying.

POT ASH, WOOL AND FLOUR, For which we will pay the highest prices eithe in CASH or GOODS, at the CHEAPEST CASH PRICES,
No. 144, Jefferson Avenue,
Corner Bates Street,

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

TO CLOTHIERS, MANUFACTURERS AND MER-

CHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a arge and general stock of

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

do Logwood, Redwoods, Alum,

6 hhds Copperns,
4 do Blue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood. 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqun Fortis.
4 do Spirits Sea Salts,
4 do Nitric Acid,
2 cases Lac Dye,

300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark. Together with a complete assortment of all the nor articles in the trade, to wit:

Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dye Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lend, Steel Reeds. Card Cleaners.

MACHINE CARDS

Satinett Warps, Shears, &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 for the last eleven years, and they have no hesitation in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the adition of transportation only.

The subscribers have the sole Agency in this tate for the sale of

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," ind the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.

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

51tf

BOOK BINDERY. The Paper MILL (Lower Town) ann arbor.

BOOTH would respectfully inform the 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 notice.

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 hey have now on hand the LARGEST and

"READY MADE CLOTHING" o be found at any establishment in this State which they are determined to sell at prices lower than were before offered, and they confidently invite all persons in want of "Ready Made Stothing," visiting Dotroit, to call at their esablishment, "Corner of Jefferson and Woodward 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 25 per cent cheaper than they can obtain then n any other way.

Also, a very choice selection of Broad Cloths, Cassimere 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 York or elsewhere. Gar-ments always warranted to fit and please or no

Also, a very heavy Stock of DOMESTIC CLOTHS, PH.OT and BEA-VER CLOTHS, BELGIC CLOTHS, SAT-TINETS, WINTER TWEEDS, and every variety and description of goods suitable for gen-tlemen's wearing apparel, all of which shall be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for Produce at market prices.

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

Detroit, Sept. 28; 1843.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using the imitations got up by others, we would re spectfully 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 vicinit Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract 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. 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

N. B. It is important that wood be given good order, and any information will be given F. D.

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

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

MR. CHAS. S. WUODARD, ASSISTANT.

THE next term of this institution will commence on Monday, Feb. 12, and continue 11 weeks. While this school is equally open to all of both sexes, who wish to acquire a good education, particular attention will be given to those who are preparing to teach. The exclusive and uninterrupted attention of the principal will be given to impart a practical knowledge of

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, Surveying Instruments. Geometrical solids, &c., to the amount of \$300; also, a good Cabinet of Minerals worth \$50.

Turros in the common English branches, including Composition and Declamation from \$2,00 to \$3,50. In Philosophy. Chemistry, Astronomy, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c. from \$4,50 to \$5,00. Mezzotinto and Chinese or Theorem painting, \$3,00 each for 12 lessons, taught by Mrs. Griffen.

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

prices.

BOARD, Including room and washing, from \$1,00 to \$1,50 per week; for further particulars inquire of the principal. Rooms can be hired cheap for scholars to board themselves.

Rev. I. M. Wcaq, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. E. Crane, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. & E. M. Skinner, Esqrs, S. Murdock, baye kindly consented to form a visiting commithave kindly consented to form a visiting commit-tee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

CAME into the enclosure of the Sulscriber, living near Foster's Mills, in Scio, on or about the 1st of December last, ONE LIGHT RED STEER,

ome white stripes on him, and left horn a little opped, and is about four years old. Also, TWO STAGS.

TWO STAGS.

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.

Scio, January 29, 1844.

40-8w. THE TRUE PAIN

EXTRACTOR SALVE W HICH cures like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, gentine from Constock 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 hall. when called by any other name, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please.

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

No family that has any title to humanity, will fail to have Connel's Pain Extractor Ointment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce all agony from any burn in five minutes, provi-ded they have seen it used, or will believe those

who have used it. COMSTOCK & CO.. 21, Courtland Street.

Be sure, therefore, and ask for Connel's, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been tolen, and the spurious may appear with that

ectly from Constock & Co., or shun it,
WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,
36 Agent for Ann Arbor, CLOCKS! CLOCKS! THE subscriber having just received severa cases of BRASS and WOOD CLOCKS,

of various descriptions, is prepared to sell them Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of JEWELRY nsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins. Hearts and Crosses, Silver and

Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases: also, Spoons, Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Brushes, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks, and Eyes. Spectacles. Fine Combs, Dressing Combs,

Combs, Dressing Combs,
Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints,
Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and
Tweasers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c.
All of which will be sold as cheap as at any othestablishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large share of public patronage, still solicits a contin-nence 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

Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843. 28-1y. THE following indispensable family remedies I 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 medicin rvariably procured of the original inventor or IF No family should be a week without these

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

are wholly prevented, or governed if the assack has come on, if you use the only true Hays' LIN-IMENT, from Comstock & Co. All SORES, and every thing relieved by it that admits of an utward application. It acts like a chaim. Use

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

KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradieate all WORMS in children or adults with a ertainty quite astonishing.
TOOTH DROPS. KLINES—cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844.

MRS BUFFINGTON

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of Ann Arbor and its vicinity, that she has just received her latest Patterns for Hats, Caps, Clonks, and Dresses; and she respectfully invites them to call and examine for themselves. She likevise renders them her sincere thanks for their patronage for the past year, and begs a continue on. Her establishment will be found midway etween 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, t e tail, the tip of the horns black, the other red with a line back and belly, some white on his face, and a white tail. The owner is requested to come and prove property and pay damages, and take them away.

FELIX DUROSS. March 5, 1844.