## 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.

not paid till the expiration of six months. TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Post Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL-LARS, if paid in advance, and at one time.

TP Previous to Nov. 1, 1844, the Signal will be forwarded for SIX MONTHS for FIFTY CENTS.

invariably in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, one insertion, 50 cents " each subrequent insertion, 20 cents.

Legal Advertising by the tolio. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter

made known at the office. IF All Remittances and Communicati

should be addressed, Post paid, LY SIGNAL OF LIBERTY; Ann Arbor, Mich.

### MISCELLANY.

From the Social Monitor. THE NEGLECIED OPPORTUNITY.

BY MISS JULIA & FLETCHER.

PART FIRST.

In the front parlor of a pleasant dwelling in Philadelohia, were gathered a group of young persons who seemed determined to enjoy the present, whatever sorrows might be reposing in the future. Mrs. Talbot, the lady of the house, herself still young and lovely, was conversing gaily with her guests, while her sister a maiden of twenty, was reclining on a low ottoman, engaged in animated sport with her infant neice. It was pleasant to witness the fond pride of the young mother, as ever and anon, amid the conversation, she turned to look at the performances of her petted one, for the infant was certainly (as the infant always is) "a very remarkable child;" she could clap her tiny hands, and 'laugh for auntie;' she could bow 'how d' ye do' to the company, and had plenty of 'ah do's,' when the maiden disengaged her luxuriant curls from her

Their somewhat noisy sport was interrunted by a low knock at the basement door. Some one for cold victuals, I suppose,' said the young lady; 'I declare those beggars are a constant trouble; one cannot walk the step with 'Give me a penny to buy a loaf of bread.' I think it is wrong to give to such

'There is no one below,' said Mrs. Talbot. 'Perhaps, Adelle, you had better raise the trouble."

the refusal died away upon her lips, as she met the upturned look of the beggar child .any cold victuals to spare? uttered in that plaintive, childlike tone, had entirely swept away her scruples about giving 'to such people,' and with a kindly-uttered 'yes, dear, wait

In a short time she returned, and was received by her friends with many laughing ob- Adelle. servations upon her want of consistency .assure you, said she, earnestly, I never saw a prettier child in my life.'

Then beauty is an advantage, even to a beggar girl? said Mrs. Talbot.

"Certainly it is, sister,' replied Adelle, laughing, 'you do not think I would have very interesting; she had the prettiest blue thrown away.' eyes imaginable, just like little Ella's here, only more sad. 'Then, too, she was dressed so neatly: her soft curling hair and delicate combonnet, and even her old patched frock looked man nature. as neat as possible.'

should not want a street beggar." a low voice, half shrinking from the words as though they were new to her, and seemed so

might not have to go any where else.' You have so many romantic plans, Adelle, replied Mrs. Talbot, that I hardly know what to think; but you can make inquiries about this girl if you wish, and if she is really half

Alas for Adelle, as her sister had said, she El len and her mother. had so many remantic plans, that her friends seldom expected them to be carried, into action. She was one of those generous dream- pretty.'

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY ers, who, it half the good deeds they are continually proposing were performed, would be the most useful beings in the world. Yet it was not indolence which caused this; it seemed rather the result of a too active mind, as if one impulse banished another before it had wrought out its fulfilment.

Her thoughts were now filled with the good which she would do for the child, who she her residence, that she might have the opporunity of usefulness. Already she imagined her growing up into a graceful and beautiful woman, with a cultivated mind and a heart endowed with all good gifts, and she mentally exclaimed, 'This is my reward.'

The morrow came, and the little girl again appeared with her timid tones to plead for 'a ittle cold victuals.

'Are people kind to you when you ask them?' said Adelle, as she filled the 'neat little

'I never asked any one but you,' said the child artiessly, 'and you gave me so much we did not need any more.'

'And who does 'we' mean?' asked Ad-

'Mother and I,' answered the child; but nother is sick now, so she cannot eat much, nd she told me to come to the same place again, for you were so good to me, and she said some people might be cross."

"What is your mother's name, my dear?" inquired Adelle, who was growing more inter-

Her name is mother, but when people used o come and see us, they used to call her another name; I have forgotten now what it

'And do they not come to see you now?' 'O, no,' said the child, 'that was a long time ago, when we lived in the great house, and had plenty to eat without asking people for it. But why do. you not call me Ellen? Mother calls me Ellen, and you speak softly to me

The maiden turned away to hide the tears that were starting into her eyes, but recovering herself by a strong effort she contin-

'And where do you live now, Ellen?' 'Down in Jones's alley. Do you know where Jones's alley is? We live in a little bit of a room up stairs. I will show it to you if

you will come. Won't you come and see ny mother? 'Not now, Ellen, perhaps I will come this

Well, I will watch for you and show you he way. Do come, for you will speak softly streets without being accosted at almost every to her too, and perhaps she will get well.-But why do you cry? You cry just like my mother, but you are not sick, are you? And you have not got any little girl that's cold and hungry.'

> ngs, Adelle repeated the assurance that she would come and see her mother that afternoon, and the child departed.

The simple sadness of the appeal, Have you bathing her eyes to hide all traces of such

'Come, Adelle,' exclaimed one in a lively one, 'make haste and put on your things .a moment,' she closed the window and hastily We are going out to the 'Woodlands,' and you must come with us.'

'But I am engaged this afternoon, said

come along.

Adelle hesitated: it was a strong tempta-

'If you have no business of importance, sisgone down there rumaging the closets, and ter, I think you had better go, said Mrs. clearing the kitchen of cold victuals for a Talbot. I am a going to take Ella, and you homely child, I hope. But, really, she was know a day in the 'Woodlands' is not to be

Adelle did not like to say that she was going to see the little girl and her mother-she plexion were protected by a little white sun as well to-morrow,' yielded. Alas, poor hu-

The next morning she waited long, hoping Really, sister, you have grown as eloquent that Ellen would make her appearance, but had better adopt her and make her your pro- So true is it a duty once neglected, it is easy to neglect it again. The next day, would be the best action of my life; -only Other pursuits and pleasures had lessoned the their sunlight and shadow. Ella would be jealous,' she added, caressing impression which she had made upon Adelle's I am an old man; the friends of my youth

by her shawl. She asked me, too, with such disappointment she might have experien-

She walked slowly through the alley, sevgrateful that I filled her basket, that she eral times passing down one side and up the other, but she could see nothing to direct her. 40, if I had only gone that day,' said she to ward like the incense of flowers upon God's with the difficulty.

At length she summoned courage, and perwhat you think, we will see what can be done severingly inquired at the door of every house, but no one could tell her any thing of little

she, as she turned away; and she was so tended to the erring and passionate of Why, I saw you nodding assent to every

PART SECOND. beautiful flowers that were arranged in every lectual glery of a dark, soul like eye. window, examining the various mechanical

'Well,' exclaimed one of the party, a lively oung maiden, who had been first to enter, here are washing, boiling, and baking, all performed by invisible agency, I must suppose, for there is no mortal in sight. Pray, sir,' added she, turning to their gentlemanly conductor, 'Is this room kept so neat by the

'No, miss,' he replied smiling, 'it is the task of the girls to keep the house in order." 'The girls,' replied she in surprise, 'I thot' you had none but boys here.'

It is true you have seen no others,' said he, for the girls are much more sensitive than poys, and do not like to be seen by visitors .-You see they had all disappeared from this oom before we entered.'

'But cannot we see them?' inquired the la-

'We do not generally show visitors through he spartments reserved for them, but they will soon go to dinner, and you can look into the eating-room, if you wish.'

In a few moments the dinner bell rang, and footsteps were heard from the various rooms around, answering to the call. This is the girls' eating room,' said the conductor, leading the way to a spacious apartment in which long tables were spread with plain wholesome food, and the children neatly dressed in uniform were arranged on each side.

The smile passed from the maiden's lip, and the color faded from her cheek, as a sweet child of seven or eight years sprang from the table with a slight cry of surprise, and grasping her frock exclaimed, 'O, why did you not come?-why did you not come? I watched for you, and watched for you, and you did not

oor Ellen? said Adelle, kneeling and folding her arms around the child, who now lay sobbing on her bosom.

I watched for you so long,' sobbed she, 'till t was dark, and in the morning mother looked so pale it frightened me. Then some cross people came, and took her away, and naughty woman carried me to her house, and so, for mother used to tell me that it was The door-bell rang, and a party of young they brought me here, and I was so glad, for in every breeze that whispered among the friends entered. Adelle dried her tears, and she did not come too. They are good people here,' added she in a low whisper, 'for they emotion, ran hastily up stairs to receive her take care of me, and do not look so hard at

There is a sorrow that 'worketh repentance,' and the deep remorse which Adelle bore from the House of Refuge had power to change the framer of generous plans, into 'O, never talk of engagements; send a note the door of actual good. Yet long, very long O, but this was not a common beggar, I do of excuse. We cannot possibly do without afterwards, were her slumbers haunted by you; and it is a lovely day, the carriage is that anguish cry, 'O, why did you not come? waiting, so you may just get your bonnet and -why did you not come? I watched for you, and you did not come!"

Lancaster, Mass.

THE DEFORMED GIRL.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Memory-mysterious memory!-holy and blessed as a dream of Heaven to the pure in spirit-haunter and accuser of the guilty!wavered,-and with the thought, 'It will do unescapable presence! Lingering through every vicisitude, and calling us back to the past-back to the dim and sepulchral images of departed time-opening anew the deep fountain of early passion-the thrilling asin defence, as you were a few moment since she came not, and a violent shower furnished pirations of after years! While the present is in opposition. You are so fond of pets, you sufficient reason for waiting till another day. dark with anguish, and the future gladdened by the sun-bow of anticipation. I invoke the spell of power. Unroll before me the chart 'Well, if I did,' said Adelle, 'perhaps it and the next passed, and Ellen came not .\_ of vanished hours; let me gaze once more on

the lovely infant. But why not you, sister? volatile mind, and although every day she rul- are gone from me. Some have perished on You want a little girl to help mind Ella, and ly promised to go the next, yet every day the great deep; others on the battle field, afar this child seems just gentle enough for such a she suffered a less excuse to detain off in the land of strangers; -- and many-very many, have been gathered quietly to the old 'Yes,' said Mrs. Talbot musingly, 'but I A week had thus passed, when as she pass- church-yard of our native village. They ed through Fifth street, between Market and have left me alone-even as the last survivor 'Your own child may be a street beggar Arch, the word 'Jones's alley' met her eye. \_ of a fallen forest—the hoary representative of some time, said Adelle, with startling earn. The name at once awakened all her interests departed generations. The chains which estness. Besides, I do not believe this little for little Ellen, and she bent her steps down bound me to existence have been brokengirl is accustomed to begging; if she was, she the narrow sidewalk. But how was she to Ambition, Avarice, Pride; even all that awakes would not be so timid; and she did not have a find them? The words of the child, I will into power the intolerable thirst of mind .great basket, to be filled with all sorts of watch for you, and show you the way,' re- But there are some milder thoughts-some trash. She had a neat little basket which turned to her memory, and she almost wept brighter passages in the dream of my being she carried under her arm, entirely concealed to think how many hours of watching and yet living at the fountain of Memory-tho'ts pure, and angelic communion; linked by thousand associations to the paradise of

There was one-a creature of exalted intellect-a being whose thoughts went upherself, as her desire to find them increased natural altars—they were so unlike to earth. Yet she was not proud of her high gift -With the highest capacities of an unbounded spirit, there was something more than woman's meekness in her demeanor. It was the condescension of seraph intellect-the for-'So she was an impostor after all,' sighed giveness and tears of conscious purity, ex-

She was not a being to love with an earth-Nearly a year had elapsed, when a party of ly affection. Her person had no harmony gentlemen and ladies who were visiting the with her mind. It was not like the bright various public institutions of the city, entered realities of being, the wealth of beauty which the House of Refuge. They had passed from is sometimes concentrated in the matchless one part of the building to another, peeping form of woman. It was deformity-strange, into the neat little dormitories, admiring the peculiar deformity, relieved only by the intel-

Yet strange as it may seem, I loved her, fully believed had been directed of Heaven to operations of the work-rooms, and at last deeply, passionately, as the young heart can found themselves in the neat and well order- love when it pours itself out as an oblation to its idol. There were gentle ones around me -creatures of smiles and blushes, soft tones and melting glances, but their beauty made no lasting impressions on my heart. Mine was ntellectual love-yearning after something nvisible and holy-something above the ordinary standard of human desire, set apart and pearance in the House. He was very sanctified as it were by the mysteries of the

Mine was not to be revealed in the thronged circle of gaiety and fashion, it was avowed inderneath the bending heaven; when the perfect stars were alone gazing upon us. It was rejected; but not in scorn, in pride nor inger, by that high-thoughted girl. She would ask my friendship-my sympathy! but gentlemanly. He hinted at physical pe- as the members get right, the churches will she besought me-ave, with tears she besought me, to speak no more of Love. 1 obeyed her. I fled from her presence. I ungled once more in the busy tide of being. and ambition entered my soul. Wealth came oon me unexpectedly; and the voice of rsise became a familiar sound. I returned at last with the impress of manhood upon my brow, and sought again the being of my

She was dying-Consumption-pale, ghasty Consumption was taking hold on her existence. The deformed and unfitting tenement was yielding to the impulse of the

Clasping her wasted hand I bent over her n speechless agony. She raised her eyes to nine, and in those beautiful emblems of the soul, I read the hoarded affection of yearsthe long smothered emotion of a smothered heart. 'Henry,' she said, I bent lower to catch the faltering tones of her voice-'I have loved long and fervently. I feel that I am dying. I rejoice at it. Earth will cover this wasted and unseemly form, but the soul will return to that promised and better land, where no change or circumstances can mar the communication of Spirit. O, Henry, had it been ermitted! but I will not murmur. You were created with more than manhood's beauty, and I deformed-wretched as I am I have dared to

ove you. the sufferer. A smile of more than earthly told me to steal things. I did not like to do tenderness stole over her features, and fixed there like an omen of the spirits happiness .wicked; but it was so far that I could not find She was dead. And they buried her on the you, and she was cross and beat me. So I spot which she herself had selected—a delight- representing that he is racked with pains they went to get any, I used to take things willows. I have stood there a thousand times and run away. O, I cannot tell you all, but in quiet moonlight, and fancied that I heard

Devoted girl! thy beautiful spirit hath nevme; but they do not love me, as my mother er abandoned me in my weary pilgrimage .-Gently and soothingly thou comest to watch over my sleeping pillow-to cheer midst the trials of humanity-to mingle thy heavenly sympathies with my joys and sorrows, and to make thy mild reprovings known and felt in the darker moments of existence; in the tempest of passion, in the bitterness of crime. Even now, in the awful calm which precedes the last change in my being, in the cold shadow which now stretches from the grave to the presence of the living, I feel that thou

"Thyself a pure and sainted one,

Watching the frail and loved of earth." "Persuasion for the Drunkard-Law intelligence of the town are pledged to feet of lumber have been used in the their support. Portsmouth, Dover, Con- construction of this immense edifice .-

JOHNSON'S REBUKE OF SUICIDE. - BOSvell records the case of a man who had entirely lost his character, and it consequence committed suicide, a crime which Dr. Johnson reprobated with great sever-

"Why sir," argued Boswell, "the man had become infamous for life. What would you have him do?"

"Do! sir," replied the sage, "I would have him go to some country where he was not known, and not to the devil, where he was known."

Pooler, the young fellow who was second in the duel in which Cochran was killed, is arrested for robbing a fellow lodger at Barnum's of \$200, the money being found upon him. The gentleman is in a fair way of receiving the reward of his valor and high sense of honor.

I didn't like the minister's sermon last, Sunday.' 'Did'nt like it, brother Aproposition of the parson.'

Gov. Mc Durrie. -D. L. Child, of the COMMUNICATIONS National A. S. Standard thus describe this celebrated slaveholder:

At his house I saw Mr. McDuffie, then onsidered the flower of the Carolina delegation. He was said to be a protege of Mr. Calhoun, and his portrait occupied a place on the opposite wall. Mr. Mc-Duffie possessed much acuteness and vigor, but I was never able to see in him or his friend, any of those decided marks of transcendant intellectual endowments which would put them in the rank of first men. Randolph was said to view Mr. McDuffie with jeolousy upon his first apsoon a-tilting at him, and they closed in mortal combat. Randolph's eyes were small, and as black as a snake's and they flashed on this occasion, with peculiar malignity. It was thought that he had rather the worst of it. One thing on McDuffie's part was unjustifiable and unculiarities which cause obliquity of the understanding. I should call Mr. McDuffie a smart

rather than a great man. He was under an engagement to fight a Col. Cummings, of Georgia, and was keeping the affair uspended, under pretence of duty to his constituents. This seemed to me to be affectation, and a sort of ostentation of that which Southern young men deem their glory, though it is in reality their shame. But a great change is working, nay, is already wrought, in this respect. A few years ago a great barbecue was given to a gentleman in South Carolina for having refused to fight. This is coming upon New England. Mr. Cook for merly of Boston, now of New York, was publicly complimented, in one of the mos respectable assemblages in Faneuil Hall, for declining a duel with a Mr. Bur-

The Honorable John Phillips, one of the favorite sons of the Bay State, gave at the table as a toast, the name of Cook and this sentiment:-"He shows his he roism by maintaining the laws of his country, not by the murder of his country-

Last winter I saw Mr. McDuffie totter into the Senate chamber, the merest wreck and skeleton of one of the most active, compact, and vigorous men. All accounts that I could hear, concurred in lodged in the spine; that he has no expectation of living but a short time, and was 'waiting for death.' He is not above and he made a keen and vigorous attack upon the Oregon occupation bill, brought forward by the late Dr. Linn."

A Cool Place. - We have somewhere read an account of a celebrated Ice Palace built by the Empress Catharine of Russia, for a gorgeous winter fete, but the Yankees have erected for speculation an Ice House that "goes ahead" of Queen Catherine, and eclipses all cool places Fresh Pond, near Boston, Nathaniel S. Wyeth has put up a store house of the following dimensions. The main building is one hundred and ninety-nine feet for the Drunkard Maker."-This is be- long, one hundred and seventy-eight feet coming the motto of intelligent temper- wide, and forty feet high, covering more ence men throughout the state. Articles than three quarters of an acre of ground, have been inserted in the warrant for our and capable of containing nearly forty own meeting, in regard to the withhold thousand tons of ice. There are three ng of licenses and the prosecution of separate outer walls, with spaces between violations of the license law. These for air. One million five hundred thou neasure will be carried. The virtue and sand bricks, and eight hundred thousand cord—the strongholds of drunkenness— The sides and bottom are water tight, have surrendered to the cold water army. and the floor is below the level of the Hanover will be the last place from which pond; so that before the season for packthe demon will be cast out,-Hanover ing commences, the water is allowed to Churches wish us not to intermeddle with run in and freeze, thus forming a perfeetly smooth floor for after operations. There are five receiving doors, opening into as many vaults, into which the building is divided. When packed full it will look more like an enormous iceberg stranded and housed, than any artificial ter of excediency. Churches are organized pile. The main building is joined by a for religious purposes. To make a case tool house one hundred and seventy-eight analagous, you must be an Abolition religious feet long and sixteen feet wide, in which the apparatus for cutting, hauling and raising ice may be seen. The machinery for moving the blocks is also on a corresponding scale, as may be inferred from the fact that seven railroad cars can be laden with twenty-eight tons of ice in four lyters. This I suppose not to be true of any and a half minutes. Ice is now an important article of

commerce with our eastern neighbors, and large quantities are annually shipped to southern ports, and even to the East things in which we differ. To me they are Indies; and we may safely predict that within a twelvementh a portion of the congealed water of Fresh Pond will be icures.

For the Signal of Liberty. "A MORE EXCELLENT WAY." NUMBER VI.

In my preceding numbers, I have simed to xhibit, what I think a capital mistake of our Abolition friends. My limits do net permit ne to go into specifications, respecting Fornign Mission, and Bible Societies, my remarks on churches and ecclesiastical bodies apply equally to these. Unconsciously, I beieve, but really, with one hand they grasp po litical action, and with the other at church ac tion. This is what makes their meetings, and liscussions such a compound of incompatibles. Such churches as they would have, would really be politico religious churches, and a virtual union of church and State.' Their creed is still too long. Let Abolitionists confine themselves as such to their political party, and to the wide field open before them for discussion and action .-Let each denomination manage its own church affairs, without extraneous dictation. As fast be shaped right. These are but the thermometer, whose range tells you the state of the Anti Slavery atmosphere. All this fretting & omplaining only serves to lower it. Bring us a good Southern breeze, and without even a look from you, it will rise, and as the warmth increases, will ascend to the line its influence with some people, but it is fast of summer heat. LET THE THERMOMETER

Abolitionists. The current impression is, that there is too much acid in their productions .-I think it is so. The tone of rebuke and denunciation assumed at the outset, has been too much maintained. It is of no use to call us slaveholders and manstealers, robbers and pirates. What is our object? To convince and secure co-operation. The man who would exert the greatest influence in his family or society, is not the one who uses epithets o harsh that some doubt their truth .- mo their utility, while many are prejudiced by them. It is the 'soft tongue breaketh the bone.' I hope and pray that the time may soon come, when, instead of launching deponciations against a distant institution, we nay go on to the ground and there discuss against southern men, is neither a proof of poll, and six less than the Whigs. wisdom, or true courage. We form no high pinion of the blustering man, who takes care to keep at a safe distance from his enemy .slaveholders, only irritate them.

cause of liberty, throws himself beyond your deliver lectures, he does not hear them,you publish appeals he either does not know of, or disregards them. You call such men pro-slavery,' and they call it slander,-and they are right. It is so.

The truth is your attacks on churches, and ministers, and societies, have destroyed their confidence. They consider leading Abolitionsts either as reckless, unsafe men, or infidels in disguise. When you talk about Slavery, they are on the look out for denunciation .-Your influence with them is less than nothing. Their first care as they value their reputation and usefulness, is to keep clear of Abolition ism. I now use the word in its technical sense, as including with anti-slavery sentiments, the

faults upon which I have commented. My limits permit me but to glance at an objection that may be raised. It is this .them. Political parties feel the same. Why not meddle with the one as well as the other? I reply, a political party is no organized body. It is simply the aggregate of men who for the time being act together. Any one is at liberty to act alone-with a dozen or a million .-To act with others or alone is a matdenomination. If this is your object, which I suppose it is not,-then like honest men avow it. We will add you to the list already existing, and put you on the same footing as we do other sects. Then you like other sects will operate through your own channels instead of assuming the attitude of proseportion of the Abelitionists.

In principle I am with Abolitionists on the subject of Slavery, and all that pertains to its full discussion. I have pointed out the not only offensive, but I sincerely believe wrong and wicked. If in pointing them out I have been too severe, I regret it. My aim is to convince, not to irritate or offend. I bespirit of passages such as I have named pre- the northern States.

ents their taking Abolition periodic Vere it not for this, your facts, your argunents would be read. You would be adnitted into a field from which you now exclude yourselves. I wish the attitude of churches and Abolitionists towards each other to be changed. Your pioneering the way by colcting facts and arguments is valuable. If ble to effect but little towards a mutual good inderstanding, I wish it may at least be aid that I have done what I could.

For the Signal of Liberty.

HILLSDALE COUNTY.

MESSES. EDITORS:-

The progress of the Liberty party in this County, and its future prospects, will, numerous readers. Among the members of sional man, or indeed, of any one who does not obtain his living by his manual lapor. The whole influence of those who live by their wits' is against us. The M. D's. use their direct influence against us in their professional business. The demagogues of both the proslavery parties are denouncing, proscribing and-misrepresenting us as violators of the Constitution and hostile to its requirements -as 'nigger' men, and lovers of 'Amalgamation. This kind of blackguardism has had

passing away before the light of truth. The liberty vote in this county has stood

" 1841, the first year of organization, 76

The whole number of votes polled for Govrnor last fall was 1518, viz:

For Barry, For Pitcher, 549

Thus you see that a trifle less than one seventh of the votes were given in viudication of the rights of the Laboring Man. Liberty votes were given in all the towns except two or three, to which no tickets were sent. In Adams, Litchfield, Somerset and Wheatland. the proportion of votes to those of the other parties is respectable. In Litchfield, the he moral and political evils of slavery. To Liberty vote exceeds the Whig 15, and is less nany, with myself, this standing at a safe than the Democratic by 5: in Wheatdistance and issuing bulls of excommunication land it is into one as many as the Democrats

The Liberty men of Adams made their nomination March 19, in the open day, as usual. The "Amalgamation" men (for such I have been on the ground. I know the I must call a union of Whigs and Demowrongs of the slave. I know that southern crats for the avowed purpose of using up the men are selfish, and yet they have consciences. Darkies') met on the 23d, at which time the One great shield is, the violence of warm, ex- Liberty men were called violators of the Concited, zealous northern men. These, ignor- stitution, who had published to the world ant of the real difficulties in the minds of that, "whether as private citizens or public functionaries" they would treat the Constitu-Let us remember and apply the fable of Ro- tion "as null and void." After two harangues, reas and Sol. A wager was laid between one from a noted Democrat (who was sent to fifty-five and has the decreptitude of four- them, which in the shortest time should bring the Democratic Convention at Ann Arbor.) score and ten. His mind is still bright off the cloak of a traveller. Boreas whistled and the other a self-styled "Anti-Slavery in his stormiest mood. He caught the cloak, Whig" who goes for the Missouri Compromwith his breath, and strove to whirl it away, ise with a rage, they made a nomination The traveller held on but the firmer, and which they have elected by from 5 to 51 madrew it around him the closer. He failed .- jority. Doubtless it will be sounded from Sol then threw out his warm rays. The Hillsdale to Detroit that the "Darkies" are traveler first loosened, and then throwing off used up in Adams. Our vote does not hear his cloak laid himself down under the nearest that proportion to the Amalgamation party it did last Spring, because 11 of our voters had moved away, 4 were indisposed, and those many a man-many a minister, who loves the moving into town had had their ears filled with falsehood and misrepresentations. We influence for reasons that I have named. You are not discouraged. We went to the polls south of Greenland. On the borders of publish facts, he does not read them, you expecting to get defeated. We intend to vote for Liberty until the interests of the North are restored and respected, and our nation becomes in reality what it is by name, the "Asylum of the Oppressed," and the "land of

he Free." Yours in the cause of Liberty. D. C. FULLER.

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE. IN THOSE TOWNS WHERE THE ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN ORGANIZED.

By friends of the slave, is not meant bolitionists with a "but"-but such, and such only, as "show their faith by their works,"-such as honor their professions by using all the peaceable and lawful means within their rank to exterminate slavery from the country. Without organization, your efforts are necessarily fee ble: with it you are strong for the accomdishment of your object. The reason is, in the one case you act individually, and separately, and your efforts are as it were, scattered to the winds. In the other, your talents and influence are concentrated. Such concentration is power. accumulative and efficient in its nature, which when brought to bear on a given point, produces effect, as collected rays of the sun converged to a focus by a sunglass, ignites or otherwise affects the object brought in contact with the focal

It is this power which has revived the spirit of '76, and rekindled that flamethough for many years feebly flickering in the socket of freedom's lamp-which once turned with intensity upon the altar of the national heart, and melted down the chains forged by British tyrants for Anmixed with the sherbets of Calcutta and lieve myself fairly to represent the views of glo-Americans, and the manacles wickedturned down the throats of wondering ep- thousands in our country. The tone and ly thrust upon the enslaved Africans in It was this power, developed in deeds of fend the character of members that are

Then ORGANIZE-ORGANIZE. Let a few friends consult together and announce a meeting. If from any cause you fail in your first attempt, announce another. When people begin to think can obtain an approved lecturer to address you. The friends must address the meeting. Appoint a moderator, and after invoking the blessing of Heaven, talk the matter over in an orderly way .-The time has come when the people must do the work.

Appoint a President, one or two Vice Presidents, a secretary to record your proceedings, and a Treasurer to receive and disburse your funds. If in any town or place your number is small, let those be your executive committee to be elected annually. Write down the following words of Gen. Geo. Washington contained in his letter to Robert Morris of Penn-

"There is no man living who is more anxious than I am for the abolition of slavery; and there is but one proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, and that is by the legislative authority, and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.

Then say below, "The undersigned coincide with the above sentiment."

Put the whole on paper, let the friends are effectually organized. Let your or- charge the wrong to the reformers. ganization live. Its proper aliment is ACTION, that aliment will keep it in health.

This or some other efficient mode of orcast. It will cost time and money .- Doves in the Temple. Don't let the miser's idol-"the almighty it will chill your humanity-it will kill will venture to defend the slaveholder? the inner man. Brethren, do your duty The church is important-membershi -trust in God, and victory will be yours.

Pontiac, March 25, 1844.

meetings, invite your neighbors in to dis- for you may not be so favored as that part cuss kindly and courteously with you, of the wall where you stand shall remain and you will be astonished at the admirable results. You may not be as eloquent vince. You are both on an equality .-Do not be afraid of them, but tell them

LAY SERMON.

NUMBER II.

When King Ahab met Elijah the prophet, he pounced upon him with the accusation of being the troubler of Israel-"Oh thou that troublest Israel."

when Ahab's and Israel's sins had brought trouble upon them, and the Prophet of the Lord sought its removal by the removal of its cause, Ahab and his people, unwilling to put away their sins, complained of his course as unkind and obtrusive. So they banished him from the land, and the ghost of Ahab, though famous in the third chiliad of time, has intruded himself into every reformation since, and now, though 3,000 years old, seems in full prime, and well improved by experience. Such is the character of the opposition that the anti-slavery cause meets now, and such I deem to be the true character of the Philippic from your correspondent, S. Y.

And here, where a Volume is needed I must skip all, and consider whether the American Churches are the Bulwarks of Slavery. (A majority always determining it, the minority being the exception.) As when Israel was called an Idolatrous people, more than 7000 were the exceptions. A Bulwark is for defense, and in this sense, the Church is a Bulwark to de-

daring, that achieved our country's inde- in fellowship. The American Churches pendence. It is this power, and this alone have in their embrace Slaveholders, and which, under God, will achieve our in- in their ecclesiastical bodies they have dependence of the slave domination that slaveholding officers: their Ministers are desecrates our temple of liberty, and slaveholders, and northern Churches felthreatens the speedy destruction of our lowship Ecclesiastical bodies that are composed principally of Slaveholders .-So here are the North & South in Church fellowship with slaveholders, and by the rules of the Church are bound to defend them. Again, they do evertly defend them, as facts told and retold prove. On you are in earnest, they will begin to this point there is too much information to flock together. Do not wait until you need any statements of excision and proscription.

> Again, American Churches do more they wage, as a body, open war upon anti-slavery men. We hear too much can nonading from these forts and see to well where the aim is, to doubt the character of

> But, sir, the most opposition that we neet is from pretended friends. Antislavery men attack slavery; the slaveolder writhes, complains of interference ppeals to the moderate for sympathy, and e gets his fill and more too, unasked .l'housands condole his case, and deride his accusers till the slaveholder is himself ashamed of them.

> Friend S. E. Y., who is chargable for the evils and ultraisms of many of the Ab olitionists? Read Christ's comment in

He says that offences must come, (and by offences you know is meant stumbling blocks-things that cause men to err) and who does he denounce most-the mar that falls, or the man that places these stumbling blocks? Read and the see. "Wo to him by whom the offence cometh!"of the slave sign it, and you have an or- Do you not think that when Abolitionists ganized society. Then call a meeting were mobbed, stoned and MURDERED, and in good time and make out a nomination that by the sanction and help of professfor your town, of men who under no cir- ing Christians, that a pretty large stumcumstances, sell their principles or com- bling block was laid down? Oh, sir, when promise with a pro-slavery party, or in professing Christians meet, and oppose any manner support such a party. Print irritate and vilify reformers, and drive or write your tickets and have them ready them to excesses, it don't sound well for before the day of town election, and you such Christians to come up, Ahab like, and

But, sir, you fellowship slaveholders; you are connected with an ecclesiastical You will then wield a power, not inappro- body that is composed in part of slaveholpriately termed "the town power," which ders who are held as good brethren .will eventually carry an anti-slavery nom- Now, sir, your Master found men in the ince into the Presidency of the United Jewish Temple who there bought and States. Without the town power, it can sold Doves, and changed money. He said that they had made the Temple a den of thieves. Your church has in its fellowganization, is essential to the success of ship men who buy and sell their fellow your enterprise. Take the Signal. Get men, and you call them good Christians, others to take it. Send it to those who and whatever circumstances you may supwill not. Send for tracts for gratuitous pose to valliate for slave dealing, quite as distribution. In short, sow the seed broad plausible may be supposed for selling

If slaveholders can be in fellowship in dollar"-get between you and God's suf- Christian churches, what men cannot be? fering, down-trodden poor. If you do, When inquisition is made for sin, who number of votes polled, 192. No nomi-

able to the King of Kings, and while if Whole number of votes,84. Liberty vote you keep the Laws, membership is of 40 to 44. The Whigs and Democrats much avail, when you keep not the Law, combined but the Democrats subsequent-The above excellent article by a most your membership amounts to virtual expul ly disunited. efficient and faithful fellow laborer, al- sion. The church is not above attack, though not received till after election, is and though you laugh at these blasts of and some candidates received as high as yet seasonable, and will be till slavery truth, and, like the men of Jericho say 137 votes. This town gives more Lib shall be abolished. We intreat our friends that the more you batter thus, the more erty votes than any other in the State .to try it. Throw away your old fashion- they don't come down, I fancy that, like We learn that the friends there estimate ed, foolish notions about the necessity of Jeriche, you will soon see the wall prost their real strength at 150, some 25 or having eloquent speakers, and all that. trate. A slaveholding Church can't stand Organize as here stated-hold regular long. Capitulate, then while you can,

Antislavery men wish to light up the as a "Philadelphia lawyer," neither are church, and not destroy it. For this we your neighbors whom you would con- ask admittance. All is darkness, and if the light of the church be darkness, how great, how gloomy is the darkness! Let us have your views as well as you can, and, if these chandeliers of the Lord to light up they wish, hear their's also. What town our land, and all lands, till slavery shall is there that will not do something?— be no more—till every yoke shall be bro-

L. C.

Babies .- It strikes us that more fibs are told about babies than about any thing else in the world. We all say they are sweetyet every body knows they are sour; we all say they are lovely, yet nine babies in ten have no more beauty than a pug dog; we The peculiarity of this incident is, that praise their expressive eyes, yet all bables squint; we call them little doves, yet one of them makes more noise than a colony of creech owls; we vow they are no troubles, yet they must be tended night and day; we insis that hey repay us for all our anxiety, though they take every opportunity of scratching out faces or poking their fingers in our eyes; in short, we make it our business to tell the most palpable falsehoods about them every hour of the day. Yet, strange to say wed lock seems a void without them; and those who have them, even while telling those self evident untruths, look just as if they expected people to believe them!-N. Y. Trib-

> "Corded" Skirts .- A Kentuckian, says the Crescent City, went into the store of a fashonable milliner in New Orleans. 'Have you any skirts?' asked he.

Plenty of all kinds!' answered Madame. 'What do you ask a cord?' said the chap. 'A cord!' replied Madame W.

'Yes, I want about a cord. Up in our dig gins the peticoats and things has gin out. see you advertise corded skirts,' and I tho't, while my hand was in, I'd take what you had in Washtenaw County.

The Milliner fainted!

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY, For Vice President, THOMAS MORRIS,

ELECTORAL TICKET. ARTHUR L. PORTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY,

CHESTER GURNEY.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. The Liberty Party of the Third Congresional District will meet in convention at Pon tiac, on Wednesday, the 1st day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress for said Dis-

Delegates from every portion of the district are requested to attend.

JOHN PRATT, WILLIAM CANFIELD JOSEPH MORRISON, J. C. GALLUP,

MACOMB COUNTY CONVENTION Notice is hereby given, that there wil be a Convention of the friends of the slave, in the County of Macomb, at the village of Utica, on Wednesday April the 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to devise such lans, as may be deemed expedient for he more efficient prosecution of the principles of the Liberty Party, throughout the County.

JEREMIAH SABIN, Richmond. CHAS. KELLOGG, Richmond. J. R. TYSON, Utica. JAMES KNIGHT, Shelby. JOHN CANNON, Washington.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION. The meeting last Monday evening wa numerously attended. The resolution under discussion was as follows.

Richmond, April 2d, 1844.

"Resolved, That the principles of the liberty party justly entitle it to the support of every citizen of Michigan, in preerence to either the Whig or Democratic

The affirmative was taken by Messrs. Foster, Denison, and Seldon, no one appearing on the negative. The consideration will be resumed this (Monday) evening. Democrats and Whigs are respectfully invited to be present, and participate in the discussion. The west I would

ELECTION RETURNS. Livonia, Wayne Co. The Liberty

vote averaged 67, except for Justice, who was elected by a majority of 8. Whole nation was made by the Whigs.

imperative-but the church is yet answer- erty ticket was elected, except Justice.-

Jackson. The Liberty vote was 127. more having being absent at the late elec-

Columbia, Jackson Co. A friend writes us that the Liberty party were greatly sneered at in this town by their opponents fort heir insignificance. But when the bal lot box was opened, it was found to contain 42 whole Liberty tickets, 25 Democratic, and 12 Whig! The Liberty vote 24. Liberty Justice 58, Democratic 64. Our friend says the Whigs have ceased firing at the Democrats, and are now thundering their artillery at the Liberty party. Just as they please.

Putnam, Livingston Co. The Liberty vote was from 10 to 13. One Highway Commissioner elected.

Emmet, Calhoun Co. The Liberty ticket averaged about 30, for Supervisor, 36, Whig 45, Democratic 76. This was the first time Emmet ever elected Democratic town officers.

Burlington, Calhoun Co. A writer in the Statesman says.

"The Whigs and Abolitionists joined eams, and have elected the Locos of this town to hoe potatoes this year, except the own clerk and one or two other minor officers, and that by a majority of from one to thirteen.

The Locos are in deep mourning and the Whigs and Abolitionists are rejoic-

ing.
Now let the Clay Boys take courage in this benighted county, for this is, or has been, as dark a corner as could be

Thus every victory achieved by the help of Liberty men is heralded as a Clay triumph. Will our friends never learn to keep clear of both their enemies?

Salem, Washtenaw Co. Whig vote 43, Democratic 104, Liberty 83-last spring, about 64. A little more exertion will make this a Liberty town-the first

Farmington, Oakland Co. We hear that the Liberty men divided their vote,

but the measure in our opinion, was un-

Lyons, Oakland Co. The Liberty men have a large vote in this town, but they divided as in Farmington.

THE STATE JOURNAL ON SLAVERY. The following is the sum of the exposition of the Journal in answer to our remarks some weeks since. We insert it at length, that our readers may have both sides:

Did we not speak of our social system as covered with "wounds and bruises and putri-fying sores from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot," & did we not admit the insti-tution of slavery to be possibly the very worst of the complicated evils which afflict it? Have we not repeatedly characterized the instituti as "purely diabolical in its origin?" But the character of a polity or institution is one thing; the duty of individuals who are born into it is another thing. We venture to sa the readers of the Signal can see this distintion if its editors cannot.

We have said it must often become a chrisslave who is ill treated by a cruel master, goe to a benevolent neighbor and begs him to buy him; or in the case of an intestate in Virginia where the slaves of a plantation are to be off at auction, and buyers from Louisiana and Mississippi are prepared to purchase, and th nother of a family of these slaves, terrified a the prospect of the separation of her children begs a humane neighber to buy them. Wil heir beloved abstructions for a moment, an give us their judgment on this specific case which is one of very frequent occurrence i the Southern States, or at least give their readers an opportunity to judge it?

They represent us as saying that "in certain circumstances the relation of master and slave is a far more christian relation than that of What we said was mployer and hireling."

"The Divine mercy never forsakes the fall en, and sublime and beautiful virtues are mad flourish in the most unpromising situations. The practical influence of christian, principle often makes the relation of master and slave far more christian relation than that of em dover and hireling, where the aim of one party is to get the greatest amount of worle for he least wages, and the aim of the other to get the greatest amount of wages for the leas

The last clauses of the sentence which we nave italicised; and on which the whole force of the comparison depends, they carefully omit. Cannot the Editors of the Signal understand that such misrepresentation is wrong and wicked; or is conscience a laughing stock

Did we not deny your "allegation that Mr. Clay's slaves are governed by the cart whip?"
We do deny it, and ask you to prove it. We are informed that his slaves are all people of good character, who need no such discipline. But it is our deliberate opinion that any man whether black or white, whether master of slave who is able to work for a living and will not work at some useful thing, deserves would be a salutary regulation of police and heathful discipline to the loaferage of the

We are so crowded for room, our notes on his must be brief. The distinction between the evil character of "the institution" of Slavery, and the duty or propriety of holding laves in accordance with it, we leave to our readers. Our neighbor says they can see it. Perhaps they can.

As to the case of the separation of a slave family, we will give our opinion on it. Our position is that the holding of one man as property by another is always wrong. Our neighcontends it is sometimes a duty to buy men as property and hold them as such. We remark on his supposed case,

1. That there is an ambiguity in his statement. Many Abolitionists, perhaps most of them think it right to purchase a slave of the master for the purpose of his immediate liberation. But here we suppose it is intended the purchaser shall hold him as property. "A slave," says Webster, "is a person who

is wholly subject to the will of another." We deny that any person, by paying a sum of money to a third person, can rightfully acquire such an absolute subjection over another as to make him mere property.

2. But in this case the slave himself asks to be bought and held as a slave. Well, what of that? Suppose he should be so wretchedly situated with his former master as to ask you to kill him to relieve him from misery, would it be right for you to do it? You have no more right to deprive him of liberty for a day, averaged about 50, Democratic 70, Whig than you have to take his life. Is Life of more value than Liberty? We may not do while in this mortal coil, the question can be evil that good may come.

3. But suppose every good man should ouy slaves, what would be the consequence?-Let us suppose neighbor Corselius should car ry out his own principles. He is well known as a philanthropist, although his defence of Mr. Clay has led him to apologise for Mr. Clay's enormities. Suppose neighbor Cor. selius to take the tour of the Union, and all nature cries out against it." purchase all the slaves who should ask him to purchase them. He might, perhaps, gather a thousand. What would be do with them Some are kind and tractable. Others are very vicious and unruly. He must, as a matter of course, assume despotic power over hem. They must be governed in some way and, in default of other methods being effectual, the lash, the paddle, the stocks, and all other necessary instruments of governmen must be applied, as much as he thought would be for the good of the slaves. "He who will not work at something useful, deserves the cartwhip!" That they would be kindly treated by him we believe, though the astonishing change from mildness to cruelty consequen on the possession of absolute power is a lesson of history Mr. Corselius well understands. found, and Clay must carry it next No- But would his children or heirs hold these slaves purely for their good? What says all last year. experience? Is not despotic power abused more and more?

Thus our neighbor, by his Christian phi anthrophy in buying and holding slaves, would identify himself with the abominable "institution" that he denounces, give it the influence of his virtues and excellent character, the Liberty vote has gained since last year, and transmit a large number of human be- 2,265. Hill's N. H. Patriot says sixteen Libings to be wholly subject to the will of his posterity, to the destruction of the happiness Whigs threw away 14,000 votes on a man of master and slaves.

But our neighbor is a Fourierist, and he othe Locofocos' to power.

for the purpose of securing an anti-license may say that he does not believe in mvolun- GEN. WASHINGTON AND HEN-Town Board. The intention was good, tary servitude, but condemns it as one of the bruises" of the social system, and after fulfilling his Christian duty of buying slaves, he would treat them on different principles. We mswer, that if his different treatment amounted to emancipation, he is on the same ground we are, and there is no controversy between us. If it did not amount to emancipation, he vould still be a despotic, irresponsible slaveolder, with all the consequences resulting from the relation that we have mentioned.

The Christian Scriptures, avoiding all abstructions, have laid down the duty of every master in two precepts, which are in substance

1. Use no threatening or coercion to your

2. Give unto them that which is just and

When every slaveholder will conform to these requirements, we will not be very cen-

orious about other things. And now as to Mr. Clay's slavest The Editor of the Journal is not sorry that Mr. tian duty of a good man in a slave state to Clay holds slaves. We think very many of purchase a slave:—as where a well disposed his readers feel differently about it. They his readers feel differently about it. They would rejoice to hear that Mr. Clay, like his namesake, had emancipated them all-that they were receiving daily wages-that the children were being educated, and all of them were improving as free and intelligent citizens. The backneved politicians might not be pleased with such a result. Mr. Corselius might not. But we believe the great majority of his readers would. They will vote for Mr. Clay, we all know, whether slaveholder or not: but they had rather vote for an emancipationist

> Mr. Clay's plantation presents none of the cheering results of emancipation, or mental or moral improvement. The old readers of the Signal will doubtless recollect the graphic description of Ashland, in 1841, given by J. C. FULLER, an English Quaker, of much respectability. We will make a brief extract to refiesh the memory of our neighbor of the Journal. After relating his conversation with several slaves who said they were purchased in Washington by Mr. Clay, he says in reference to an old woman who had been the mother of some sixteen slaves:

than for a breeder and holder of slaves.

"The but in which this source of wealth lives is neither as good, nor as well floored as my stable. I then turned away into the orchard, where several slaves were engaged in picking fruit, and usked one of the men if they were taught to read on the plan-tation. "No." Having seen all I wanted, I made for the mansion, and found the man was whip under his arm, I told him I need not ask who he was, seeing he carried his badge of authority with him. He asked if I wanted to see the imported cattle. I said yes, when was all out from home: that Mt. Clav's sons he cartwhip; and we incline to think it have the most, and as there was no full blood ed, supposed it was not worth seeing. I said it could not be. They then made out that there was two full blooded calves, but I was satisfied with what I had seen, and only wanted to feel in my own hand the weight of a short-handled but ponderous whip, which s possesso said was his riding whip, but that it had been broken-and ( that it answered two purposes, that of a riding whip, and "OC-CASIONALLY TO WHIP THEM OFF," alluding to the Slaves."

Here is the testimony of Mr. Clay's own -or, if you object to the phrase, by "a shortindled but ponderous whip." of the whip was distinctly understood from Slavery. this conversation by Mr. Fuller, is evident rom his reflections which he subjoins as fol-

"What, my friend, is to be learned from of our mutual friend Joseph John Gurney 'dear friend,' Henry Clay !! Why, that he buys human kind, male and female, on the pot, which of all others under heaven, ought be freedom's own ground, and which ought not to be tainted with the tread of a slave's foot, or cursed by his presence." "We also learn that Henry Clay keeps imnortal minds, made in God's owr image, and destined like ourselves, and like himself, to endless happiness or misery-that he keeps such in mental bondage-in Egyptian darkcan buy, sell, or barter humanity? And what Is it not God's creation, and designed to be Christs' by redemption? If it be so, what is its value? Estimate the suffering in the Garden of Gethsemane, and the death and suffering on Calvary's cross; if the atonement there made, and the triumphant resurrection and glorious ascension of our Redeemer can be to the full extent appreciated answered. And shall the man who does this, and clothes another with unlimited, irresponsi ble power-PLACING IN HIS HAND A WHIP WITH WEICH HE MAY LACERATE WOMAN'S FLESH-"woman, God's last, best gift to man"-lash HER too, and in her daily toil, lash her to bene a willing sacrifice to his lusts-shall uch a man who is considered heir presump tive to the Presidential chair, be sustained by American Abolitionists? Heaven forbid! God

Is there any thing cheering to humanity in this discription of Ashland? Yet Mr. Clay is "opposed to every scheme of emancipation whatever, whether gradual or immediate," and exultingly proclaims, in the presence of assembled thousands-"MY SLAVES ARE FAT AND SLEEK!!" This is the candidate our neighbor prefers from among all the talented ed and irreproachable statesmen which may be found in his own party!

CONNECTICUT.

The election has resulted in no choice of Governor by the people. The Legislature, eing whig, will elect a Whig Governor .-The Whig vote was 28,173, being 755 less than in April 1840: the Democratic was 26,-693, being 2,414 more than in April, 1840: the Liberty vote was 1,712, being 160 less than

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Four tickets were run in this State. The Whig candidate received 14,661 votes: the Democratic, 25,761: the Independent Democratic, 1,913; the Liberty, 5,829. The Whig vote is said to have decreased a little, while erty Representatives are elected. (FThe they knew they could not elect, and elevated

RY CLAY. Some Whig papers are endeavoring to creen the delinquences of Mr. Clay's character by comparing him to General Washington. A little reflection must convince them that such a parallel will be greatly to the disadvantage of their fa

1. Gen. Washington never had the reputation of a gambler at any period of his

2. He was not remarkable for habitual profanity in his conversasion, as Mr. Clay is reported to be.

3. Although a military man from his earliest years, and for a considerable porliminaries of such encounters. Mr. Clay dense. has done these things. Yet Gen. Washngton was a Southerner, a Virginian,

as published to the world thus:

WASHINGTON ON H. CLAY ON SLAVE-SLAVERY. "There is not a man living who wish & I REJOICE that s more sincerely it is NOT TRUE that than I do, to see a either of the two bolition of it slave- great parties in this BIGN OF AIM at ABOy one proper and LITION. effectual mode by DEEPLY LAMENT if which it can be ac-it were true." Speech complished, and that in the Senate of the authority; and this, ruary 7th, 1839. as far as my suffrage "But if I had been

will go, SHALL NOT BE WANTING."-Let then, or were now ter to Robert Mor- a citizen of any of the planting States. inless some partic- POSED ANY SCHEME WHATEVER OF EMAN ular circumstance hould compel me to CIPATION, GRADUAL t, to possess another or IMMEDIATE; be slave by purchase; cause of the danger it being among my of an immediate as-first wishes to see ascendency of the some plan adopted black race, or of a by which SLAVERY in civil contest, which er."-Speech in Sen-Mercer.

on the abolition of the subjects of prop-I shall not "This erty. great man declared dwell long upon this OFFICE-HOLDERS TO THE LEVEL OF THE to me that he re-speculative abstracoiced at what was tion. doing in other states which the law de on the subject; that clares to be proper he sincerely desired ty. Two hundred the extension of it to years have sanctionnis own country," ed and sanctified ne-

M. Brissot suggested gro slaves as proper the expediency of ty." forming an antislave "I would suffer the ry society in Virgin-tortures of the Inquiia. "He told me" sition, before I would says M. Brissot "that sign a bill having he desired the form for its object the Abation of a society olition of Slavery in ness!! What are we to expect of a man who AND THAT HE WOULD the District of Co-SECOND IT."-Bris- lumbia, OR IN ANY iot's Journal, quoted MANNER GIVE COUNin Essex Transcript. TENANCE TO THE PROJECT." Statement to H. A. Wise, see 1843.

The Whig papers, being at a loss for a good apology for Mr. Clay's duels, are retorting on their Democratic opponents y narrating the brutal duels in which Gen. Jackson has been engaged. He grarrelled with Dickinson at a horse race, and killed him in a duel. But how this crime of Gen. Jackson justifies or excuses the crime of Mr. Clay in trying to kill his opponents several times, the Whig papers have not informed us.

Democratic Freeman .- This is the title of a spirited Liberty paper just commenced at Syracuse, N. Y. by J. N. T. Tucker, at \$1,00 a year, weekly. The first numbers give promise of a first rate paper. This is the fifth Liberty paper in

written a letter to the Mayor of Dayton, up ninety-five hundredths of the Post Of-Ohio, announcing that he shall support fice revenue, and entails upon all others Henry Clay for the Presidency next fall, the burden of supporting the Department chiefly on account of the "other great in- by the payment of unreasonable and exterests;" but declares his solemn convictorbitant rates of letter and newspaper iion, "that no man, after the next Presidential election, should be deemed fit to to which the American people are subrule over a Republican, Christian People, jected by their mammon-spirited public who shall violate, by holding slaves, the only two principles upon which either Christianity or Republicanism can stand the test of philosophical scrutiny for a single moment." We shall publish the etter next week.

of them at \$40,000.

On the fourth page will be found a letter from Dr. Denton, of this place to a meeting of Farmers in Adrian, showing how very large a proportion of what is earned in the whole community is consumed by those who had no part in its production. The facts and suggestions in this letter will interest every thinking vorite candidate. To mention a few parman, whether he agrees with all the positions of the writer or not. For our part, we have not bestowed on the subject that accurate and systematic course of thought which is an indispensable preequisite to enlarged views and stable opinions. That a very large proportion of the wealth of society is eat up by non-producers, is a fact obvicus to all, and we believe the proportion consumed by tion of his life, he was never known to the non-producers is on the increase, and fight a duel, to challenge any person, or the earnings of the laborer are trenched to aid and advise others in duelling by on more and more as the employments of writing challenges, and settling the pre- society multiply, and population becomes

At first view, we question the correctness of some of the positions in this letter. a slaveholder, and duelling was sanction- That the value of goods doubles by transed then by public opinion quite as much portation from New York, added to the as when Mr. Clay's duels were perpetra- profits of the several merchants through whose hands they pass, may be true.-4. As to slavery, the two gentlemen But that any feasible plan can be devisboth agree in being slaveholders. But ed by which the consumer can obtain his in other points they are as wide apart as goods at any considerable reduction, rethe poles. Gen. Washington, by will, lib- mains to be proved. We would suggest erated all his slaves on the soil of Virgin- to our readers who may wish to investiia: when Mr. Clay was asked to liberate gate the subject, to commence at the othhis, he required \$15,000 dollars to be er end of the process, and say, here is a raised to induce him to think of it! But man who earns one dollar a day, or \$300 compare the sentiments of the two men a year. At the end of the year, what has become of it? What proportion has been paid out to non-producers-what portion lost, and for what has the la-"It is NOT TRUE, borer received a fair equivalent? It is our opinion that the system of buying and selling on credit generally is one of the greatest evils under which society labors. y]; but there is onfourth of all the earnings of community. Suppose a laborer wishes to purchase \$300 worth of goods for his family, if he buys them all AT RETAIL, ON CREDIT, he is, by the legislative United States, Feb- will get no more goods than \$225 in cash would purchase at once. Here is a dead loss of \$75 from a years' wages. Then cast up the vast sums paid to constables, sheriffs, lawyers, clerks, judges, witness-I SHOULD HAVE OP- es, jurors, arbitrators, appraisers, &c., for suits originating only in debt. Then add to this the immense amount of labor bestowed otherwise in the collection of debts, all of which comes out of the producers, and you will have an astonishing aggregate of consumption occasioned purely by being in debt. But as our oththis country may be a might terminate in er avocations preclude us from doing jus-BOLISHED BY LAW." the extinction of tice to the subject, we will stop short at -Letter to J. F. one race or the oth- once, merely giving it as our opinion. When Brissot, the wisit- I know there is self, and have his country prosper, as far self, and have his country prosper, as far as nossible, should do business on the pay that the Laborer who would thrive himhere is the testimony of Mr. Clay's own hired man to the fact that his slaves are "occasionally" at least governed by the cart whip ton, he says the conversation turned up- gro slaves cannot be much by wholesale as he can, and cur INCOME OF PRODUCERS.

MILEAGE.

The Monroe Advocate, Democratic, has a sensible article on reducing the pay of members of Congress to \$5,00 a day, and also the mileage. We shall see whether Mr. M'Clelland will go for reducing his own pay! It would be a prodigy if he should. We opine that, in this respect he will follow in the footsteps of his "illustrious predecessor." J. M. How-ARD. It is so natural to reduce other people's salaries first! But the mileage system, besides being expensive, is unequal. The Advocate says:

"The Mileage, it is also thought, will be reduced, both in point of amount paid, Madisonian, April 17 and distance charged. No doubt it ought to be, at least one half or more. It is now eight dollars for each 20 miles travel, going to, and the same returning from Washington. The distance from Monroe to the city of Washington, by the direct mail route, is computed at 500 miles. But what are we to think when our member of Congress charges, and receives pay, for 1065 miles, or \$8 for each 20 of these miles-making for travelling to the Federal city, \$424! and the same again for returning home; just for travelling fees! And \$8 per day, while in session, say 5 months, 150 days, equal to \$1,200; which, added to his mileage, make \$2,048! for 5 months time!

A member from Natchitoches, La. charg es for 2650 miles, and is paid therefor \$1,-056! the mail route distance being only 1327 miles. And in addition to all this, there is the Franking Privilege extend-C. M. CLAY, of Kentucky, has ed to members of Congress, which eats postage. Such are some of the abuses servants."

It is stated that Mr. Gilmer, who was killed recently at Washington, had invested more than he was worth in Texan land scrip. Also Mr. Upsher was deep in the same game. Senator Walk-OF C. M. CLAY has emancipated all er had refused \$40,000 for his Texan his slaves. The Tribune states the value lands. The scrip has lately risen from ten to fifteen cents on the dollar,

DISTRICT COURT for Washtenaw Co., April term, 1844.

GRAND JURY ROOM, ) April 9, 1844. (

The Grand Jury of said County enquiring in and for the body of said County, beg leave to represent that, being called from every part of said county to enquire into and presen such violations of Law as shall come to their knowledge, they were first charged among other things, to see that no one should escape with impunity, who had been guilty of selling spiritous liquors without a licence. We had scarcely organized before some dozen or more complaints were made to this body of violations of this very law. This body were hoping there were no more cases of this kind, and that these were of that class who could not have obtained licenses from the proper authorities, had they been applied for. But in this we were soon undeceived: complaints were formally presented against almost every person who had kept a tavern, grocery, or store in the county, for the purpose of selling ardent spirits among other things, especially was this true with regard to those who resided in the central and eastern parts of the county. We also learned with pain that several of these establishments, were sinks of iniquity, and so far from being such establishments as the wants of the community demand, were complete nuisances, on account of the excessive drinking, gambling and disorderly conduct allowed and practiced in the same. In view of all these facts we are naturally led to enquire how it is that such a fearful amount of crime and disorder has been allowed to accumulate, and on examination we find there has been a remissness on the part of certain public officers in enforcing the laws. The statute makes it the duty of the Supervisers of the several townships to prosecute all persons who sell ardent spirits without license. We cannot find on enquiry that any prosecutions have been commenced on any person. The result has been that others (seeing that those who were engaged in the triffic have been suffered to escape the penalty of the law,) have been emboldened to this great evil has accumulated until it arrived It has been our endeavor, as far as possible, to sors done their duty as they ought. We feel at the West .- Claremont Eagle. loth to inflict pain unnecessarily, yet where we see so gross a violation of duty, accompanied by such disastrous and disgraceful consequences, we feel called upon to speak out in such language as to be understood. We feel bound to say, that at the door of the Supervisors, and there alone rests the accountability for this great amount of evil. How much better to prevent crime by a rigid and demeanors to increase, and then be compelled erty representation-of course. to pay the expenses of ferreting out the culprits. Although through the neglect of the spiritous liquors, a large amount of money has been lost to the public, and in the prosecution of these indictments a much larger amount must necessarily be expended; yet we look upon this as of small moment, when our institutions. We call upon the people begin a diminution of the ratio. to awake and look well to your public officers.

Resolved, unanimously, by the Grand Jurors of Washtenaw County, That the foregoing address he signed by the foreman and newspapers printed in the county, be requested to publish the same.

duties which they have sworn to perform.

Teach them that they are no more than public

MUNNIS KENNY, Foreman

H. B. NORTON, Clerk.

To day we finish the series of ar ticles by S. Y. E. and also publish the second "Lay Sermon" by L. C. These two writers, perhaps, represent the extremes of opinion on this subject. We give both a chance to be heard. Our own position needs no defining. It is neither Conservative, nor Destructive, but Reformatory. We are for just so much and such kind of discussion, agitation, and action in every church as will best exclude Slaveholding and all other Popular Sins from its support and countenance.

THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT TY-LER is now composed of the following gentlemen:

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Secretary of State.

John C. Spencer, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury.

William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Sec-

retary of War.

John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Secretary

of the Navy. John Nelson, of Maryland, Attorney

General.

Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky Postmaster General.

Difference of Opinion. The Editor o the State Journal says of Henry Clay: "We are not sorry that Mr. Clay, liv ing as he does in Kentucky, is a slaveholder."

Cassius M. Clay says in his recent let-

"Mr. Clay is indeed a slaveholder-1 wish he were not,"

Many of our readers are inquiring. what about the Texas Annexation?" The following is the most direct from the letter-

JOHN TYLER AND TEXAS. Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

Washington, Wednesday, March 27th-At an interview with two Congressmen esterday, the President said that the Texas was fully authorized to consummate the treaty. And, therefore, they have waited quility. for Henderson, who is fully anthorized to make

this Texas Question will ride over and ride or other outrage. Be you therefore perfectly down every other-and that the politicans will peaceable. Attack nobody. Offend nobody, fall before it as the soldiers fell at New-Or- Injure no person. If you respect your friendsleans. It will kill all the men and parties If you wish to gall your enemies, keep the that are opposed to it-and the voice of the peace, and let not one single act of violence be people will come back in favor of the annex- committed. ation, like a mighty avalanche, sweeping both factions into rein before it. I at last shall a verdict against me; but depend upon it done my duty. I have no desire that war not acquiesce in the law, as laid down against zette. should come during my administration, but by me until I have the opinion of the Twelve God, gentlemen, if it does come I shall push it Judges in Ireland, and if necessary, of the through. I shall not give way one inch; nor House of Lords. me in this.'

Senator .- Nothing would give me so rage. much pleasue as to charge the enemies of my It is said that the great question of Repeal country at the head of a regiment of mounted has been injured by this verdict.

Tyler .- Well, sir, I think it very possible you may have a chance to de so.

THE TIME OF THE END.'-George Storrs, in hitherto been, and as I am sure they will conthe Midnight Cry of the 21st inst,. says, tinue to be. Brother Miller told us at Franklin Hall a few would not be abated if he did not come within gain. that period-he should expect him daily till enter into the same illegal course, and thus he did come, fully satisfied that he is now at and devoted servant. the door.' Storrs further says beyond the to such a crisis as to call loudly for redress. - latter part of April, or month of May I can see no time, and yet it is possible time may the Natives .- It was announced recently that strike at the root of the evil. Consequently continue a short period longer; but that point a great number of bills of indictment bave I consider the last light house!' J. V. Himes been found against individuals for breaches of in the same paper says, 'We have no new the excise laws; all, or nearly all, of light on the prophetic periods. Our time ends which costs and expenses would have been with this Jewish year. If time be continued saved to the county; besides a fearful amount beyond that, we have no other definite period of crime and wretchedness, had our Supervi- to fix upon.' Mormonism is on the increase

To make room for correspondents we have crowded out the Congressional department. We shall bring it up in full next week. The Massachusetts resolves on s'ave representation have been disposed of-127 voting that they ought to be "promptly and decisively condemned"and strict adhererence to duty in public offi- 41 in the negative. Our "Democratic" cers, then by neglect to suffer crimes and mis- delegation all voted to sustain this prop-

Gen. Van Fossen, of the Ypsilan proper officers to attend the collection of the ti Sentinel, [Whig,] in his estimate on sums to which they, the retailers, &c. are the probable vote of the State next fall, king, the interpreter, and other of the fugitives. King of the Sandwich Islands is a female. It made liable to pay for license to traffic in puts down the Liberty party at 3,500.— The natives, armed with good English mus-This would give us a gain from last year kets, retreated to the jungle and kept up a figh of 724. We are obliged to the General of an hour. The Americans forced the strong for his favorable judgment; and though picket fence which surrounded the town, and always "thankful for small favors," we burnt it. compared with what the community suffers shall try, by activity and vigorous action, from that lexity of morals in consequence of to do far better than that. For three years this total neglect of duty by public servants, past, on an average, our vote has doubled which is gradually, but too surely undermining annually. Surely this is not the year to

The State Journal thinks Mr. Clay servants, and that the public have a right to does not entertain the same views of slaveexpect from them the performance of those ry he did in 1839, but supposes they must have been modified by the results of West India emancipation. We have no evidence of such a change of sentiment, and clerk, and that the editors of the several were we to ask for his opinions, he would doubtless reply to us as he did to Mendenhall, since 1839, "mind your own business! MY slaves are fat and sleek!"

But such application is unnecessary .-The Emancipator says:

"Mr. Clay wrote, last summer, to J. P. on the subject remained unaltered, as they the same time. were in 1839; and he referred particularly to his speech in the Senate, delivered that year.

It is estimated that the late rise of goods, and increased demand for manufac- from Cincinnati to New Orleans, a distance tures in Massachusetts have added \$80, 000,000 to the wealth of that State.

The article of "Senex," is altogether too lengthy for our columns. Corresponents must be brief. Several poetical articles are under con-

Mr. CALHOUN, Secretary of State, wrote to a Texas Committee in Kentucky, Feb. 8, that it was well known that he had been from the first in favor of the annexation

THE POOR FRENCHMEN-"Of nearly 33 .-000,000 persons in France," says the Reformer, "there are 27,000,000 who do not drink wine; there are 31,000,000 who never taste sugar; there are 20,000,000 who never wear shoes; there are 31,000,-000 who never eat meat; there are 18,-000,000 who never eat wheaten bread; to widows \$51,06, and for education of orand, finally, there are 4,000,000 clothed in rags." A se sayes 42 son by A.S.

ANN ARBOR, April 12, 1844.

Wheat buyers still offer 70 cents, notwithstanding a slight fall in the New York market. The roads are improving, and wheat comes in rather more plentiling existence in the character of the same

## FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. O'Connell's conviction, he issued the fol- its number are said to be increasing rapidly.

To the People of Ireland. MERRION SQUARE, Feb. 11, 1844. "Fellow countrymen-Once again I return you my most heartful thanks for the peace, reaty would have been consummated and quiet, and good order you have observed; and continue in the same peace, quietness, and tran-

I tell you solemnly, that your enemies and the enemies of Ireland are very desirous that Mr. Tyler said, I tell you, gentlemen, that there should be a breaking out of tumult, riot,

You are aware that the jury have found

shall I yield one foot of our territory of Ore- Be you therefore, perfectly quiet. Do gon. I shall not yield one foot, rely on it. no violence whatsoever. You could not And I am satisfied that the people will sustain possibly offend or grieve me half so much as by any species of riot, assault or out-

> Do not believe it-it is not true. On the contrary, the result of this verdict will be of most material service to the Repeal if the neople continue to be as peaceful as they have

Obey my advice-no riot no tumult, no evenings since, that his time would run out blow-Keep the peace for six months, or at in eleven days more;' and that he had 'no other the utmost, twelve months longer, and you time to set; but that his looking for the Lord shall have the Parliament in College Green a-

I am, fellow-countrymen, your affectionate

DANIEL O'CONNELL FROM AFRICA-Attack by the Americans on Commodore Perry, with the United States much sail." quadron, had sailed from Monrovia, with the Governor on board, down the African coast, with the intention of ascertaining and punishing the particular tribe of Africans who about two years ago murdered the captain and crew of the schooner Mary Carver. An officer of the Saratoga, just returned, reports the doings of the squadron, which made an attack upon a town in the district of Berchy, about eight niles below Cape Palmo, on the 12th of Deember last, and burnt that and five other towns. As soon as the vessels appeared, a white flag was raised on the shore. The officers and the crews of the vessels to the amout of five hundred landed, and an interview was had with the king and his councillors. Commodore Perry having pressed close upon the king his question concerning the fate of the Mary Carver and her crews; the king, the interpreter and the African people, turned and run toward a neighboring jungle, but a volley

On the 15th the boats' crews landed about six miles further down the coast, but while approaching the shore, were frequently fired upon by the natives. After landing, five more towns were burnt to ashes, upwards of one hundred canoes destroyed, and other damages inflicted. In one of these towns, the register of the MARY CARVER, a private letter of the aptain of that vessel, and several other paers were found.

After the destruction of these towns, the boats returned to the ships and sale was nade, about eight miles further down, the white flag being hoisted. A treaty of peace was made with a tribe at this place, and mformation gained that at least fifty of the natives in the towns above had been killed .-Several of the American sailors were badly wounded, but none killed.

The squadron consisted of the Macedonian, sloop Saratoga and Decatur. The United Williston, of Northampton, that his views States brig Porpoise was upon the coast at

# General Entelligence.

Cheap Travelling .- For a Cabin passage of some 1600 miles; only ten dollars is charged! This includes board-and at tables as well and profusely filled as can be found at any hotel in the country, and in as splendid boats as can be found affoat.

Stitches in a Shirt .- A young lady in this own recently had the curiosity, while making it, to count the number of stitches in a shirt. They were as follows; Sewing over and over.

5853

1901

685

Felling, Hemming, Gathering, Button holes, Stitching,

Thus we see, at the price of 50 cents for making such a shirt, about three hundred stitches are taken for a cent. - Portsmouth N. H.) Journal.

Odd Fellows .- They number 30,143 in the United States; have a revenue of \$183,186; paid out \$50,000 for relief of members in 1843; phans \$4,850.

It is said that the Parisian ladies wear small poniards, with elegant mountings, as a porion of their ornaments.

Great virtues, like great vices, have, commonly, a close relatiouship, a sort of cluster-

Order of Rechabites .- Here is a new order nder the sun. It exists in New York, New DANIEL O'CONNELL .- The morning after Jersey, Connections, and Massachusetts, and

It appears to be based upon Temperance, but whether it has secrets or not we have not Its different Societies are called tents, as

Monument Tent, Union Tent, No. 7: Washington Tent: and its members are called Sons nt in to the Senate six weeks ago, but that I conjure you by the country we all love, and of Rechab. They have a paper in New York there were some doubts whether Van Zandt even in the name of the God we all adore, to called the Rechabite Journal. They have titles, the initials of which have something of mystery about them as P. C. K.; D. C. K.; HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND C. K.; D. K.; Leavite, &c.

Railroads in Europe.-During the year 1843, there have been laid 760 miles of raiload in Europe. In Germany, 300; in Belgium, 96; in Great Britain, 120; in France, 198; in Holland, 42; in Italy, 24. We learn that G. P. Judd, Esq., who or-

ginally left this country as a missionary of the American Board, has been appointed by the King of the Sandwich Islands as his Sechave the consolation of knowing that I have that I will bring a writ of error, and will retary of State for foreign affairs .- Buff. Ga-American Bricks for England .- Mr. Geo.

Sayder, a brick maker of Philadelphia is completing an order for 30,000 superior pressed bricks, for Mr. Gibbons, a gentleman of

A New way of opening Oysters .- Thay say by sprinkling a handful of sruff over them, in a few moments they will sneeze themselves out of their shells.

An English paper says that nearly the whole of the forty five millions of Russians go without stockings.

A late English paper has the following omplimentary paragraph;

"Forgery is now extract in North America, being found that there is no difference in the value of notes, whether genuine or coun-

The Weaker Vessel .- An obstreperous susband, convicted of beating his wife, upon eing admonihsed by the judge that the wife was the weaker vessel, replied "Blast her, i she be the weaker vessel, she mus'nt cary so

It has been very truly said, that in large cities funerals are performed; while in the country they are attended.

How will you have it?-In one breath the whigs tell us the abolitionists are in league with the Democrats-in the next we are tole the Whigs are the only real friends of the Abolitionists! Our opinion is that if either party ever do

as any good, "It will be after this' .- Dem. At a recent Repeal meeting at Tipperary,

n Ireland, a document was read, exhibiting the amount of property left by eleven bishops of the Irish Established Church. The aggregate is a million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds sterling \$3,353,

The advocates of the rights of women will be pleased to learn that the premier to the was to her that Mr. Brown, our consul, presented his credentials.

What trade is the Sun. Answer He is a

Splendid Windows .- Pettis & Co., of Boson, as stated in the Boston Mail, outshing every thing in the way of windows:each pane of glass being eight feet by six, filling an entire sash, and imported from England at \$300

CHARACTERISTIC .- The Whigs of Tippecanoe township, Indiana, recently held a meeting, and promulgated the following declaration of principle:

Resolved, That Henry Clay is the tallest coon, has the longest tail, the most rings round it, and the brightest ones too, of any other coon in all the American

THE CONTRAST .- A late writer says, A Greek would have formed a God to e placed under the arch of Niagara Falls; an American is satisfied with erecting a aper mill above it."

BUYING INDULGENCES .- The Herald f Freedom says:

"The Baptist Society in the town of Rowley in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, lately accepted the present of a carpet, a chandelier, and a BIBLE for their pulpit, on condition that they would permit nothing ever to be said in in their house against American Slave-

Is the Liberty party enterprise one of small importance? Considered in a pecuniary point of view, the slave capital ex ceeds the entire banking, commercial, man ufacturing, canal, and rail-road capital of the Union; and is represented in, and exerting its tremendous power upon, the action of the Federal Government.

Anti-Texas meetings have beer held in Cincinnati and Rochester.

OAKLAND COUNTY CONVEN-TION.

A Convention of the Liberty party o Oakland County will be held at Pontiac on Wednesday, the first day of May next at 10 A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers, and for the State Legislature. Several colored pubic speakers from Detroit will be present. A general attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen is requested.

March 29, 1844.

ANN ARBOR DEBATING SOCIETY. This Society meets this (Saturday evening,) owing question was proposed for discussion: "Resolved, That The works of nature are

DISPUTANTS. Negative. G. C. JONES. J. SPRAGUE. JAS. LUDINGTON, E. G. JAMES. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invite

HARNESS FOR SALE.

E. R. POWELL, Sec'y.

THE Subscriber offers for sale five good hor A ses, one two horse wagon, two buggies, two setts double harness, one single harness and two saddles. The wagon, buggies and harness ere new last fall, and will be sold cheap for cas on short credit. H. PARTRIDGE. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844, 51:

Wesleyan Hymn Books, JUST received and tor sale by G. BECKLEY. Ann Arhor, April 8th, 1844. 4w-51

TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the fifteenth of Dec. a BLACK STAG, three or four years old, with a small square mark on the end of the

Sook, according to law.

DANIEL DWIGHT. Scio, April 3, 1844.

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron

A age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the irst day of May next, open the store now occupied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

Whole sales rocm. where they will keep at all times a full assor

Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate, Hardware and Groceries,

&c. &c. &c. all of which will be sold on as good terms as any point this side of New York City. G. D. HILL & CO. Ann Arbor, March 26, 1844.

SINCLAIR & CHASE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-LORS AT LAW, (OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,)

Will ttend to all business in their professi

ith afidelity and despatch. Paricular attention will be given to collect OBERT P. SINCLAIR. EDWARD R. CHASE

March 20, 1844. 48-1y. 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

ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, Fustic 120 do Logwood,

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

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 4 pipes Omere and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengel, Mudras and Caraccas Indigo 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,) 250 do Powdered Curcuma,

200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis, 4 do Spirits Sea Salts

4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar,

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

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

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within if the concern, who has been in the business for e last eleven years, and they have no hositati exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the tion of transportation only. The subscribers have the sole Agency in this

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES," d the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use. THEO. H. EATON, & CO. April 11, 1843.

A Farm for Sale, SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Inghan County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty acres handsomely situaed In the midst of a thriving settlement. The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the timber being sugar maple, whitewood, beach, ash, oak, &c. al Michigan. There is on this farm about forty acres of good improvement: a good part of this is English Meadow. Also, a good

LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN. framed, 34 by 42 feet, well finished. There ar also on the place tarming utonsils, such a Chains, Ploughs, Drag, Cart, Fanning Mill &c. which will be sold with the place,

TERMS OF SALE.

One quarter of purebase money down; the emainder in ten years, if necessary, with annu al interest. For particulars enquin-scriber in Dexter village. JULIUS RANNEY. 48-tf. 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 & Kellogo, Charles Kellogo, deceased, and HIMSELF, must be arranged or paid within the next sixty days, or the same will then be lef with 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 Hol Judge of Probate of the County of Washtenaw, on the eleventh of March instant, I shall cause to be sold on the fitteenth day of Aprinext, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of James Pratt, Saminor heirs of Elisha Pratt, late of said county, deceased, in the following described premises, situated in the township of Pittsfied, county of Washtenay aforesaid, and described as follows o 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 sale to take place on the premises in the town

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

NEW BOOK STORE

(ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.) THE Subscriber has just received a gen assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, s is are in use in Common Schools in this State ogether with a variety of Religious, Scientifi and Miscellaneous works, such as Quarto Bibles, Polyglot & Common, do. Pocket Edition, Family, do. School, do. Pocket Testa ments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The

Psalmist, a new Baptist Hymn Book Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cowpers Poems, Ossians, do Camp-bells, do. Burns', do. Milton's Works, Scott's Works, Albums, Tales of a Grandfa-ther, Scott's Napoleon, Beautiful New Year's

Presents, View of all Religions, Mothers Friend, Fireside best with the Plety, " Gemant's course Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The Task, Berquins Works, Christian, Baptist, Church, Washingtonian and Farmers Almanacs, Boston Academy, Sa-cred Lyre and Manhattan Col-

lection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, Ledgers, Journals and Blotters, Justices' Dockers, Tay Bibles, Prim ers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds,

together with Wafers, Scaling Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Letoft ear. Said Estray has been entered on Town ter Paper, (an excellent article.) and amon. Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pen cils, Drawing Pencils, B. B. & H. B.

Cash. The subscriber has made his arrangements so that almost anything in the line of riment good. Don't forget the place, And arbor, Lower V.llage, nearly opposite the

WM, R. PERRY. January 8, 1844.

TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS."

A LTHOUGH many preparations in the for of "POPULAR MEDICINES," has seen before the public, claiming to give relie none have so well answered the purpose as Dr SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES Dr. Sherman's

"COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cared a large number of perto the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the hag gard cheek, and now live to speak forth the raises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. She

"WORM LOZENGES" have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm de inv other medicine, and the benefit derived fro form is great beyond conception. They hav 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 ew 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 weakn n the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limb joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be carefuto procure the above and all other medicines Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.
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. CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

FASHIONABLE

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

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

GENTALMEN and LADIES from abroad on visiting the City will do well to give him a call be Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

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

Albany, Dec. 1, 1843. Beckley & Foster are sole agents for the State of Michigan, and will supply all who may wish for the portraits at one dollar each, psyable

on delivery. Persons desirous of obtaining the can make application through the agents of the Signal of Liberty, who are authorized to receive Ann Arbor, Jan. 1, 1844.

LEATHER. THE undersigned has just received from th Manufacturer, and will continue to be sup lied with a General Assortmentment of EAST sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH of

He will continually have on hand Spanish SOLE LEATHER, Light, Middle and Heavy Weights: Upper eather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Calf Skin Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridl Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings

All persons desirous of purchasing are re-quested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and xamine the quality and prices before purchasing

elsewhere.
N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid in CASH FOR HIDES.
J. D. BALDWIN,
Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.
29-6m. 500,000 Feet

PINE LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hur dred Thousand Feet SEASONED PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per sons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fi or immediate use, will do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

HAZELTON & PATERSON,

Formerly Agents for Beach & Co
Flint, January 22, 1844.

40-6m.

SAL ERATUS. WHOLESALE and Retail, by H. BECKER. Ann Arbor, Aug. 2, 1843.

ATTENTION

JUST received at the General Deput, for the sale of Ciothiera Stock, Machinery, Dya Stuff, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz:
100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,

150 bble. Cuba Fustic, Cut, in Stick, 5 Tons " in Stick, 50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, "

30 " Red Wood. 120 " Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 500 lbs, Nutgails, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,

300 lbs. Sumac Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tarter. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 Oil Vitriol,

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

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

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

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

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER,

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING

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

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an important remedy for those who are afflicted with hronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easedy relief by its active, strengthening, anoalmost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side, back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this laster. In all cases it may be used with perfec-

safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER is out up in boxes at fifty cents and one dollar RIS & CO., Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold also by their Agents throughout the country

LTA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-For testimonials and certificates from persons of the highest respectibility, who have used the Chemical Plaster, see another column of this pa-

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore. " C. Shanahan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin. White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatantine, Danl. L. Kimberly, Schooleraft.

H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazoo. James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh, T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson. Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake.

Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall. Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontinc, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utica,
E. C. Gallap, Mt. Clemens,
G. & J. G. Hill,
John Owen & Co.

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

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. A. MI FAREEN.

1844.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK. FERSON AVENUE, DETROIT. Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax, Cutlery, Wrapping Paper, Print-

ing Paper, of all stzes; and Book, News and Can-ister Ink, of va-BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchanis, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discoont made. SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon a long residence in those climates w high proecome gradually undermined by a zniasmal influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue act s like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languer, weariness and depression of spirits, with the complexion at a spirits, with the configuration of spirits with the configuration of spirits. guor, wearness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a cegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect stifety under all circumstances of the system.

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Angl Arbor and vicinity.

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

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

From the Michigan Expositor. LETTER FROM DR. DENTON TO THE FARMERS' MEETING.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 1843. Mesers. John Howland, John Cavender, Lewis Kemp and others:

Observing your names to a call for a meeting of the Farmers of Lenawee, to further the farming interests of the country, &c., I, with a slight | the Eastern, being one to about every 33 famhope of being of some service to you, and the community in general, have felt impelled to address you a letter, stating some facts and observations, at which I have arrived after much reflection; believing them somewhat applicable to the object you seem to have in view.

That wewith is but the accumulated creations of labor, is a cardinal and obvious truth, which none will pretend to deny. But how it is, that that those who create it all, are enabled to retain jubbers, who have already realized a profit on so little for their share is a phenomenon which these goods, and the jobbers buy of wholesalers, requires explanation.

What sum in dollars will represent the valne of the annual products of the United States in all branches of production?"

Different answers have been given to this interesting question, by various statisticians, some estimating them as high as 1300 and others as high as 15 or 1600 millions of dollars.

But in these estimates, I have found that sev eral large items have been twice and others thrice reckoned. For instance our wool is first estimated, and then it is again reckoned in our manwfactured woolens, and just so of our cotton and cotton goods.

Our grain is first estimated, and then reckoned over again in the products of our flouring mills. The annual value of our lumber, bricks, and lime, is first put down and then it is all re-estimated in the value of the buildings annually erected. The lumber, metals, cordage, &c., are first estimated, and then reckoned over again, in the annual value of ships built, and the cordage, sails. &c., all of which had been estimated once previously in the value of the flax and hemp crops; and thus we might ge on through a very large catalogue. It will readily be perceived that this mode of analysis, will reduce the esti mates of some economists very much.

We have deducted one item more from our estimates, viz: the necessary subsistence of the laborers. Food, clothing and lodging are in-dispensible, even for slaves; and all that is absolutely necessary for that object, we have excluded

The aggregate annual products of industry, of all the laboring classes of the United States, over and above so much food and clothing, as a master in pursuit of his own interest, would allow his slaves, amount to \$1,046,186,000.

Now it is obvious, that all the wealth which any man, or any class of men, in the United States obtain in any way, is derived directly or indirectly, from this original sum.

Now if we can arrive at the sum which each class of non-producers annually receives, the remainder will be the amount left for distribution among those who create it all.

For this purpose we have gone into a very thor ough and minute examination, to ascertain the amount annually distributed to each of the nonproducing classes, in the United States, viz: the amount distributed to the lawyers, and all others engaged in the administration of the law-the amount distributed to the bankers, &c .- the export pay the dealers as high a profit, if not high amount distributed for township, county, state, village, city and national government purposesthe amount distributed to our merchants-the amount added to the public burthens, consequent upon the present mode of collecting the United | 100 per cent in mercantile profits, besides paying States revenue, &c. &c.

These aggregate sunis amoutt to \$839,087,-409, leaving for distribution among the laborers, would provide for a slave, when acting in conformity to his own interests.

This you will perceive, distributes about 9-11ths of the aggregate products of the industry of the country, to the non-producing classes leav- city with those of your own country. For this so much, perhaps, as to get our merchandize ing but 2-11ths for those whose labor produces it

Of course you cannot feel any great confidence statistics and other data by which I have arrived selling for 56 cents. at these results; but the limits which must be prescribed for this epistle, will not admit of my giving them in this place; yet I would here observe, that I found much greater facility in proceeding with these intricate estimates and calculations, than I had anticipated, as in most instances, l have been able to arrive at the same general relation, each based upon a different set of facts, fore think strange if I place great confidence in

The laborers then, of this country, already yield up to the non-producing classes, nine elevenths of all the wealth which their toil creates: and the tendency is still onward; the non-producing classes are constantly increasing in numbers, and growing more exorbitant in their demands, till soon another eleventh will be taken from you, and ere long another, when a bare subsistence will be all that is left to the laboring

man.
England arrived at this stage several years ago, to which we are now looking forward; and one would suppose when a nation had arrived at this erisis, it could go no farther; but not so with England for the ponderous machinery still moved on, until labor would barely procure two meals of victuals per day, and raiment and lodging in proportion, and at this very moment, a struggle is going on if the period has not already arrived when the demands of the non-producing classes spunge up all but one meal per day for the laborer, and a few rags for raiment; and the same same appalling results. Increase but slightly the expenses of our complicated forms of government, and our cumbersome system of jurisprudence-afford a few more facillities for the increase of bankers and brokers-and let a few more non-producers will be so numerous, as to consume the products of your industry, leaving but a beggarly subsistence for the laboring class-

And who cannot perceive a steady growth in the numbers and demands, of non-producers in this country. They are gradually becoming more copulent, and more numerous, and thus steadily trenching upon the earnings of the labor-

The great interests of the laboring classes then, is to dispense, with as many non-producers as possible, and reduce the emoluments of such as are indispensable, as low as the case admits, for the more these get in any way, the less wealth there is left for those who create it all. The labor of the country produces but a given amount, and the question is, who shall have it? The more there is bestowed upon the non-producers, the less there can be left for the laborers.

For the purpose of illustrating the mode in

of illustration, one class, viz:

MERCANTILE NON-PRODUCERS. In 1840, the number of inhabitants in Michigan, was 212,267, and the number of retail esablishments was 612; being one for every 58 families of six persons each. The proportion is

lies in New York and Massachusetts, and one to every 49 families of six persons each for the United States. Michigan then supported 12 retail establishments with all their families, and servants, and expensive rents of dwelling houses, and storeouses, clerks wages, the expenses of 612 mercantile agents going to New York city and back twice a year. These country merchants buy of

r commission houses, who had previously realzed a considerable profit. Any one must perceive, that the extreme comdication of this mercantile system, will render it enormously expensive, especially when we take into the account, that all these different varieties of mercantile agents are supported in a style

superior to that of the producing classes. By diligent enquiry among men who have een engaged in business as importing and comussion merchants, and others who are experi nced in jobbing; and then again amongst those who are experienced as retailers, I am led to esimate these mercantile profits thus-

The commission or importing merchant, sells \$100 worth of goods to the jobber and adds 15 per cent, making \$115; (this sale is always quo ted as the wholesale price.) The jobber adds 20 per cent, and sells to the retailer or country merchant, who must pay of course \$138. The retailer now adds 33 1-3 per cent. and sells to the consumer, the latter having to pay at this rate, \$184 for what originally cost the importing of commission merchant but \$100. The cost of freight on an average for merchandize from New York to Ann Arbor, is estimated at 5 per cent. which being deducted, leaves 79 per cent. for mercantile profits. These estimates of course are intended as an average, many articles paying more and others, less profits.

But again, every country must sell as much as t buys; and here is another mercantile profit, re lized by some one, on what is sold.

For instance, in May last, a barrel of flour in Ann Arbor, was worth \$3 121, and in New York city it was worth at the same time, \$4 88 and t cost \$1 10 to transport it; so the New York city merchant would purchase the flour when it arrived, pay the transportation charges, and give to the Michigan merchant, or flour dealer, 21 per cent. profit on his investments

In transporting a barrel of flour, we in effect ransport 5 bushels of wheat, which, at \$1 10 per bbl. would be equivalent to 22 cts. per bush el: but when western wheat is worth \$1 00 per bushel in New York city, the market price here does not exceed 56 cents. This will pay the transportation, and net the Michigan wheat dealer 39 per cent on his purchase money; or if we allow 25 cents per bushel for transportation, the New York price pays 34 per cent profits on the purchase money. We suppose other articles of er; but for the purpose of being on the safe side. we will call the average merchantile profits onour exports 21 per cent, which being added to the 79 per cent profits on the merchandize, make costs of transportation both ways, for the purpose of changing the products of their industry into merchandize. They give one barrel of flour, \$157.097,591. This is the laborer's portion over to get another exchanged for merchandize, beand above such necessaries as a prudent master sides paying for bringing the goods here, and carrying the flour to New York city.

To test the correctness of the above estimates, let me advise you to examine very frequently, and compare the prices current of New York 15th Sept., by which I learned that Illinois and Michigan wheat was selling for \$I 00 per bushin these bare statements, unaccompanied by the el in New York city. In Ann Arbor, it was

An Article of brown sheeting was quoted in New York at 5 cents. (It must be recollected that the wholesale prices as quoted, are the prices at which the jobbers purchase of the importers or commission houses, after the first profit or 15 per cent is added.) In Ann Arbor, a similar article of brown sheeting to that named in the sult, by two or more different modes of calcu- Express, was selling for 9 cents, so in New York city, a bushel of Michigan wheat, would pay for thus proving one another, you will not there- 20 yards of this brown sheeting, and at the same time in Ann Arbor, one bushel of wheat would pay for but 6 32-100th yards.

Bleached sheeting, one yard wide, was quoted at 7 cents. In Ann Arbor a similar article was selling for 11 cents. So in New York city, one bushel of wheat would buy 143-10 yards of this sheeting, and in Ann Arbor, would pay for bu. 5 and 1-11 vards.

In the same paper, was quoted "plaids, stripes fast colors, checks, yard wide at 7 conts." On enquiring of one of our merchants, he said goods of the same description, were selling here for 13 cents per yard. So in New York city a bushel of Michigan wheat would pay for 14 3-10 yards, when in Ann Arbor, a bushel would pay for but 4 3-10 yards. Or in other words, it would require 3 3-10 bushels of wheat to purchase as much of these articles in Ann Arbor, as one oushel would buy in New York city.

Through the summer and now, rice is quoted in New York at from 2 to 3 cents, and but seldom so high as 3. We will call it 21 cents per pound. on an average. In Washtenaw county, the macauses are in operation here, working out the jority of retailers have sold rice steadily, as high as seven cents, during the last summer. So in New York, one bushel of wheat would pay for 40 lbs. of rice, and in Washtenaw, but 8 lbs .-Or 40 lbs. of rice in New York city, would purchase but one bushel of wheat, and here 40 pounds enter into mercantile pursuits, &c., and these of tice would pay for 5 bushels of wheat. And thus we might go on through the whole catalogue of merchandize; but enough has been shown to demonstrate to any one that the estimated nercantile profits as above stated, are not too

> The problem to be solved is, how much of this 100 per cent of mercantile profits cin be got rid of, if any; and in what way is the reform to be rought about? We should not be in haste to ct on any of these important subjects, until we have elicited all the facts; for any action based on meagre or defective information, must result disastrously to the undertaking. Our principal object, then, at present, should be facts, and their general promulgation; and if the above estimates approximate to the truth, and the public becom well informed on the subject, we must all confess our mistake in the American character, if some practical scheme of relief is not discovered and out in execution.

Positive knowledge being the great desidera-

non-producers, and making some estimates of the tention by any very anxious inquiry about the enormity of its amount, let us select for the sake remedy, leaving that to develope itself, as it mos ssuredly will after a thorough understanding o the evils and their extent. But as no one can of no other importance however, than a mere uggestion.

ess in the South-Western States, and more for Let the State appoint two or more mercantile ngents, to reside in New York city, and New England, for the purpose of making purchases, &c. for the State, and selling all the produce from the State consigned to them.

Each county on the start, will furnish then with a complete list the of spring and fall purchases of merchandize for the previous year. These, with the constant correspondence which would be kept up, would enable them to purchase for the whole State with as much ease and accuracy, as a merchant now can for a single firm: and by purchasing in such large quantities, they would be enabled to procure all kinds of American goods, of the factories at first cost, and foreign goods at cargo prices, thus avoiding the profits of the jobbing and commission merchant too, in a great measure; by which means all our purchases would be made at first cost, except a few of the foreign articles, and these at a great abatement of the usual profits of 15 per cent. Thus they would be enabled to purchas nine-tenths of our goods at first cost, and the remainder at so low a rate that one per cent on the whole purchases, would cover the addition o the first cost.

The appropriate number of unbroken packa ges, would be marked and forwarded to each county in the State.

For instance, those consigned to Washtenaw. would be received at a suitable depot, in a building possessing conveniences, for distributing them, where nothing we uld be received in exchange for goods, but a certificate of produce or r money deposited, with some proper officer .-Frequent or daily ad vices from our state agents would enable our county distributors to know what prices it would answer to allow for prodree from day to day.

This would enable us to avoid all the mer antile profits on our produce, and all but about ne per cent on our merchandize. But our State agents and clerks, and the expenses of each county for distributing the goods, is unprovided for; all of which added to the one per cent above. would make it all amount to but 10 per cent insiead of 109, as it now does.

The present costs of transporation are too igh, and too many persons are making livings and good fortunes out of them. The number of carriers is small, compared to those who do bus ness with them, consequently the former can ombine against the latter, and extort almost any rates they please; but if one man were actin for the whole state, he would have it in his pow er to make almost any terms he should choose by offering the business of the whole State, t the transportation company that would do cheapest. You find charged in the present bill of freight, wharfage, truckage, storage, cooprage, at Detroit, and again at N. Y. city, with he additional items of inspection and commis cion: and perhaps nine tenths of these charges are purely fictitious, and could be avoided by a imprehensive system. And besides all these. uch an agent could treat with the state of New York for a reduction of tolls. inspection, &c., which would in all likelihood be abated, to prevent us passing through the Welland Canal. A barrel of flour can be carried from Alban o Boston, over the railroad, all the way by land

160 miles, at a cost to the company of but 16 cents. The present price of freight on agricultural produce, from Michigan to New York city, all the way by water, amounts to 333 per cent on its cost. These, with many other considerations, teach us that at present, freight both ways is quite too high and under a comprehensive system might be greatly reduced. purpose I took up the New York Express, of the carried for 2 per cent instead of 5, and our exports for 20, instead of 30 or 334 per cent .-We should not deem it impossible to reduce the price of freight ultimately, so that a barrel of flour could be transported all the way for 50 cents, which would make wheat worth 90 cents in Michigan, when it is worth \$1 in New York

> More moderate reductions in freight, than those which we have intimated, would save enough to pay our mercantile agents for the State, and deray the expenses of distributing the goods,

Some might be apprehensive of defalcations in our agents, but the revenues of our counties, states, and nation; and the revenues of all nations are trusted to the hands of men, and the ratio of defalcations is next to nothing.

Our state and county organizations, now of s little use, except to mere politicians, would then be converted to purposes of real utility to the nasses, if we would invoke them to furnish our laboring men with as many of the necessaries of life for one day's work, one bushel of wheat or one barrel of flour, as they now obtain

I hope you will not suppose, that I attach any mportance to this suggestion of a remedy. More nformation is what is most desirable at present, not only in reference to our mercantile, but al ther classes of non-producers. The grand inquiry should be, how to restore to the producers, ten elevenths of their earnings, instead of extorting nine-elevenths and making constant enroachments on the remainder.

Cannot the farmers and the other laboring classes of Michigan, establish a weekly or semimonthly paper which shall be devoted to an investigation of their interests, in all their bearings, and through the columns of which the producing class can hold intercourse for the interchange of

Yours, &c., SAMUEL DENTON.

Robert Dale Owen, the atheist, told John Randolph that the day would come when mankind should discover the prin ciple of vitality, and of course learn to live forever. "Are you not aware," said he, "that in Egypt, by artificial heat, the people create thousands of chickens."

"Yes," replied Randolph, "but you forget to tell us who furnishes the eggs. Show me the man who can lay an egg, and I'll agree to your parallel case."-The proposition was a poser.

The public debt of Mexico is estimated of \$4,900,000. The actual income from all sources of revenue is about \$13,000,-000, and the annual expenditures of the which your substance passes into the hands of tum, we ought not at present to distract our at- Government are a little over this sum.

# LOWER TOWN the evils and their extent. But as no one can contemplate these evils long, without reflecting more or less upon different plans of relief, so several have been suggested to my own mind, one of which I will here mention—deeming it

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

# DRY GOODS.

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

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

For particulars call at their Store, No. 3, Brown's Block, (formerly occupied by H. 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 LASTS

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

DR. BANISTER'S CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS. PURELY VEGETABLE.—A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and lead the West Indies, and on the continent ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new coun-

nal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of

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

They are purely VEGETABLE and perfectly harmless, and can be taken by any 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 medi-

cine, 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, Lower Town. 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. Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c. which

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

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

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

# RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

I the friends of Temperance, and the publi generally, that the above named House, formerly known as the Temperance Hotel, and situated on the corner of Michigan avenue and Washington street, near the Central Railroad Depot, having undergone thorough repairs and very great additional improvements, is now ready for the re-ception of all those who may favor him with a call. The accommodations, in every respect, are not inferior to any Temperance House in the country, and every attention will be given to diverging uch as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

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

WOOL! WOOL! CLOTH! CLOTH!!

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

TERMS. Half the cloth the wool will make, or 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 at \$82,000,000, and bears annual interest all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment to them, and all persons have cloth is complete, quality good, prices low, &c. mediate payment to them, and all persons hav-ing claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.

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

RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH.

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

diverging to the different parts of the State. TRAVELERS Wishing to take the Cars or Bont being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and i ediate connection with the Boats. The Proprietors assure the public, that proprietors assure the public, that proprietors will be spared to furnish their TABLE with the best the Market affords, and their cusomers with every attention in their power, requi-CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS always in readiness to convey Passengers to and rom the Boats and Cars free of charge.

TERMS-75 cents per day, or 25 cents per PATRICK & ANDREWS. Nov. 6, 1843. 28-6m.

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

erformed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using the imitations got up by others, we would repectfully request them to call on us and satisfy hemselves of its many cures in similar cases.— By purchasing of us they can rely upon the gen-tineness of the article, which they should be arcful to do, as we are told there is a spurious rticle of the same name for sale in this vicinity Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract o Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bot tles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own W S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS. I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May F. DENISON.

Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. roperly attested for adjustment.

SYRENA SMITH, Administratrix.

WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator.

Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843.

N. B. It is important that wool be done up in give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immigrants to it.

ABBOTT & BEECHER.

DETROIT WHOLESALE RETAIL DALERS IN OMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

UST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drill-ings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Checks, Baggings, Burlaps, Diapers, Crath, Mushin, 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, Parisians,

Chusans, Shawls. Rob
Roys, Cardinals, Damask
Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot
Over Coatings, Blankets, Flaunels, and Superio BEAVER CLOTHS,

Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. All of which Goods will be sold at the LOW-EST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to give us a Call before Buying.
WANTED.

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

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

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

Corner Bates Street

PETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten years before the public. During that period they have obtained a celebrity unparalleled in the history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track.— The happy combination of vegetable ingredients to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the prop-erties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the va-rious fluids which minister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared, modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the PURELY VEGETABLE.—A safe, speedy, and sure remedy for fever and gue, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new countries.

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 Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, and the west Indies, and on the continual of Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine part exceptions of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, he increase. No other pill "goes down" there, towever sugared over with hired puffs and home nanufactured certificates.

Party Vescella Rills and home always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce

manufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a unirersal medicine, for there is scarcely any de-angement or obstruction of the organs and who have used it. unctions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove when administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bow-els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the tendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health, ontaining no trritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that pros-tration of the bodity powers which characterize the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of

producing local inflammation, so frequently caused by the purgent compositions vended by the quacks and chaflatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to when the first ymptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy and immediate ate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermit-tant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarhoza, dropsy, sour or feeted eructations, en argement of the spleen, sick headsche, all comaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid di-estion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions gestion, torpor of the bowels, temale obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, Peters' Vegetable Pills will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty and gentleness of their opera-

It is asked upon what principle these extraor dinary effects are produced? We reply that Pe ters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the blood, by purifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is a milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter on the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is conveyed into the veins and becomes the principle of 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

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

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W. Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co . P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. ecker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter; M. Jackson, Leani; Paul Raymond, Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; D. Keys, Clinton; D. S. Haywood, Saline; Stone, Babcock & Co., Ypsilanti; Scattergood & Co., Plymouth; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Ditroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklyn, Pontiac, 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 merous testimonials from persons of the nighest respectability, which the proprietors have received. LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER.

Druggist and Apothecary Eric, Pa. dated July 2nd, 1840.

Messes. H. Harris & Co.—Gentlemen: In

reply to your favor of the 1st instant, it affords me pleasure to state, that I have during the last three years sold many dozens of E. Dean's Chemical Plaster, and it has almost universally given satisfaction to the purchasers. It has done wonders to my certain knowledge both in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism. An old genlleman who had been afflicted with it for years remarked to me that he had expended morthan thirty dollars with doctors without benefit Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the when he was directed to try the plaster, from blood, has become so well known as to need no one box of which he says he received more republication of the numercus certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately and Inflammation of the Eyes. I could say more, but the bearer of this is waiting. Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. CARTER. IFFor the diseases in which this Plaster is ap icable, see advertisement in another column E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann

Arbor, (Lower Town,) by
J. H. LUND, sud
W.S. & J. W. MAYNARD, \ Upper
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, \ Town

JAMES G. BIRNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW. SAGANAW CITY, MICHIGAN.

J. G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and

YPSILANTI ACADEMY,

teachers' Seminary

H. H. GRIFFEN. PRINCIPAL.

MR. CHAS. S. WOODARD, 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 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.

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

The tuition is to be paid at the middle of the

fen.
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

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. Weng, Rev. H. P. Powers, Rev. E. Crane, J. Fairchild, M. D., J. C. Allen, M. D., G. & E. M. Skinner, Esgrs, S. Murdock, baye kindly consented to form a visiting comparison.

have kindly consented to form a visiting committee, to be present at the Week reviews on Thursday, and at the public examination of the

Ypsilanti, Oct. 16, 1843.

THE TRUE PAIN

EXTRACTOR SALVE,
WHICH 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, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other name, or the price shall 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 times as much as the former, and the \$1 size near ten times as much.

all agony from any burn in five minutes, provi-ded they have seen it used, or will believe those COMSTOCK & CO., 21, Courtland Street.

21, Courtland Street.

21, Courtland Street.

21, Courtland Street.

31, Courtland Street.

32, Courtland Street.

33, as our plate with Dalley's name on it has been stolen, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Know, therefore, that it comes directly from Comstock & Co., or shun it.

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

36

Agent for Ann Arhor. CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

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

JEWELRY, 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, Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, Pins, Hooks,

and Eyes.
Speciacles, Fine
Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Paints, Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, an Tweasers, Snuff & Tobacco Boxes, Elastics, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large a share of public patronage, still solicits a 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 Cour C. BLISS. Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843.

THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MANNARD'S Druggist Store, in Ann Atbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article ever offered, patent medicina invariably procured of the original inventor of

his regular successor: remedies. BALDNESS.

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

PILES, &c.

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

tively 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 never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradi-

RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posi-

ate all WORMS in children or adults with a ertainty quite astonishing.
TOOTH DROPS. KLINES—cures effectually. Ann Arber, Feb. 5, 1844. Dissolution.—The Partnership hereto-

fore existing under the firm of Davidons & Becker was by mutual consent dissolved on the 30th day of March. All notes and accounts of said Firm will be settled by R. and J. L. Davidson, who will still carry on the ousiness at the old stand.

ROBERT DAVIDSON,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
C. R. BECKER.
Ann Arbor, March 30, 1844. 3w50

NOTICE is hereby given that a yoke of four year old steers broke into my enclosure in the township of Superior, Washtenaw county, last fell, one brown, a little white on the tip of the tail, the tip of the horns black, the other r d with a line back and belly, some white on his face, and a white tail. The owner is requested

o come and prove property and pay damages, and take them away. FELIX DUROSS. March 5, 1844.

BOOK BINDERY.

THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBOR. E BOOTH would respectfully include that inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books

will be neatly rebound on short notice. All kinds of RULING done to order.—
Country produce taken in payment.
April 19, 1843.

52-tf.

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, EXE-printed and for sale at the DE SIGNAL OFFICE.