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ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1844.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY Ah, well, my boy, I suppose I must pay. he comes back. If he does and pays me Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by

BECKLEY & FOSTER, FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SO-TREMS .- Two dollars per annum, in advance.

Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, i not paid till the expiration of six months. TEN COPIES will be forwarded to one Pos Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL-LARS, if paid in advance, and at one time. TPrevious to Nov. 1, 1844, the Signal wil

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each subrequent insertion, 20 cents Legal Advertising by the tolio. Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter made known at the office.

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MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies Garland. PETER CHANCERY ESQ., AND HIS FIVE DOLLAR BILL.

Showing the blessings that may follow the settlement of the smallest account.

BY PROFESSOR J. H. INGRAHAM.

Sir, if you please, boss would like you to pay this little bill to-day,' said for the tenth time a half-grown boy in a dirty jacket, to a lawyer in his office.

The Attorney at length turned roun and stared the boy full in the face, as if he had been some newly discovered specimen of apology, gave a long whistle, thrust his inky fingers first into one pocket and then into the other of his black I will pay it now." cloth vest, and then gave another long whistle and completed hisstare at the boy's

'He, ha, hum! that bill, eh?' and the legal young gentleman extended the tips of his fingers towards the well known bit called to one of his apprentices, 'put on of paper, and daintily opening it, looked your hat and take this money to Capt. nt its contents

"Hum! for capping and heel tapping, six shillings-for foxing, ten and sixpence, and other sundries, eh! So your master wants me to settle this bill, eh!? repeated the man of briefs.

Yes, sir. This is the nineteenth time I've come for it, and I intend to him, knock off at twenty and call it half a

'You're an impudent boy.'

'I is always impudent to lawyers, coz l can't helpt it-its catching!'

'You're eye teeth are cut, I see!' That is what boss sent me for instead cut. I cut mine at 9 months old with a hand-saw. Boss says if you don't pay

that bill he'll sue you!' Sue me! I'm a lawyer!'

'It is no matter for that! Lawyer or flour, nor ten, norno lawyer, boss declares he'll do it-so fork over!"

'Declares he will sue me?'

'As true as there is another, lawyer in all Filadelfy.'

'That would be bad!' 'Wouldn't it!'

·Silence, you vagabond. 1 suppose I must pay this, muttered the attorney to himself. It is not my plan to pay these small bills! What is a lawyer's profession good for, if he can't get clear of paying his own bills? He will sue me!-'Tis just five dollars! It comes hard, and he does not want the money! What is five dollars to him? His boy could have earned it in the time he has been sending urday and get the balance of your wa- GERRIT SMITH'S REPLY TO C. M. him to me to dun for it. So your master

will sue for it if I don't pay?' a new pair of shoes for me.'

Hark'ee. I cannot pay to day; and the store where he had already selected so if your boss will sue, just be so kind the comforts and necessities his family slaves, and a slaveholding reputation and influas to ask him to employ me as his attor- stood so much in need of.

ney.' 'You!'

'Yes, I will issue the writ, have it served, and then you see, I shall put the costs into my own pocket, instead of seeing Mrs. Conway,' he said to her, 'really I them go into another lawyer's. So you have not taken half the amount of your see if I have to pay the bill I shall make bill to-day, and do not expect to. I have the costs. Capital idea!'

The boy scratched his head awhile, as comes in.' if striving to comprehend this 'capitalidea,' and then shook it doubtingly. don't know about this; it looks tricky. will ask boss, though, if as how you say of fire wood, and indeed I want many things you won't pay it no how without being which I have depended on this money to

'I'd rather be sued if he'll employ me,

'But who's to pay them costs-the

rious, and then gave another of those long pence. whistles peculiar to him.

Well, I am a sensible man, truly!-My anxiety to get the costs of suit blinded me to the fact that they were to come ed full five dollars worth of articles here out of one of my own pockets before they on the counter and went away to get his ments against this principle, that the slave- intimating, that Henry Clay is ignorant of I see, that you approvingly quote the max- ed and ruined. The American anti-slavery

Here is a five dollar bill. Is it receipt- for them, you shall have your money, ed-it is so dirty and greasy I cannot madam.' see?

'It was nice and clean three months ago when boss gin it to me, and the writing shined like Knapp's Blackin'-it is torn so of a donnin so much.'

'Well, here's your money,' said the man of law, taking a solitary five dollar note from his watchfob; "now tell your master Mr. Last, that if he has any other accounts he wants sued I will attend to them with the greatest pleasure.'

'Thank'ee sir,' answered the boy, pocketing his five, but you is the only regular dunnin customer boss has, and now you have paid up, he haint none but cash folks. Good day to you.'

'Now there goes a five dollar bill that ience was worn out, and costs would do with paying them.'

As Peter Chancery, Esq., did not be lieve in his own mind that paying his debt to Mr. Last was to be of any benefit to him, and was of opinion that it was money thrown away,' let us follow the fate of this five dollar bill through the day 'He has paid,' said the boy, placing the

five dollar bill in his master's hand. Well, I am glad of it,' answered Mr. ast, surveying the bank note through his far before a woman met him, and said glasses, and its a current bill, too. Now she wished him to follow her and saw dollars I borrowed from him yesterday, with hope and gratitute, and he went af-

'Ah, my lad, come just in time,' said where I could get five dollars to pay a bill which is due to-day. Here, John,' he O'Brien and tell him I came within one came in I did not expect.'

Capt. O'Brien was on board of his schooner at the next wharf, and with him was a seaman with his hat in his hand, looking very gloomy as he spoke with

my insurance money to day, and have also revived, and ultimately restored to but keys and old nails.'

of the prentices as was getting their teeth wife is ailing, and my family is in want of five dollars which had been so instrumena good many things just now, and I got sev- tal in her recovery, he might have returneral articles at the store expecting to get ed and been told that she whose memory along home, We have in the house no heart, had perished.

> 'Well, my lad, I am sorry. You you unless I sell my cont off my back, or pawn the schooner's kedge. No body

The sailor who had come to get an adwhen the apprentice boy came up and

'Here, sir, are five dollars Mr. Furnace owes you. He says, when he told you he could not pay your bill to-day, he did not expect some money that came in after you left his shop.'

'Ah, that's a fine boy! Here Jack, take this five dollar bill and come Sat-

The seaman with a joyful bound, took He says he will do it, and charge you the bill, and touching his hat, sprung with a light heart on shore and hastened to

> As he entered, a poor woman was trying to prevail upon the store-keeper to set-

tle a demand for making his shirts. 'You had best take it out of the store to charge every thing and no money be you-and you will be-for having yielded

'I cannot do without it,' answered the woman, earnestly; my daughter is very ill, and in want of every comfort; I am out get. I worked night and day to get your shirts done.'

'I am very sorry, Mrs. Conway,' said' the store keeper, looking into his money drawer; I have not five shillings here, The lawyer looked all at once very se- and your bill is five dollars and nine-

> The poor woman thought of her invalid child and wrung her hands.

'A sailor was here awhile ago and selec-

At this instant Jack made his appearance at the door.

'Well, ship-mate,' he cried, in a tone nuch more elevated than when he was discovered speaking with the captain; well, my hearty, hand over my freight. I've got the document, so give us possession!' and displaying his five dollar bill, he laid hold of his purchases.

The storekeeper, examining and seeing that the note was a good one, bade him take them with him, and then sighing as he took another and last look at the bill, he handed it to the poor widow, who with a joyful smile, received it from him and hastened from the store.

In a low and very humble tenement, will do that fellow Last no good. I am in near the water, was a family of poor chilgreat want of it, but he is not. It is a dren, whose appearance exhibited the utfive thrown away. It would not have most destitution. On a cot-bed lay a eft my pocket but that I was sure his pa- poor woman, ill and emaciated. The door opened, and a man in coarse patched garcome of it. I like to take costs, but I ments entered with a wood saw and cross, don't think that a lawyer has any thing to laid them down by the door side and apapproached the bed.

'Are you any better, dear?' he asked in a rough voice, but in the kindest

'No-have you found work? If you could get me a little nourishing food, I should regain my strength.'

The man gazed upon her pale face for a moment, and again taking up his saw and cross, went out. He had not gone better than his own for its poverty, yet wearing an air of comfort. He sawed Fornace as the boy delivered his errand the wood, split and piled it, and received then hurried home to gladden her heart having no application to themselves-having now he had no work for four days, and totally unlike your own. his family had been starving, and from Nevertheless, a ltttle harm will mingle with of disappointing him, when some money this day his wife got better and was at length restored to her family and to health, from a state of weakness which another day's continuace of, would have proved

"I am sorry,my man, I cannot pay you dollars she had received from the store- ing down again, "just this once," in the necessary to prepare the way for triumphant you would note the Liberty Party Electoral -but I have just raised and scraped the keeper, and which the sailor had paid "House of Rimmon." It is true, that many action against slavery; and, I allow, that in ticket; or, the question, whether, if there we him. The poor woman's daughter was not a copper left in my pocket to jingle, health; and was lately married to a young man who had been absent three years and But I am very much in need, sir; my returned true to his troth. But for the money of you to take them up as I went had so long been the polar star of his

So much good did the five dollar bill do which Peter Chancery, Esq. so relucmust come to-morrow. I cannot help tantly paid to Mr. Last's apprentice boy, though little credit is due to this legal gentleman for the results that followed. It is thus that Providence often makes bad men instruments of good to others .vance of wages, turned away sorrowful, Let this little story lead those who think a 'small bill' can stand because it is a small bill,' to remember how much good a five dollar bill has done in one single day-and that in paying a series of twenty bills and dispensing good to hundreds around them.

SELECTIONS.

CLAY. PRTERBORO, March 29, 1844.

Cassius M. Clay, Esq. MY DEAR SIR :- I have, this day, read your letter to the Mayor of Dayton. So, notwithstanding you had forty thousand dollars in ence, which money could not measure, you have surrendered all, and ceased to be a slaveholder! God be praised for this glorious trimph of the truth, which American Abolitionists have been inculcating, for the last twelve years! God be praised for having made them willing to suffer so much loss, and to count not even their lives dear unto themselves, for to its power! No victor so happy, be his conquests never so numerous and extolled, as he, who suffers himself to be conquered by truth. Such a one is, indeed, the greatest of conquer ors. His captivity is the establishment in his

I welcome your letter, not only because it condemns slaveholding-condemns it as an outrage on republicanism and christianity: but, because it lays down the principle, that wish, that the Northern political and religious trine, or your quotation from Macaulay, and must necessarily, practice such compro- to come into competition with, and even to paragraph; press concurred with you, in this latter respect. which, I cheerfully admit, serves to justify it, mises, 1 must be convinced, that God is so But, even the New York Tribune-your fa- has any pertinence whatever to the question great a bungler, as not to be able to carry on Party, which you had the honesty and courworite newspaper, to which you sent the let- before us-has any bearing whatever on the His Government, without invading the rights age so recently to calogise in a public meetter lying before me-makes elaborate argu- point of voting. I find no fault with you for of some of His subjects.

own soul of the supremacy of virtue over vice

-of right over wrong. It is the matchless

victory of gaining the rule over one's own

sorry to observe, that, even in your own mind, fault with you for numbering him, as you im ber." The frequent repetition of this maxim treachery of its own friends. I know, that this principle is not one of entirely universal pliedly do, with "religious, great, good, and in the celebrated letters of "O. P. Q." writ- from such inevitable consequences of our applicability. You plead for an exception to patriotic men." But what I contend for is, ten, a dozen years ago, in the city of Patis, suffering the consideration of dollars and it: a single exception, it is true; and such that you have no more right to vote for him, gave it a fresh and increased popularity. But cents, instead of that of inalienable human an exception, as, I own, it seems rather un- under the supposition, that he does not know the maxim is no less false than popular - rights, to govern our votes, your spirit recoils. gracious to blame you for pleading for. Hen the sinfulness of slavery; no more right to vote Christianity requires "the greatest good of as promptly and as widely, as our own; and y Clay is your kinsman, neighbor, friend .- for him under the supposition, that he is a great the whole number." It is maccordance with that, whilst you are yourself yielding to the He has stood by you, and given you effective and good, than under the supposition, that he this maxim, that the individual is so often sac- peculiar and strong temptations to leave your help in your most memorable perils. He is, is a little and bad man-no more right to rifited in answer to the claims of Society .- own duty undone, you bid us go forward and withal, the leader, not to say idol, of that vote for him, under the supposition, that he is Society has proved itself to be a bloody Mo- manfully do ours. Rest assured, my dear party, from which you are not yet fully wean- a Christian, than under the supposition, that lock, on whose altar millions of individuals Sir, that we shall not disobey such righteous ed. Now, that, in these circumstances, you he is an infidel. And, in this connection, I have been slain. It is in accordance with this instructions. If you can afford to cart one should purpose to vote for him, is indeed, a would say, that the leading consideration of maxim, that nations give up millions of indi- more pro-slavery vote, we cannot. We fault-but a fault, so mitigated by those cir- the Abolitionist in his vote is extensively mis- viduals to be slaughtered on the battle field. have repented too sorely of our past voting comstances, that none, and especially, they, apprehended. Tens of thousands of persons And this same maxim is the justifying plea of against the slave, that we should ever again who are the subjects of the admiration, grati- suppose, that the Abolitionist, in his bigotry slavery for crushing millions in its iron folds. repeat the enormous crime. And, besides, ude, and love, excited by the emancipation and narrowness, votes for his candidate, be- Would that the practice under this maxim did we have stood by him too long, that we your numerous slaves, can find it easy to cause he thinks him sinless; and withholds not exceed its letter! But like every other should now forsake him. We will continue fix their eye upon, very steadily or sternly .- his votes from rival candidates, because he permitted wrong, it transcends its prescribed to hold up the standard of freedom, as well as And, what alleviates this fault still farther, is thinks them sinners. But they are mistaken, limits. A community sets out to promote such feeble ones can. Next Autumn will that it is only for once more, you would have The Abolitionist passes by pro-slavery tickets, "the greatest good of the greatest number," witness your last sin against your enslaved even Henry Clay voted for. Your proscrip- not because the names on them are the names by means of the sacrifice of a small number. brethren; and then your strong hands will tion of slaveholders is to extend to him also, of sinners, but because they are the names But, soon however, the foul and murderous also grasp that standard; and then, too, thousafter the next Presidential Election. The of men, who, whether saints or sinners, will, wrong grows into the policy of benefitting a ands and ten of thousands will flock to it, dispensation of republicans and christians to if elected; refuse to wield their official powvote for a buyer and seller of men even though er for the overthrow of slavery. He pre- the many. Who will deny, that it has al- very will succeed in the approaching election. he be Henry Clay himself, you would have fers the anti-slavery ticket, not because its ready thus increased and magnified itself in A slaveholder, or a guiltier servant of slavery, cease, next November. Your letter will be of immense service to the Apti-Slavery cause. Such testimony of imperfect their practices or principles, will, if seeds the free ?- the sacrificed the sacrific clusion is, that this will be the last national one of the noblest minds of the South against elected, use their office, as far as they constislavery-testimony, no longer contradicted by tutionally can, to deliver the land from the your slaveholding; but sustained, proven to curse of slavery. In all this, the Abolitionist His word, that one man's rights stand not in four years hence, if indeed God shall spare be deeply sincere, and made solemn and im- exhibits good sense. When I am choosing the way of anothers's-that one man's happipressive, by the emancipation of your slaves, a man to act for me, I must see to it, that I ness interferes not with another's-that every will tell upon every Northern neighborhood. make choice of one, who will act upon, and man is every other man's brother-nay more, And even the declaration of your purpose to act out, my own principles. When I am that every man is bound to see in every other cast your vote for Henry Clay will work far voting to fill the office, which has power to man another self. My friend, my brother, ess injury than many fear. For 1st, that grant, or withhold, licenses, for making drunk- from the bottom of my heart do I commend vote is too obvious a violation of your own ards, I am to concern myself, not so much to you this plain teaching. You have-and admitted principles, and too obvious an in- about the general religious character of the blessed be God for it!-you have begin to consistency with yourself, to carry much in- candidates, as about the question of their faith- drink of its spirit. Drink deeper of it; and fluence with it. 2d, it will be regarded as a fulness to the principles of temperance. So too, you will then be prepared to say, that, comrun with it and pay Mr. Furnace the five some wood for her. His heart bounded yielding to the pressure of circumstances and when I am voting to fill the office of President what will of Banks and Tariffs, and other human weakness, rather than as the con- of the United States, it is an insufficient excuse

and said I would return to-morrow. But ter her to her dwelling, an abode little clusion of wise, deliberate, unbiassed reason- for my pro-slavery vote to say, as you virtuings. 3d, those amongst us, who are hunt- ally do: "The man for whom I am voting, is, log for excuses for their intented vote for Hen- indeed, in favor of slavery; but he does not and you will then regard all such questions. ry Clay, will not find any in your intention to know slavery to be wrong; and he is, more- as but "the small dust of the balance," comvote for him. That you, his neighbor, warm over, a 'religious, great, good, and patriotic pared with personal rights. Drink deeper of and the note. I was just wondering six shillings, with which he hastened to a and personal friend, and relative, should be itstore for necessaries for his sick wife, and resistibly tempted to vote for him, is a fact, I have, I trust, shown the fallacy of one with the delicacies he had provided. Till no application to persons in circumstances so The other is, that he is sound, in respect te the great good of your letter. We have a class of Abolitionists who are called, "The just-this-once men," They generally vote that you claim for Henry Clay concerning tection, at the hands of that Government and we, being a component part of that Church, the anti-slavery ticket; but occasionally, the these questions: and yet, yourself being judge of Henry Clay, than all the pecuniary interintoxicating expedients of the pro-slavery -your own letter being my authority-he is ests of all the nation. ciples, and they beg the privilege of voting, letter says, that the election of Henry Clay was paid him by the woman from the five "just this once," with those parties-of bow- and the proper disposal of these questions, are tion, whether, if you were a citizen of Obio.

parties prevail over their too easy prinof these causes of your voting for Henry Clay are to be found in your peculiar cir-Notwithstanding, when they read your let- may, provided he remains a slaveholder after to refuse to vote it, than to vote for Henry can longer innocently advocate or in any privilege, of gong, "just this once," in op- ever may be the result of such election-howposition to the principle of anti-slavery voting, they will be but too apt to feel, that they now have the authority of an eminently wise and upright man to justify the de parture from it, of which they are themselves occasionally guilty. In vain, will it be for us to remind them, that your opposiwill reply, that, the first time they violated an unjustifiable vote? this principle, they were as sure, that they should not violate it again, as Cassius M. Clay now is, that his adherence to it will never relax after the next election.

I observe your two excuses for casting One is, that darkness prevails, in respect to the character and cciminality of slavery; and that light will not take the place of this darkbe the dividing line between darkness and past and the true light now shineth," the right to cast a pro-slavery vote, at that election? If all other men are, your letter shows, that you are not ignorant, that it is wrong to make a slaveholder a civil ruler. And, if, in their ignorance, all other men vote for a slaveholder, I know not what right you have to vote in their darkness, rather than in your own light; and to make their ignorance, rather than your own knowledge, the standard of your conduct. If, in the providence of God, your mind has been singled out for illumination by His truth, are you at liberty to defer to a benighted majority, and to act, as the sake of inculcating it! And thrice blessed it acts? I am aware, that Judge L. of Missouri denies the right to call in question the conduct of the majority; but I am also aware, that higher authority than Judge L. says: "Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do act in the supposed case, as the majority acts: to employ this truth for the enlightenment of

names are those of sinless men, but because

of your excuses for voting for Henry Clay. several questions in political economy, which portant to the proper disposal of these quesnot entitled to your vote. I know, that your unistances, and are, therefore, without any know too, that your letter also wirtually eave. bearing on the persons of whom I speak. that, be his financial or other views what they ter, and see, that you reserve to yourself the the next election, he will, and, that too, whatever unfavorable, in your eyes, its bearing on erty, as should make you willing to cast a the economical questions referred to-be un solitary vote for her! Would that she might worthy of the office of a civil ruler. I put it to you then, dear sir, kindly, but irresistibly, whether I need summon any other witness to the stand than yourself, to prove the freemen, in your State, to represent your anemptiness of this other excuse for your vote ion to this principle is to but for once; and for Henry Clay, and to deprive you of even that theirs has already been repeated. They all show of excuse under this head for such

> But, it is harsh to use a man for his own condemnation-and in the present instance, entirely unnecessary. Your excuse can easily be shown to be unsound, without quoting yourself against yourself. It cannot, for a moment, abide the test of christianity. I mean not the spurious christianity of this

land, but the pure christianity of the Bible. 1st. God does not sucrifice the least right ness, until after the election is past. Be it of the least being in all His universe. To so, not withstanding I totally fail to under- beheve that He does, is to believe Him to be stand it, that the next election will prove to unjust, and to destroy the very foundation of our confidence in Him. 2d. All men should light on this subject; -nevertheless, how will feel, that they are His servants, and that this give you, in who n "the darkness is their conduct must harmonize with His principles and character. The Bible, declares we not to vote them, your heart would grieve impartiality to be an attribute not of God only, but also (Mat. v. 45,) of all them, who are counted worthy to be His children, 3d. When then we barter away the great, original, inherent, rights of one man for another man's more secure possession of such darkness respecting slavery. But, if we shall rights; and, most emphatically, when we not-we, who live where floods of light are take these sacred rights from one man, and poured forth on this subject-you would barter them away for the promotion of the mere pecuniary interests of another, we outrage some of the plainest principles of the with the works of darkness." If you shall Divine Government, and prove ourselves to be not vote an anti-slavery ticket next full, you Atheists and rebels, instead of the servants of God. 4th. But, is not the willingness of certain anti-slavery men to elect a slaveholdrespect to the Tariff and other financial measures, agree with their own, red with the guilt But, it by no means follows, that you would evil." So far from your being at liberty to of the worst kind of such a barter? Do they have us turn away from our anti-slavery ticknot virtually say: "We will consent to leave you are to regard the revelation of truth to the slaves of the District of Columbia and your mind as your commission and obligation of the Territory of Florida in their chains. sympathy with the Whigs or Democrats on stratagem to betray the poor creature into his the pecuniary circumstances of the whites?-From the doctrine of your letter, that good for the sake of it in our own circumstances?" men can, through ignorance, live even in Thousands of professing Christians are, this great sins, few Abolitionists will be found to day, defending such compromises, and decladissent. But you will pardon me for not be- ring them to be indispensable. But, before I a slaveholder is unfit to be a civil ruler. I ing able to perceive, that either this doc- can be convinced, that men can innocently, very reason, that they allow these questions in Parley's Magazine for April, the following

could be safely put into the other pocket! wages to pay for them, but I question if holder is unworthy of civil office. I am very the moral nature of slaveholding. I find no im: "The greatest good of the greatest num- cause would then have perished from the night.

select and aristocratic few, at the expense of they are the names of men, who, however, each of which States the slave population ex- But, one consolation under so painful a con-

God be praised for the plain teaching of our guilty nation so long, will write upon our standard: "Jehovah has triumphed-His people are free." dollars and cents questions, you will never hands of the slaveholder. Drink deeper of it; it; and you will then be ready to admit, that. the least right of the least infant amongst the tens of thousands of our fellow immortal whom slavery treads under foot in the District of Columbia and in Florida, and who are thus trodden on with the express approbation of

I rejoice, that you did not find it in you heart to give a negative answer to the que et in Kentucky, the present year. If she should have, you would find it much harder Clay. Would, my dear Sir, that you might experience such a baptism of the spirit of Libirresistably impel you to compase a vote of the names of black men, if there are not white men-ave, of slaves even, if there not ti-slavery principles. Posterity would accord more honor to you for casting such a vote, than to your distinguished namesake for the most triumphant success of his highest ambi-

Parden me, dear Sir, that I have so freely

expressed the concern of my heart, respecting

the character of vonr vote. Take, if you

please, in return, the like liberty with me and the anti-slavery men of the North. Tell us. how you would have us vute. If you shall edness. not vote an anti-slavery electoral ticket next fall, you will have the excuse, that no such ticket was nominated in Kentucky. But, if we shall not vote one it will not be for such a lack and we shall not have such an excuse. There will be anti-slavery electoral tickets in all the free states. Shall we vote them? I anticinate vont emphatic affirmative rooly. Were bitterly over our unfaithfulness to the cause, which is dearer to you than any other cause. If you shall not vote an anti-slavery ticket, another of your excuses, as we have seen, will be, that you dwell in the midst of great courself be among the very first to reproach us with our utterly excuseless "fellowship will, as we have already said your letter informs us, make as much of an excuse, as you can, out of the fact, that you voted in accordance with your views on the Tariff and certain other questions in political economy,ets to vote for men, who will represent our ese questions-a part with one, and a part with the other; and, therefore, were our votes to follow this sympathy, there would be no Liberty Party left. It would be reab- they call them, to backslide. sorbed by those parties, from which we came ing in your own State, would then be wreck

under the inspiration of your example. Sla-South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, will then be elected to the Chief Magistracy. political triumph of this system of matchless fraud and horrors. The Presidential election,

VOL. 4, NO. 2. WHOLE NO. 158.

I am, dear Sir, with great regard, Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. CHURCH IN UNION CITY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-The First Congregational Church in Union City, adopted the following preamble and Resolutions, Feb. 15 1844, unanimously, and directed their clerk to present a copy of the same to the N. Y. Evangelist, and to some paper printed in this State for

Whereas, the Christian Church is the great instrumentality, which God employs our General Government and of Henry Clay, for uprooting sin and overturning systems is entitled to an infinitely more solicitous pro- of iniquity in the world,-and whereas, to God, desire to be guiltless with reference to our countrymen in bondage, there-

Resolved, That we regard the system of slavery existing in these United States, as totally sinful-involving a most flashow of excuse for voting for him. But, I vate it. Liberty will, probably, have no tick- grant contempt of God, and the most atroclous wrongs to man.

Resolved. That no individual or church manner sustain this system, which is so directly at war with the great law of love, and subversive of the fundamental principles of Christianity.

Resolved, That we will neither admit to our pulpit, nor invite to our Communion, any man who vindicates the system, or who, sustains the relation of slaveholder and practically treats man as proper-

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our countrymen and brothers in bon dage, and that we will not cease our prayers nor our earnest and faithful efforts till the christian church, and our beloved land are purified from this system of wick-

J. W. CLARK, Clerk.

Active Benevolence .- The Boston Post gives an account of the benevolent operations of an individual of the city, which deserves the honorable notice or the whole community. His name is John Augustus. He attends the Police Court every morning; and when any persons are brought before the Court, charged with being common drunkards-whether men or women-he interposes in their behalf-obains suspension of sentence for two or three weeks, by becoming bail for their appearance and good behavior in the meantime. He then induces them to sign the total abstinence pledge, and at the end of their probation, reports them convalescent, and procures their discharge on payment of costs, and a fine of one cent. The Post says that full one hundred men and women have been thus saved through the instrumentality of Mr. Augustus -who not only works without pay, but is at considerable expense of money as well as

It would hardly be thought (says the Post) that such a man could meet with obstacles in his good work. Yet such has been the case: there are wretches so base, that if they can find out that Mr. Augustus has induced on inebriate views on such questions. All of us have to sign the pledge, they will resort to every former habits, for no other motive whatever than to have it in their power to boast that they have caused one of his "disciples," as

Good, if True-We will try it .- We find

Musquitors .- To get rid of these tormenors, take a few hot coals on a shovel or chafing dish, and burn on them some brown sugar n your bed-rooms and parlors, and you effectunity banish or destroy every musquito for the

For the Signal of Liberty. LAY SERMON.

NUMBER IV. "I have done what I could."

Originally this remark was made res pecting the woman who anointed Christ, with a mere verbal difference, . She hath done what she could." The occasion was, that at a certain time, a certain woman anointed Christ, his disciples esteemed it to be a waste of precious ointment although they would have approved of its use in anointing his body, were he dead and to be buried. To this Christ alludes and says, (implying that he shall soon be laid in the tomb) she has done what she could appropriately do. This anointing is appropriate-it is not a waste. Using could in the sense of could appropriately, and not in the sense that she had done every thing to the extent of her ability.

Then I propose to examine "S. Y. E, in his correspondence and see if, as he triumphantly conclues his article, he has done what he could appropriately do; see If his climax is suited to the subject.

He first admits the principles of the anti-slavery party to be correct, and responds "universal and immediate emancipation," but enters his bill of exceptions to the action and course of abolitionists. I ask then, is this appropriate, is this right? It does not admit of an argument that if and with propriety have it said of us. the principles of the anti-slavery party are correct, they should act them out in any and every condition in life, as were the Israelites required respecting their principles and codes. But my impression is, that, in common with the many, your correspondent 'S. Y. E.,' holds to the principle without the practice; and if I were a Yankee and permitted to guess, I should guess that the excrescent length of the anti-slavery creed of which he complains, was the belief that they ought to act as they believed. After moving thro' led to the belief that his principles trouble cant, to say of what was done "it might have been better done." Well, this is easy enough to do. Any body, can acin common with any and every moral system of organization: enterprise or reform, the anti-slavery cause has met with many cruel and unrighteous bindrances and obstacles-that though it has been unwisely managed in many instances, it has not deviated more than, if as much as most of its kindredsthat it demands your sympathy and support. Then you are called upon as a 2d. That the Township Committees be you conscientiously act for evil in any capacity? Or can you more appropriately withhold benevolent action in any such ions given 2500 years ago. Ezekiel, 33 feel in the cause, would but act his part. chap. If you should act, then every member should act, and if every member should act, the Gen. Assembly would act, and how can you exempt any moral or Religious body from action in the case. You suggest that the General Assembly, and formed for other purposes, but how can they refuse to act on slavery? They are

But you arrogantly assert your purpose, to act where and as you please, you notify us that our efforts to get ecc'l. bodies to express their views even on the subject are and will still be scorned. You do as many of your fellows do, claim that because you are ministers of the gospel, you are above censure, or question; and when the charge of "hireling" is made, you do not, as you should, teach to others to do; you do not examine yourself, and calmly show the reasons for your course, but in impetuous indignation, hurl back the charge, and thus more deeply fix the importation of time-serving, upon yourself. Is this right? Do you in this what you can appropriately?

of the Church, and certainly Slavery is

a disturber and defiler of the Church .-

How excuse action?

You charge abolitionists with a wish to unite in unholy alliance Church and State, purposing to control both with reckless in difference. Have anti-slavery men used more violent means, or made more glarhave used? We challenge you to the proof. If, then, like other moral reforms may be incumbent upon them as Liberty into which I am happy to say that you enter with zeal and energy, anti-slavery has forced itself through difficulty and trial to its present position, do you well in now adding another obstacle? Nay, rather respond, "go then, good soldier, plant meet often any way, and talk the matter over your standard upon the summit of liberty, and may mercy guide you and prosperity follow you."

It must be apparent to any man that churches, in all their organization, should aim to overthrow wickedness. It is the ceal it, and darkness reigns; there is no ray-ready as soon as their candidates shall be ed semi-monthly at \$1,00 a year.

other source of light to the world; whatever light other institutions give is reflected. The church is the sun of our system. Then, sir, will you act well your part if you withhold one ray even for an hour? Can you in an honest and faithful discharge of your obligation ask or advocate a moment's truce for the Slave Powers? Think how much crime -how much sorrow and anguish a day of American bondage produces-how many who are denied their inherent rights on earth, shall find release only in that land where the servant is free from his master, and wher they stand approved of God, and yet swift witnesse against the oppressor and his supine sup porters, and also against the indifferent and careless observers. Then, as we have already well nigh trespassed upon the courtesy of the Editors of the "Signal of Liberty" and as this will conclude what I shall say, I ask you as a christian minister once more to take your directory, the code of Christ, and examine the whole ground, and as if before the Judgment seat of Christ give a fair decision, see if you are not bound to pray for the slave-to act for the slave-to vote for the slave, and as you see the sword coming, warn the people, and when we are called to motion of P. Beasimer, a committee was ap-

"You have done what you could do." L. C.

For the Signal of Liberty. TO THE LIBERTY PARTY IN THE COUNTY OF LENA WEE.

Permit me, through the Signal, to call the ttention of Liberty men in the County of Lenawee to the all important subject of a nore permanent and thorough organization of the Liberty Party therein.

Friends of Liberty of the County of Lenawee, you have doubtless, ere this, discovered his traverse avenues several times, I am the great want of a proper and efficient organization in our ranks, in this County; efhim some-that action is not exactly a. forts have been made at different times by the Meeting. greeable with his present condition, and County Corresponding Committee to organize that he has finally fallen upon the old each township by appointing in each, a Committee of three to correspond with the County Corresponding Committee; but all previous undertakings have as yet proved unavailing.

The County Committee, after much deliber complish it. But seriously, friend S. Y. ation on this subject would recommend, and if E. will you not on reflection admit, that possible, would carry into effect the following

1st. That the County Committee appoint in each town a Committee of three, (or more or less, as circumstances will be admit) to correspond with the County Committee-to report the number of voters in their respective towns-the names and residence of the principal men belonging to the Liberty Party

minister to act for the cause. Well, you empowered to appoint District Committees say, as an individual, I will act, but in throughout their respective towns as may be associated bodies, I will not. Do you deemed necessary. Said District Committees well? Do you appropriately in this? Can to report to the Township Committees in the same manner that the Township Committees

3d. If it should be deemed necessary, the County Committee might report the whole to condition? If you, as a minister, or as a the State Corresponding Committee; and member of the Gen. Assembly, see the thus a complete knowledge of the strength of wickedness of Slavery and withhold warn- our party in this County would be had; and ing, and slave and slaveholders perish, had, too, at very little expense, if every Libare you guiltless? Look at old Commiss- erty man who feels that interest he should

> 4th. Thus, there shall be two reports made in each year; one by the first day of March, the other by the first day of September-the first report to made the first day of September next.

Such a system of organization as the above seems to the County Committee, to be loudly other organizations of the church, are called for, at the present crisis, considering the uncommon effort which is being made by both of the old political parties to draw Liberty men into their ranks. formed to preserve the peace and purity

One of the principle objects of this organ ization is, to prepare and pave the way among the people of our County, for the dissemination of our principles by means of tracts, and other valuable information. We have, a present, on hand a number of thousand pages of tracts, which contain statistical information which every Liberty man should have well and thoroughly digested in his mind. At present, we are much in need of a lectu

rer to go through our County, into every town and school district, and at the same time to distribute tracts that may be furnished by the County Committee. For a very small snm we might hire some individual competen to perform this task. It is presumed that the influence and means of no true hearted Liberty man will be wanted in this important enterprise.

The object of issuing this circular is that every Liberty man in Lenawee County may be apprised of his duty, and of our system o organization; and that when a Committee is appointed they will know, without any reliminaries what their duty is. None but the most vigilant and active should be appoint ed to act as Committeeman, either in town ships or districts. It is hoped when a Coming assertions, or used more corrupt means mittee is appointed that they will feel the to secure such ends than temperance men deep responsibility resting upon them, and that they will not shrink from any duty which

> The Committee would recommend to the friends the propriety of early forming themselves into clubs or associations to meet as often as once in each week, and as often as possible, to procure some one to lecture--invite your Whig and Democratic friends in to take part with you in discussing the principles of all parties.

With such a system, friends of Lenawee we can do wonders in old Lenawee next fall -without it or something similar, it is to be feared our vote will not be augmented. The "Light of the world," put it out, or con- Whigs and Democrats are all in marshal ar-

nominated, to take the field and fight valiantly in the present contest. Reports are current abroad that Liberty men are coming out n favor of Clay: such may be the case in a very few instances; but we deny it to be true one half the cases reported. Do not believe all that is told you by the other parties, take nothing for granted, but search after the truth-the great foundation of the Liberty

L. P. PERKINS. Chairman of the Co. Cor. Committee. Adrian, April 31, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty. MECHANICS TEMPERANCE ASSO-CIATION.

At a regular meeting of the Mechanic Cemperance Association of Ann Arbor, on Poesday evening, April 30, 1844, it was ascertained, by referring to the Journal of the Society, that the unprecedented zeal of the various committees had attained about five hundred members to said association. It

vas therefore thought proper, after appropriate remarks from different members on the subject, to hold a Mass MEETING in the grove where the friends of Temperance, as well as members of the various Temperance societies of this place would have an opportunity to assemble together, and show to the confirmed inebriate, if there were any left in the place, the advantages of Total Abstinence. Or our final account may we then in truth pointed to prepare the grove for the above

purpose, and consisted of the following members: A Isalom Traver, C. N. Ormsby, D. T. McCollum, M. H. Covles, G. Beckley, Jas. B. Manchester, Daniel B. Brown, James Daley, Samuel B. Sutherland and E. B. Spal ding. After the appointment of the commit tee, on motion of Francis E. Jones, the Secretary was required to have the proceeding of the meeting published in the Signal of Liberty, and a copy of it sent to each of the committee. After the appointment of a committee to obtain signers to the Pledge, provide for such members, &c., in compliance with rule 11 of the Constitution, the Society adjourned to Tuesday evening, May 14th, 1844, to meet again at the same place, and hear the report of their committees and transact all iness necessary preparatory to a Mass

JAS. LUDINGTON, Sec'y.

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President. JAMES G. BIRNEY.

OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President THOMAS MORRIS,

for Representative to Congress FIRST DISTRICT. CHARLES H. STEWART.

ELECTORAL TICKET. ARTHUR L. PORTER,

CHANDLER CARTER, JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY.

NN ARBOR LIBERTY ASSOCIATION The next meeting will be held this (Monday) evening, at the Court House, at half past seven o'clock. Resolution for discus-

"Resolved. That Texas ought not to be annexed to this Union." Whigs and Demo-crats are respectfully invided to attend, and participate in the discussion.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The treaty for this object has been laid pefore the Senate, but their deliberations are made with closed doors. It is now said that if annexation fails as a treaty, it will be immediately proposed by a joint resolution, which requires the assent of only a majority of both Houses. In this way it is thought the measure can be consummated without much difficulty.

On the first page will be found reply of Gerrit Smith to the recent leter of C.M. Clay, This reply is publish ng in New York in tract form, bound with the letter of Mr. Clay, so that the eader has both sides of the question at once. The State is to be flooded with them. The candor and kindness of Mr. Smith's reply must commend its spirit to all good men, while the keenness of his logic cannot fail to carry conviction with t. Lend the paper to your neighbors, and ask them to read it. This letter of Mr. Clay, which the Whig papers have so generally published, is doing good to the Liberty party.

That Five Dollar story, on the first page-have you read it? What do you think of it? That single bill paid many debts, supplied many necessities, and made many happy. Do you owe the printer Five Dollars? Pay him forthwith, and thus rejoice the heart of the Editor, compositor, pressman, ink-boy, paper-maker, and all the rest of the tribe of typos. What say?

TRACTS! TRACTS!! Tracts in any quantities are for sale at the Signal office, and by Dr. Thomas, at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County. Send in your orders, with the cash. Price ten pages for a cent.

The Northern Star, formerly published at Albany, has been removed to New York, and enlarged. It is edited by Dr. J. McCune Smith, a graduate of Glasgow University, Scotland, and a colored gentleman of talents. It is publishMR. CLAY AND 'WHITE SLAVES.'

"IF GENTLEMEN WILL NOT ALLOW US TO HAVE BLACK SLAVES, THEY MUST LET US HAVE WHITE ONES; FOR WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIRE WOOD

The publication of this extract from Mr Clay's speech in 1819 disturbs the equanimity of the Whig editors very much. Our neighbor of the Journal is especially uneasy about it, and shows its "utter falsity" by asserting that "Mr. Clay's wife and daughters do work in the kitchen, and in the dairy, and cut out clothes and help make them." The origi nality of this method of proof is characteristic of the gentleman, and will dcubtless add to his reputation as a close and logical reasonor. For his benefit, we will state the argument in form, thus:

Mrs. and the Misses Clay do work in the kitchen in 1844:

Therefore, Mr. Clay did not say any thing in his speech in 1819 against 'our wives and daughters' working in the kitchen.

This argument is, of course, irresistable. and weighs down the teetimony of two mem bers of Congress and the National Intelligencer to the contrary, as quick as a ton of lea would weigh down a feather.

But the following summary of the evidence n this case from the Emancipator may be thought worthy of attention by some:

On Saturday, the 15th of February, 1819 Mr. Clay being then Speaker of the House f Representatives, the House in Committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Maryland, in the chair, had up the bill relating to Missouri, when General James Talmadge, of New York, hen and always a political friend of Mr. Clay moved an amendment prohibiting the further introduction of Slaves into that terriory. Mr. Clay spoke again t this proposition. On the 15th, Mr. Clay made a long and most eloquent speech against the amendment, which speech has never been publish-

He was replied to by the Hon. John W Paylor, of New York, always a political friend of Mr. Clay. In his speech, which was pubished in full, as revised by himself, in the National Intelligencer of March 20th, 1819, he said of Mr. C.

I have often admired the liberality of his sentiments. He is governed by no regular prejudices: yet with what abhorrence did he lid he make between the "black slaves" Kentucky and the 'white slaves of the North, and how instantly did he strike the balance in favor of the former!"

Neither Mr. Clay nor any of his friends ever complained that this was not a correct at our recent state election proves to have representation of the speech. On the 17th of been, so far as we have learned, 5829 February, 1220, the same subject was again nearly twice the vote of last year. This ander consideration, and a speech was made by Mr. Rich, of Vermont, always a political friend of Mr. Clay. That speech is published, as revised by himself, in the National Intelligencer of July 1.1820. In it he

I have by the successful influence of my example, taught my sons to cultivate the earth while my daughters have been instructed in the manufacture of clothing for themselves and brothers, extending even to those have now the honor to wear, and in the seful labors of the kitchen.

In a note it was said:

"When this subject was under consideration at the last session, the honorable speaker (Clay) remarked to the following ef-

"If gentlemen will not allow us to have for WE CANNOT CUT OUR FIREWOOD, AND BLACK AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE are still in the van."

The Intelligencer is and has always been friendly to Mr. Clay, and the most full and authentic record of political events of that day. Mr. Clay has never denied, corrected nor com plained of these representations.

The Free Press contains a long string of resolutions adopted at a "Reannexation" of Texas meeting at Detroit, April 25. Col. A. Mack presided, and John Norvell seems to have been the master spirit of the occasion. The first resolution asserts that Texas is a part of Louisiana, and the remaining ones proceed on this supposition, and declare that the Texans have as good a right to de mand admission into the Union as had the inhabitants of Louisiana or Arkansas This sounds rather queer to us, after we have acknowledged Texas to be an inde pendent nation!

If will be seen by the official pro ceedings in another column, that at the Convention of she First Congressional District, C. H. STEWART, Esq., of Detroit, was nominated for Representative to Congress. Mr. Stewart is so well known in each of the five counties of this District, that any commendation of his character or abilities from us would be superfluous. He has the requisite qualifications for that office-an excellent education, accurate knowledge of business, untiring devotion to Liberty principles, and a ready talent for public speaking. He will receive a generous and liberal support.

The Democratic party, so called have some queer notions. They have a Democratic Association at Marshall, which recently put forth a creed of some twenty articles, which begins thus:

"1. Equal, civil, political and religiou 2. The maintenance of the elective franchise to every free white male citizen

of the age of 21 years." A beautiful piece of nonsense, isn't it! Equal political rights to all men, and the elective franchise (which is a political

much for sham democracy.

The States.

NEW YORK.

We can only mention a few items of the many encouraging accounts we find Liberty vote was large, we have had no AND BLACK OUR SHOES, AND in our exchanges from this State.

HAVE OUR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS WORK IN THE KITCHEN."

Licklear, Chenango county, the Wi Licklear, Chenango county, the Whigs Liberty supervisors were elected in the and Democrats united against the Liberty party; but the Liberty Supervisor was elected by 35 majority. 8 towns in Clinton County give 790 Liberty votes this spring -last fall 657-gain 133. Four towns in Essex county gave 99 Liberty votes last fall-this spring 201-gain 102 .-In Oakland, Genessee Co. the Liberty vote is three times as large as last fall. In Marion, Wayne Co. the Liberty vote was 130-last year 19.

> NEW HAMPSHIRE. The following is from the N. H. Cou-

"At the late election in this State, the Liberty Party threw about 6000 votes. 4000 of which probably came from those who used to vote with the Whigs, and 2000 from those who were formerly of the Democratic party. In all human probability the Liberty Party will number 8000 in this State at the election of Electors in November next, 5000 of whom once were Whigs and 3000 Democrats. The Van Buren party in a hard contest and the Whigs about 21,000, and this estimate will give the balance of power to the balance of power in this State at the erty party will make great gains from the Democratic party, as the Methodists and Baptists are becoming Aboiltionists. Another thing will aid the Liberty party, that is the Radical party in this State are very much identified with the rum-interest and nearly all the rum-sellers and rum-drinkers will make a common cause with the Radical party. The Radical and the Rum parties were united in most towns in the State at the late election. Let this be the and persevering, while it should be a warncase hereafter, and the temperance Rad- ing to the indolent and sluggish. icals will in most cases act with the Libpeak of those domestic offices which he was erty party, as in that party all are good of the Albany Patriot says that attempts temperance men."

The Voice of Freedom, (Liberty) speaks

of the result thus: GLORIOUS RESULT!-The liberty vote is a cheering gain, considering the great disadvantage under which we have labored. There have been but few lecturers in the field, and only a small portion of the year. The paper has had a precarious and difficult existence-in very many towns no effort at all has been made, yet we have made a very handsome gain .-We want now a large and well sustained paper at Concord, three or four active and devoted agents, and New Hampshire shall be the first and foremost state in the cause

to the contrary notwithstanding. black slaves, they must let us have white ones; this town we have 14, a larger number than any state has before elected. We

MARYLAND.

In the Legislature of that State, which has just closed its sessions, the slaveholders attempted to carry various projects to oppress the free people of color. One of them was a registration law, which, besides a heavy tax, would have compelled many thousand to leave the State from defects to their proof of a legal right to liberty. Another project was to prevent more strictly the navigation of vessels by colored men only. But these and all similar enactments were voted down by decisive majorities. So much have our ef forts" put back the cause of freedom" in Maryland, that every plan to make the chains heavier and tighter is now defeated! -Cor. Albany Patriot.

one of the Insane Asylums in Massachu-tested copy of the record of his license.' setts, in which are quite a number of insane persons who have been believers in the Second Advent, says in a late re-

who have become insane, are subjects 300 miles, 10 cents: over 300 miles, 15 of the highest excitement: they are full of ecstacy, and think of nothing but be ing soon transported to all the enjoyments of heaven. But there is another class who have not embraced the doctrine, but who have feared it might be true, who its approach, who have sunk into deep and hapless melancholy, which it is a hard task to remove."

More Democracy .- The following sen iment is from a late speech of Senator Woodbury of New Hampshire: "By which means (protective duties)

the workmen are enabled to tax the hom consumer by great prices, while the high er wages they receive, makes them neither happier nor richer, since they only as to leave the sense obscure. DRINK MORE and WORK LESS! Senator Walker, of Mississippi

have received 2,253 letters respecting hi pamphlet on the annexation of Texas-1,107 from the slave states, and 1,146 from been circulated.

THE TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.

We have given details of the result in nominated. From many others, where the one hundred pages from correspondents at In particulars. We learn, however, that following towns:

One in Commerce, Oakland County. One in Rome, Lenawee County, One in Cooper, Kalamazoo County, One in Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo Co. One in Burr Oak, St. Joseph County. One in Park, St. Joseph County. One in Burlington, Calhoun County.

One in Rives, Jackson County, Next spring this list should be at least

uadrupled. In quite a number of towns organiza-

ions were made for the first time with encouraging success. As an instance of this, we may mention Onondaga, in Ingnam County. T. W. Zales writes us from this town:

"The good cause is gloriously progressng down here with us. And as a proof of this, I will give you the result of our Town meeting. Onondaga has been considered the last town that would come out and organize a Liberty party. The greatest number of Liberty votes that has evr been given at one time, previous to this Town meeting, was six. A few days before town meeting, we called a meetcan poll about 27,000 votes in this state, ing to consider the expediency of forming third Political Party, and after a discussion of the subject, it was finally carried in the affirmative. We accordingly went the Liberty party, and with them will be on and made out our Nomination. And wonderful to tell, without help from other next March election. Hereafter the Lib- Parties, elected part of our ticket, and 6 with much activity. Buyers are paying votes had increased to 32. This is a glo- for wheat 70 cents. There is no variarious victory."

heard, the result is just what might have pated by buyers, as soon as wheat and been expected. Where exertions were flour shall begin to arrive through the camade, the increase was proportionate: nal. where none were made, there was no increase. Such we may expect to be the result in future, -a result which affords the highest encouragement to the active

The Philadelphia correspondent to kidnap on the border line of the free States have become quite frequent of late. In Coatesville, Pa. in an affair of this kind, one of the kidnappers was shot, and died in three days. This increased activity in man-stealing is in consequence hands average \$200 more than they did last fall. The slaves of Gov. Kent, of Maryland, averaged \$700 each, at a recent sale. But there was an unusual number of handsome vellow girls in the lot. This rise in slaves is caused by nia and Connecticut, were so inspiring to the increased value of cotton, that article them, that they almost desired to join the being worth nearly two cents a pound music with the words. When the Clerk more than it was a year ago.

eral revival of business, especially, in of Liberty-her Athertons and Hubbards the cities. The number of country merchants purchasing in Philadelphia, New Hill's Patriot concedes to us 13 Repre- York and Boston, is said to be greater sentatives to which adding one from than at any time since 1837. A considerable rise of many kinds of goods has this, cries of "order, order," were heard in already taken place-a general rise of real estate may be expected to follow.

> The Allegan Record says that "a national sanction to slavery has never vet been given."

What is requisite to constitute a "sanction"? Are not several thousand persons now held as slaves in the District of Columbia, by virtue of an express act of Congress? Does not this amount to a sanction? How can our friend of the Record escape the force of this single

The Massachusetts Legislature have passed an act declaring that "in all prosecutions for selling spirituous or fermented liquors without license, the legal presumption shall be that the defendant has not been licensed; and if he relies on a license in his defence, it shall be incum-Insane Millerites. The physician of bent on him to prove that fact by an at-

Mr. Merrick's Post Office bill has passed the Senate, 29 to 14. The following are the rates: not over 30 miles, "The believers in the second advent 3 cents: not over 100 miles, 5 cents: do.

We are assured that there was no union ticket in Burlington, as we quoted from the Statesman. Every man on have distracted their minds by puzzling the ticket was a political abolitionist, and over it, thinking about it, and dreading was nominated by them. But some Whigs voted this ticket, and most of it was elec-

> 13 Liberty vote in Connecticut for Governor, is 1971-just 99 more than

The poetical stanzas by "Plymouth" we were rather pleased with, but some portion of them are so constructed

The Convention to erect the Holley Monument meets at Rochester June 12, of Mr. Wilkins of Pensylvania.

The further proceedings of Congress ton correspondent.

OF Correspondents must exercise patience. We have occasion for a continual practice of ome towns where Liberty tickets were this virtue. We have now on hand about of which we intend to publish in due season. Among this are about ten columns from a correspondent at Washington, which arrived too late for this week.

The Democratic principle of making every individual holden for the debts of a corporation of which he is a member, is prevailing generally through the State Legislatures. The following is an instance:

Individual Liability.-The Senate of N. Y., in chartering a manufacturing company a few days since, imposed individual liability upon the members to twice the amount of their capital stock; restricted the indebtedness which the company might licur, to the a-mount of their capital stock; and provided that for any excess of debt over the amount of the capital stock, the officers or agents in-curring it, shall be held individually liable.

Mr Hon. Henry Baldwin, Associate Jusice of the Supreme Court of the United States died at Philadelphia, April 21. Mr. Secretaw Wilkins, and Horace Binney are mentioned to fill the vacancy.

Slaves Shot .- The inhabitants of Holmesville, Miss., in recently attempting to capture a gang of runaway slaves, six in number, were compelled, in self-defence, to fire on them. They shot two, and three made their

ANN ARBOR, May 3, 1844. We have delightful weather, with abundance of showers. Vegetation is forward. and grass and wheat look promising .-Business of all kinds has been resumed tion in the New York market, but a di-From all places from which we have minution of price, more or less, is antici-

Congressional.

The following extract from the Michigan Expositor, Whig poper shows how Congress continues to pass away a portion of the

"To let the House see what kind of means he Whigs were resorting to, to carry the eection, he sent to the Clerk's desk the Clay Songster, with one of the most thrilling songs marked for the purpose of being read. The song read, was the one headed. "Our Candidate," and sung to the hurrah tune. Dr. Duncan of Ohio, desired the Clerk to give of the augmented price of negroes. Field the proper emphasis, which it seems he did to a charm. For a moment, all the Locos were on tiptoe, expecting to enjoy a rich treat .-But the song was so animating, that the Whigs very soon almost imagined themselves in the heat of the contest. The recollections of the late elections in Maryland, Pennsylvacommenced the last verse-

> "Now boys three cheers for Harry Clay," hey became perfectly electrified; and when he repeated the chorus which follows this

> "Horrah! burrah!! burrah!!!" the Whigs gave vent to their emotions, and broke out in the language of the song. At every part of the House, and down went the Speaker's hammer. Now again all was quiet for a moment. The Clerk then proceeded to

which is as follows-Now boys, three cheers for Henry Clay-Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,

finish reading the song, the last verse of

With him we're sure to win the day. Hurrah, hurrah, horrah, Our President, if he's alive, He's bound to be in forty five, Horrab, hurrab, hurrab, hurrab,

Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah! At the conclusion, the Whigs again joined n the chorus and clap ped their hands in transports of joy! The speaker again called to order. The Locos now Loked chop fallen. They found they had been "barking up the wrong tree." They endured all the mortification, and the Whigs enjoyed all the fun. It will be after this when the Locos ask for the reading of another Whig song in the Legislative Halls."

The Cincinnati Herald has some just remarks on the fashion they have in the Senate of rejecting every Northern man who may be ominated for office, or holding him up in suspense, while every Slaveholder is immediately confirmed. It adduces the following recent

Spencer of New York, rejected. Henshaw of Massachusetts, rejected. Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, rejected. Governor Shannon of Ohio, kept hanging for six weeks.

Chancellor Wallworth of New York, still Thomas Gilmer of Virginia, instantly ac-

Mr. Nelson of Maryland, instantly accept-

Mr. Mason of Virginia, instantly accepted. J. C. Calhoun of South Carolina-usual formalities dispensed with-nomination ralified, unanimously and instantly.

Henry A. Wise of Virginia, speedily accepted. Mr. King of Alabama-forthwith his nomi-

ation was confirmed. Not a slaveholder kept in waiting, or rejeced. All the non-slaveholders, rejected, or for a long time suspended, with the exception

Well-what is the explanation? Oh, it ust happened so, say the papers!

The House of Representatives have passed right) to white citizens exclusively! So the free States. Some 50,000 copies have we shall give next week, from our Washing- the army bill reducing the monthly pay of the

different grades, as follows: will be safely put tate the other socke

THE DWO THE Present Pav. Major General, 265 Brigadier do. Adjutant and Inspector do. 199 Quartermaster do. Assistant do. Paymasters. Surgeons of 10 years, 178 Assistant do. West Point Professors, Assistant do. West Point Cadets, Chaplins, Majors of Engineers, 64 149 Captains do. 1st Lieutenants do . ed do. Colonel of Dragoons, Captains do. 1st Lieutenants, 2d do. Col. of Infantry, &c. Lieutenant Col. do Majors do. 1st Lieutenant do. 2d do. Dragoon Privates, Sergeant of Drageons Infantry Private, Do. Sergeant, Do. Corporal, Musicians, Bugiers, Farriers,

The correspondent of the True Sun says of this reduction:

"The passage of the bill retrenching the pay of the Army has thrown all the officers of the Government into a fever of apprehen- of Bonaparte's marshalls. sion. The overwhelming vote taken upon it astonished expectation, and effectually cut off all hopes that it may be rejected by the Senate;-a sufficient number of Whigs voting for it in the House to serve as an expression of what may be expected from the Senate. The Army is indignant at the officers who were summoned before the Committee of Retrenchment to give evidence upon the proposed reduction-especially in the case of Lieutenant Bragg, who advised a salary bill, to the great disgust of his fellow officers, by whom he has since been arrested, and he now awaits a court martial. They are determined to sweat him in tevenge. Even Col. Cross, who strove to parry the blow, and exerted himself to deaden its violence when it must come, has been acriminously attacked, as alongh he was in the slightest degree answerable for the action of the Committee. These proceedings, however, show the child-like play which is practised in the Army. Those misto possess the esprit de corps which should dollars and cents that it may bring."

In the House, Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report adverse to the petitions for extending commercial and establishing diplomatic relations between the United States and the empire of Hayli.

The Cincinnati Herald says:

"Mark this! Here is one of the facts, which our readers will not learn from the political press generally. Our trade with Hay ti is far more important than with many other countries with whom we have regular diplomatic intercourse. Owing to the want of an official agent there, our commerce is suffering, and from year to year falling off. And what makes it of special interest to the free states, is, that their merchants, farmers and manufac turers are the sufferers. The slaveholders scarcely have any interest in commerce with that Island. And what is the secret of these repeated adverse reports year after year?-The Haytians emancipated themselves from empire of free colored people-and, therefore, the slaveholders are resolved, if possible, utterly to destroy all our relations with it, friendly and commercial."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP SHERIDAN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

By the Packet ship Sheridan, Capt. De Peyster, which arrived here vesterday from Liverpool, we have advices from England to the 14th ultimo.

The steamer Hibernia had arrived in Liver pool on the afternoon of the 15th, after a pas

sage of little more than 12 days. The prices of cotton remained steady and

the demand continued moderate.

One of the most interesting features in the English papers is the dinner given to Mr. O'Connell, at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 13th, "to testify," as the announcement expressed it, "the admiration entertained by Englishmen for his constant and consistent advocacy of the rights and privileges of Irishmen for more than forty years." About elever hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, amongst whom were several peers, and about twenty members of the House of Commons. Mr. Thomas Duncombe was in the Chair .-Nothing could surpass the enthusiasm displayed by the vast assemblage which filled the Theatre, the boxes being crowded with elegantly dressed females, and the galleries thronged te suffication. Mr. Duncombe, in proposing the health of the Queen, said that

elet the faults and delinquencies of her Ministers be what they may, her Majesty held a St. Journal. firmer place in the hearts and affections of the people, whether of Ireland or of England, than it ever had been the fate of any sovereign of that country to possess." This sentiment was warmly responded to by the meeting .-The speech of Mr. O'Connell was one of his happiest efforts. Evidently deeply affected by the enthusiastic nature of the demonstration, and the fact of his being surrounded by some of the most distinguished of his former supporters, he gave full play to his feelings, and as usually happens when this is the case, spoke to the hearts and convictions of those around him. "The dungeon that my enerack could be added to it, they would not band.

Fu- bring such overpowering sensations to my ture. mind as the awful magnitude of the compli-\$555 ment you have paid me to day."

The news brought by the French papers is not of much importance.

Letters from Madrid, on which the Times 188 seems to place reliance, contain the statement that the marriage of Queen Isabella to her cousin the Count Trapani, was not only push-105 ed with vigor but was nearly certain.

Preparations were making for the reception of Queen Christiana in Madrid. The inscriptions and other emblems commemorative of 68 the resolution of the 1st of September 1840, 68 had been removed from the facade of the 205 Town House in complement to the Queen Dowager.

Mr. O'Connell .- Every arrangement has heen made for the appeal to the House of 155 Lords: and Sir Thomas Wilde, Mr. Kelley and Mr. Sergeant Murphy are retained for the traversers. There was some little delay 58 about allowing the usual license for these Queen's Counsel to appear for Mr. O'Connell, but all this is now concluded.

It is stated that in the event of the impris onment of Mr. O'Connell, Whit-Monday, the 27th May, will be fixed upon as a day of general prayer and humiliation throughout Ireland, and it is suggested that the liberals and Catholics, throughout christendom, should be invited to participate in the object.

John Bernadotte king of Sweden is dead. With the exception of Soult, he was the last

Generalkntelligence

Black spirits and white, Red spirits and gray, Mingle, mingle, mingle,

You that mingle may.' We have in our Territory Yankees, Southrners, Hoosiers, English, Welch, Scotch Irish, French, Swiss, Germans, Danes, Norwegians, and now and then a Negro. They must all be jostled together-each one grad oally throwing off the greater part of his nationalities, until all become assimilated and Americanized. An hundred years hence, a Wisconsinite's great-grand parents may be of nearly all the nations of Europe. According to laws of physiology, this is not to be regretted .- Racine Advocate.

Dancing ,- 'I am now an old fellow,' says Cowper, in one of his letters, fbut I had once erable "green room" squabbles and womanish my dancing days as you have now; yet I criminations have brought it into disrepute could never find that I could learn half so and its officers into trouble. They have ceased much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home distinguish them, and have degenerated into when I could observe her behavior at table or more pensioners on the Government, anxious at the fire-side, and in all trying scenes of doonly to secure promotion for the additional mestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is the good weman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

> Interesting to Ladies .- The Sunday Times says that a 'matrimonial intelligence office' is about to be started in New York, for the purpose of procuring wives and husbands for the unmarried of both sexes. Think of that ladies. Only think of getting married to a nice husband, warranted in his morals and reputation, for about fifty cents.

> inquired if any of her relations were half

Massachusetts has, at this time more, people to the square mile of her Territory than Dentist in Baltimore. - Cor. Albany Patany State in the Union, or upon this Continent.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreat has relieved the people of his Diocese, for slavery, and have established an independent Lent. The use of one meal of ment a day is allowed on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, Palm Sunday excepted. The scarcity of the finny tribe is the reason assigned .- N. H. Eagle.

> Some writers say that children are placed ike mile-stones along the road of life .-The Louisville Messenger says, that may be all very nice, but he wants to know how you would count when you come to

crimes, pasaed the Legislative Council of New Jersey last Monday.

Maughly Angels.—Three girls elegantly inent into imprisonment for inc, or for a sympathic and confidence. Grudge not the two or three days of your \$65. Days and day, for having stolen dry goods in their pos- Press. session. Their lovers had stolen the goods and bestowed the same on these fallen an-

speech was given by one of the members of board the Lallah Rookh. When within 50 the Mississippi house of assembly, as fol- yards of the Columbus (Miss.) wharf, she

"Mr. Speaker, I'm not a guine to make ed herself! long speech, for two reasons, sir, one is that I dont know much, and the othe is of Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty, or Give

Suicine!-We deeply regret to learn that Mr. David G. Mount, anold and highly respectable citizen of Lodi. was found on Saturday morning, to have hung himself in his barn. He rose early, as usual, kindled a fire, and went out. He was found by his family about sun rise, quite dead. No cause assigned .-

Western Railroad .- The Directors have voted to increase the rates of passengers fare, on and after the 1st of April, to \$6 through Boston and Albany and to 31 cts. per mile for intermediate travel.

A New Orleans correspondent of the New York Atlas, says that a lady of the former city has a street dress that cost \$1,000; and others are following the example as closely as possible. Their husbands' creditors are to be pitied.

It was decided by Judge Kent in the New ture manufacturer informed me that of a cermies and yours have prepared for me," said York Circuit Court, on Saturday that a tain kind of costly chair, he could not keep the learned gentleman, in exordium, "has no wife born abroad, and not naturalized, can one unsold. It was a supero article made of terrors to my mind, and if the scoffold and the not inherit property devised to her by a hus- rosewood and purple velvet; price, (for a single

The following hieroglyphics appear in the Detroit Free Press :

MICHIGAN LODGE NO. 1. I. O. O. F. A special meeting of the order will be held Wednesday evening the 3d instant, at half past seven o'clock at Odd Fellows Hall. By order of the Lodge. A. R. T.

Detroit, April 2, 1844.

Betanical Questions .- Ques. "What is he Pistil of a flower?" Ans. "It is that instrument with which the flower shoots."-"What is meant by the word, Stamina?" Ans. "It means the pluck or courage which enables the flower to shoot."

Good News .- The Wheeling, Va. Times, n answer to the objections raised by capitalists to invest in manufacturing in that city, on account of its being in a slave State, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining labor, says-"Slavery has no effect upon labor in this city. The institution exists only in name there being scarcely a dozen slaves in the city. Free labor is therefore abundant, valuable, and cheaper than at almost any other point in the west."

Too Fast .- One day or other, we may look for some great accident in pushing locomotives o the extent of their speed. The distance rom London to Bristol is \$18 miles, and yet conderful to relate, if it be true, the Great Western locomotive passes over that distance in one hour and a half! It is like flying .-N. Y. Plebian.

I HAVE THREE rules, said Lord Brougham. The first is to be a whole man to one thing at a time; the second, never to lose an opportunity of doing anything which can be done; the third never to intrust to others what I ought to do myself.

A cobbler in one of the eastern cities thus announces his calling; - Surgery performed here upon old boots and shoes, by adding to the feet, making good the legs, binding the broken, healing the wounded, mending the constitution and supporting the body with soles.'

HAPPINESS .- 'A soft couch by the fire, new novel a pretty wife, a dozen cigars, a bottle of port, a loose gown, easy slipbaby.

ities are printers; London, Edinburgh, Perth, Glasgow, Washington, and New York.

Hogs.-41,484 hogs were slaughtered at Circleville, O., the last winter, weighng 8,897,944 lbs.

I O U are the vowels which create more lisagreable sensations in the minds of D. Duncan, C. Deming, N. M. Thomas nonest men than all the rest of the alphabet put together.

The majority of the Governors of Ma- FRIENDS OF JACKSON CO., LISTEN ryland have had slave children. One who had no white children, emancipated Half Mourning -A little girl hearing her his sable daughter, and left her his plant son County, for the purpose of making aration and slaves, not far from Washington city. Her children have married white men of the highest standing. The husband of one of them is a fashionable

> The reduction of military preparations in the country can scarcely fail of affording gratification to every philanthropist. Maine has reduced its military system till the saving of expense, including time and all other incidentals, will not probably be less than \$300,000 a year.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A resolution was introduced in the U. S. Senate, a few days since, by Mr. Wright, directing the committee on the Judiciary, to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to authorize the President of the Uni-The Lill to punish seduction and other ted States, where persons shall have been convicted of capital crimes against the United States, to commute the punish-Naughty Angels .- Three girls elegantly ment into imprisonment for life, or for a sympathies on his desolate heart, and warm

"Give me Liberty, or give me Death!"-A slave girl absconded while her master was on a visit to Mobile. After she had gone, An excellent reason for not making a long she was caught, and sent up homewards, on leaped overboard, near the wheel, and drown-

We read with admiration the exclamation it dont take me long to tell what I do me Death!" This poor slave-girl did more than the American orator-he but spoke; she acted, and chose Death, rather than Chains. It was a crime, doubtless, but what must be the borrors of that bondage, which could nerve that poor young girl to the work of self-

> One individual in Philadelphia, Thomas White, employs 320 women, and seventeen men in the manufacture of straw, willow and palm leaf hats and bonnets. Last year the number of coverings for the head made and the Wednesday following, at 1 o'clock sold at his establishment, was one hundred P. M. and fifty thousand!

destruction!-Cin. Herald.

Extravagance .- The New York correspondence of the National Intelligencer writes:

The times are "ensy," if we can judge by the articles that find plenty of buyers. I heard yesterday that a shop keeper in Broadway had mported several ladies' dresses, priced at one thousand dollars each, and had no difficulty in selling them. Mr. Weeks, a large furnichair,) one hundred and fifty dollars

A smart young student of Anatemy re narked in the hearing of his sister, that the eason there are so many old maids in the world is all owing to their tight lucing-

which so hardens their hearts as to make them impenetrable to the shafts of Cupid. And the reason there are so many old bacheors, retorted the sister, is because of their tight strapping-they can't get on their knees to declare their passion.

How did the Atheist get his idea of tha lod whom he denies?

LIBERTY CONGRESSIONAL CONVEN TION-FIRST DISTRICT.

The Liberty Party of the Frst Congression al District met in Convention at Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, April 30, 1844. Thomas Hoskins, of Washtenaw, was called to the Chair, and L. P. Perkins, of Lenswee, was appoint ed Secretary.

J. P. Weeks, of Washtenaw, was appointed a committee to report a roll of delegates. On motion, it was resolved, that all Liberty men present be invited to take seats with the Convention and participate in the proceed-

The Convention then proceeded to a nomination for candidate for Representative to Congress, and after two hallotings, on motion of L. P. Perkins, of Lenawee. CHARLES H. STEWART,

was unanimoasly nominated for that office. The following gentlemen were appointed a District Committee for the ensuing year:

C. H. STEWART, of Wayne. C. J. GARLAND, of Washtenaw. SABIN FELCH, " The Convention was addressed by Messrs. S. W. Fusier and Weeks, of Washtenaw.

Perkins, of Lenawes, Bradley, of Wayne, and other gentlemen. The Convention then adjourned. THOS. HOSKINS, Prest.

L. P. PERKINS, Sec'y. Receipts for the Signal of Liberty by

Mail, from April 19, to May 3, 1844. J. Peassall \$2, Jas. St. John 50, J. St. John 50, Pennington \$2, D. Peck 50, J. Snyder 50, J. D. Crouch 50, J. Humph rey 50, A. Bradford 50, Ward and Wallis 50, D. Gould 50, E. Fifield \$2, F. Johners, a good conscience, and a squalling son \$1, S. Wilber \$1, L. Keeler \$2, T. McGee \$2, B. Cooper 50, R. Brainard \$2, E. Hussey \$3,50, J. Kelley \$1,75, The Mayors of the following named C. Deming \$1,75, R. Mercer 50, E. L. Briggs 50, J. Hoag \$2, J. Sands 50, W. Davis 50, C. H. Ekliffe 50, R. Wood-

> ward 50, A. T. Perkins 50, H. Harrington 50, W. Barker 50, P. M. at Rives Machines,
> Their shop is in the basement story of H. & \$3,00, B. High 50. The following for one year for the Schoolcraft club, \$1,50 each: H. Wagar,

JACKSON, APRIL 18th, 1844. FOURTH OF JULY.

TO US! At a meeting of the Committee, appointed to call a Convention of the citizens of Jackrangements for the moral and religious obser vance of the Fourth of July, at the village of Jackson, convened on the 15th instant, it

Resolved, That a meeting for the above purpose, be held on the first Wednesday in June, at the Session House, in said village

at 2 o'clock P. M. This is therefore, earnestly to entreat the riends of Liberty, Sabbath Schools and Tem perance to meet on that day, either to make arrangements for the proper observance of the 4th, or to appoint a Committee for that purpose, and to attend to any other business which may be deemed important to the occasion.

Sons of the pilgrims-friends of the bond and the free-lovers of your country, come and prepare for the triumph of freedom. Look epon your children, seated around you in the Subbath School.

The spirit of slavery, with brazen chains n hand, is in hot pursuit of them. Let them, on the Fourth, in thronging crowds, come and learn the fear of the Lord and the science of freedom, and drink in the grateful and hallowed recollection of the niety and prayers, and tears, and sacrifices of reasures and blood, the price of their present privileges and joys. Remember too, the ine-briate. Freedom he tastes not-joy he feels not-hope cheers him not-pour down your vears, the poor slave has none.

Be active, friends of Jackson County, in preparation and execution, and the coming Fourth may be the dawn of a new and more joyous independence than sword or carage ever wch. M. HARRISON,

JOHN COLLER, O. H. FIFIELD, H. LATIMER, J. P. COWDEN, Committee appointed on the last 4th of July.

Leoni, April 28th 1844.

posed for discussion, by E. G. James:

only way of collecting a revenue.

"Resolved, That Direct Taxation should be esorted to by the General Government as the

DISPUTANTS.

AFF. -B. L. James, E. R. Chase, Scott Sin-

NEG .- J. Lud-ington, Thos, Keal, A. Clapp,

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited

E. R. POWELL, Sec'y.

P. Beasimer, L. Pulcipher, H. Beckley.

MARRIED. In Hamburgh, on the 1st inst., by Rev. G.

Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Pot-ash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lend, Steel Reeds, Card Cleaners, Beckley, Mr. WILLIAM H. ROSENKKANS OF Northfield, and Miss NANCY LAKE.

NOTICE. MACHINE CARDS The Congregational Association of

Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the ast two weeks, and selected personally by one Jackson will hold its Annual meeting at Leoni, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. he last eleven years, and they have no hesitation The Conference of Churches in connection with the Association, will meet on exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the owest New York jobbing prices, with the adition of transportation only. The subscribers have the sole Agency in this GEO. BARNUM, Scribe of Ass'n.

"PARSON'S SHEARING MACHINES." and the celebrated "LEICESTER MACHINE CARDS," decidedly the best in use.
THEO. H. EATON, & CO. ANN AREOR DEBATING SOCIETY. This Society meets this (Saturday) evening, April 11, 1843.

> ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of L. Smith, late of said county, and having given bends as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make in-mediate payment to them, and all persons havng claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment. SYRENA SMITH. Administratrix.

WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator Ann Arbor, Murch J, 1844. 45-6w

NEW BOOK STORE (ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN.)

Dissolution.

WOOL! WOOL!

CLOTH! CLOTH!!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public

L that they will continue to manufacture good

FULLED CLOTH.

TERMS.

ored in turn as it may come into the factory, car as may be with reference to the differ

y Railroad will be attended to in the same man-

should be carefully marked. We have manufactured cloth during the past year for a very

MRS. HULWE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.

Silk and Straw Bonnets made, cleaned and

altered to the present fashion.

Shop, nearly opposite Davidson's Store, And Arbor, Lower Town. 4w1

New Establishment.

or, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing

Having been for many years engaged in this

usiness in Ohio, they feel that they can with onfidence recommend their work. They are noking the Burrall & Cadiz Machines and

Horse power; also Eastman's planatary power

different from any other made in this country and generally preferred to any other Machines, which they intend to sell at such prices and on

such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction— they are determined not to be outdone by any amilar establishment either in price, style or

quality of work.

"Competition is the life of trade" and all they ask of the Farming community is to patronize them so far as to give them an opportunity of supplying a part of the Machines that may

R. Patridge & Co's Machine shop, where they

FASHIONABLE

HAT STORE.

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

Hats, Caps, Furs &c.

which he offers for sale on the most reasonable

GENTLEMEN and LADIES from abroad on visit-

ig the City will do well to give him a call be

SINCLAIR & CHASE

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSEL-

LORS AT LAW,

(OFFICE LOWER TOWN, ANN ARBOR,)

Will stend to all business in their profession

TO CLOTHIERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS.

L stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a

DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS.

35 tons Logwood, Pustic, Limewood, Nicarragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick,

48-1y.

rms at No. 75, Jefferson Avenue.

Detroit, Nov. 10th, 1843.

ich alidelity and despatch.

ROBERT P. SINCLAIR.

March 20, 1844.

arge and general stock of

4 do Blue Vitriol.

200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, 6 do Aqua Fortis.

250 do Cream Tartar.

500 do Quereciron Bark.

130 bbls. ground Camwood,

do Fustic

do Redwoods,

300 do Blue Nutgells, (Alleppo,)

4 do Spirits Sea Salus

Alum,

4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,

500 lbs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,

4 do Nitric Acid, 2 cases Lac Dye,

Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit:

300 lbs. Banquo Tin, sid sol villamona de

W. W. KNAPP,

ble assortment of

T. A. HAVILAND,

J. E. MC LAIN. Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844.

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO.

their Manufactory, two and a half miles west

SABIN FELCH.

against the firm may be settled.

Ann Arbor, May I, 1844.

THE partnership hereiofore existing under the firm of Minnis & Felch, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in all its various branches will be continued by S. Felch, THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, such a see in use in Common Schools in this State, at his shop in Lower Town, where all demand ogether with a variety of Religious, Scientific ad Miscellaneous works, such as PAUL MINNIS. Quarto Bibles, Polyglet & Common, do Pocket Edition, Family, do School, do Pocket Testa-

ments. 3 sizes, Prayer Books, 4 sizes, The Psalmist, a new Baptist Hynn Book, Methodist Hymn Book, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Annuals for 1844, Cowpers Poems, Ossians, do Campbells, 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 Religious, Mothers Friend, Fireside

Friend, Fireside
Piety, Gems
of Piety.
Meditation on Prayer, a valuable work, The
Task, Berquins Works. Christian, Baptist,
Church, Washingtonian and Farmers' Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845, to price will be 37½ cents per yard, or half the oth the wool will make. From the 1st of Jan-Almanaes, Boston Aendemy, Sa-cred Lyre and Manhaitan Collection Singing Books, Blank Day Books, ary to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will be 3) cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of 160 manufactured. The wool will be manufac-Ledgers, Jour-

Blotters, Justices' Dockets, Toy Bibles, Prin ers, 100 kinds, Song Books, 20 kinds, and various other Books, ualities. Any person who will furnish one or nore parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds of together with Wafers, Sealing Wax, Ink, Quills, Steel Pens, Lctthe quality can have it manufactured by itself, Wool will be received at Scin. Wool sent

ter Paper, (an excellent article,) and mmon. Cap Paper, Ink Stands, Lead Pen-cils, Drawing Penel's, B. B. & H. B. and Prepared India Rubber. All of which will be sold at Detroit prices for Cash. The subscriber has made his arrangements so that almost anything in the line of large number of customers, to whom we believe we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we oks and Stationary which is not on hand cal ope for a large share of patronoge.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO.
Scio, Washtenaw Co., April 25, 1844. 3-tf nake the sale of Books a permanent business and will therefore do what he can to keep his assortment good. Don't forget the place, Ann Arbor. Lower V.llage, nearly opposite the

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

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER.

THE subscribers offer for sale. Five hun dred Thousand Feet SEASONED THRESHING MACHINES PINE LUMBER. which has been put up in the best possible man-ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per-sons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit for immediate use, will do well to give us a call, KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have established themselves in Lower Town, Ann Ar-

before purchasing elsewhere.

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

Wesleyan Hymn Books. TUST received and for sale by
G. BECKLEY Ann Arbor, April 8th, 1844.

Notice to Merchants.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patro vholesale department of their business, will the Frst day of May next, open the store now occu pied by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huro street, and connecting with their present store n the rear, exclusively for a

Whole Sales Room.

where they will keep at all tunes a full assor Dry Goods, Boots, & Shoes Carpeting Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate,

Hardware and Groceries, Arabetr & C. &c. &c.

all of which will be sold on as good ferms as any point this side of New York Cuy.

G. D. Hill & CO. Ann A:bor, March 26, 1844.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber on the fifteenth of Dec. old, with a small square mark on the end of the left car. Said Estray has been entered on Town Scio, April 3, 1844. Book, according to law.

HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale five good hor sets double harness, one single harness and two saddles. The wagon, baggies and harnes were new last fall, and will be sold cheap for cas or on short credit.

H. PARTRIDGE.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844. 51

Paricular attention will be given to collect LEATHER. EDWIED R. CHISE THE undersigned has just received from the

plied with a General Assortmentment of EAST ERN TANNED LEATHER, which he wi sell at decidedly Low Prices, for CASH o THE subscribers are now receiving, at their HIDES. He will continually have on hand Spanish

nd Slaughter SOLE LEATHER, of Light, Middle and Heavy Weights; Uppe Leather, Oak and Hemlock Tanned Call Skins Patna and Slaughter Kips, Harness and Bridle

Leather, Bindings, White and Colored Linings All persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call at the ONE STORY BRICK BUILDING, No. 39, Woodward Avenue, and examine the quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. The highest Market Price will be paid

n CASH FOR HIDES.
J. D. BALDWIN.
Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.
29-6m. A SA L. SMITH'S ESTATE. The up

A dersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. George Sedgewick, Judge of Probate, of Washtenaw County, Commissioners to examine and allow claims against the Estate of Asa L. Smith, deceased; said estate having been represented insolvent—and six months are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims. We therefore give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the office of Wm. the village of Arm Arbor, on the 13th day June, 13th day of July, 13th day of August a the 13th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day.

WM. R. PERRY. Commissioners. JAMES GIB SN, Dated, Ann Arbor, April 19, 1844. 6w55

A Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contain ed in the midst of a thriving settlement .-Land, in Michigan, the number being sugar kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in acres of good improvement; a good part of this

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

TERMS OF SALE.

One quarter of purchase money down; the remainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subscriber in Dexter village.

JULIUS RANNEY.

March 20, 1844.

48-16.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, OF superior quality, just printed and for Sale at this Office. Ann Arbor, Nov. 2, 1843.

ATTENTION CLOTHIERS!

JUST received at the General Depot, for the buffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and refully selected stock, viz:

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cat, 5 Tons in Stick, 5 Tons 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cur, in Stick, 5 Tons " " Chipped,

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

5.00 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,

2 Ceroons Spanish to 300 list Sumae Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Variol, 5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tartar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar, 3 Carboys Aqua Fortis, 5 Oil Vitriol, 3 "Muriatic Acid

500 lbs. Virdigris, 5) "Block Tin, Tessels, Twine, Copper Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines, Curtis'

Curtis' " "
Screws and Press Plates, Cranks, Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oit, Clothiers' Jacks, Satinett 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 number by the subscribers from Manafacturers and First Hands in the New York, I hiladelphia, and Boston Markets, and every thing having retmost confidence offer them to purchasers as The best and most complete stock in the country; and us it is his fixed determination (by the low rates at which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of our Clothiers and Manufarurers leaving the State to make their purchases, he would merely say to the trade, CALL, examine the goods and

scertain prices before you say you can buy heaper any where else. He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

PIERRE TELLER, Sign of the Golden Mortar, 139, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

DEAN'S GELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER,

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

THE CHEMICAL PLASTER is an import-A ant remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its easing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving speedy relief by its active, strengthening, anodyne, diaphoretic and counterirritant properties-an effectual temedy for Chronic and Imflammatory Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scalds, Barns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores of almost every description. Cankered and Swelled Throat arising from Searlet Fever, Felons, White Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Palmonary 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 perfect

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

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

For sale by the following Agents in Michigan: H. W. Rood, Niles, J. C. Larrimore. " C. Shanahan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. Isaac Benham, Jr., Constantine. Dani. L. Kinsberly, Schoolcraft. H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Katamazoo. James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh, T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek, James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Wm. Jackson, P. M. Leoni. Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winnes, Sylvan. J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth, Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy. Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Dean, Pontine, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, John Owen & Co. Dr. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville,

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Ann Albor. CHRISTIAN EBERBACH, 1844.

Ypsilanti.

J. H. LUND.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. MITHER REEN. BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER. SMART'S BLOCK, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quille, Ink, Sealing Wax, Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Priat-ing Paper, of all sizes; and Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Teachers, and others, buying SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

DR. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon attacks of billions fever, or fever and ague; or ace them. There are many constitutions which ecome gradually undermined by a miasmal influence, without oven a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, lanquor, weariness and depression of spirits, with ther unpleasant symptoms which render life a used according to the directions of the accompa-nying pumphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prep-, and may be taken with perfect safety unler all circumstances of the system.

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

BINGHAM & CHAPMAN, FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GRO-CERIES, de. H. H. BINGHAM. G. CHAPMAN.

LETTERS FROM MICHIGAN.

NUMBER XIV. Locks, bars, bolts, manacles, fetters warlike weapons, prisons, court-houses and tribunals of justice, remind us of a disposition that exists in mankind to invade the rights of each other, either by overt attacks upon them, or by such a manifestation of selfishness as destroys of the individual. In one of these ways. the disposition has been displayed by the entire human race. It is easy, indeed, to declaim against man's depravity, and to be eloquent respecting the dignity of human nature, &c; yet it is observable that such declaimers are careful to bolt their doors against midnight intruders, and they compare their bank bills with the descriptions of the Counterfeit Detec tor, with as much minuteness as the avow ed believers in man's total deprayity.

This inclination, or rather determination to trample on the rights of others to secure our own selfish purposes, has been characteristic of men generally in every age. It has existed through one hundred and fifty successive generations, in and the most savage.

Two remedies have been applied for this distressing state of things.

The first is a rigid enforcement of municipal law, minutely defining every offence, and bringing the offence to condign punishment. This is accomplished by physical force, and is necessarily very imperfect in its results, inasmuch as a vast amount of wrong must necessarily escape punishment, and the innocent sometimes suffer instead of the guilty.

The second method of preventing crime is by an appeal to the sense of moral obligation in each individual, by teaching each person to regard the rights of others, because such regard is required by the sanctions of religion. This plan appeals to principles of action entirely different from the other. The motives to lence of this method in the world, the hopes of philanthropists and Christians for the extinction of wrong and injustice are chiefly based.

But there is a third preventative of all crime and moral evil, which has recently been discovered, and which professes to regenerate man to a great extent or entirely, by taking away the temptation to wrong moral acts. This sect are known as Fourierists. They hold that all crimes and misdemeanors are the result of circumstances-of the present wrong organization of society, and they contend that if man were placed in different circumstances, crime and the ten thousand discords of social life would cease to a great extent, if not entirely. Accordingly, they are organizing their associations in many States. We have one just commenced in Michigan, of the future pr gress of which I will apprise you.

The futility of this scheme as an absolute preventative of crime and vice, must be apparent to every reflecting man .-The temptations and conveniences for committing wrongs on our fellow men are multiplied in proportion to the extent of our intercourse with them. Hence, in cities, every kind of vice grows with more luxuriance than in the country. Now the Fourierists propose to put two thousand persons in one house, and thus afford the most ample opportunities for the prevalence of every social vice. That the social virtues may also flourish proportionately.I will admit. But is to be supposed that any circumstances can be contrived by which anger, malice, hatred,revenge, peevishness, discontent, fraud, avarice, licentiousness, gluttony, intemperance, pride, selfish ambition, and many other vices will be entirely excluded from those walls? When you take in human beings, you take in all these elements of evil; and any plan of action by which the entire and permanent cessation of all violations of moral rectitude might be secured within the walls of a single association would be a discovery of more impor- saidtance than any which has yet been achieved by man.

The most extravagant opinions respecting the proper social state of mankind may be found among the advocates of association; and where they at once cut loose from the truths of Revelation, there is no knowing the extent of folly and wickedness to which they may attain .-The most striking instance of this that I have seen, is found in a statement of the principles of an association at Skeneateles, called the "Community," drawn up by John A. Collins, formerly a noted Abolitionist of the Garrison school, and assented to every individual in the Community, except five. After some general considerations, Mr. Collins proceeds:

"Without going into detail of the prinbe established, I will state briefly a few of the fundamental principles, which I regard as essential to be assented to by every applicant for admission.

1st. Religion.—A disbelief in any and nation, have their origin in the same thimble.

great falsehood, viz: God's special providences. That, while we admire the precepts attributed to Jesus of Nazereth, we do not regard them as binding because uttered by him, but because they are true gress, dated in themselves, and best adapted to promote the happiness of the race-There fore, we regard the Sabbath as other days the organized Church as adapted to the happiness of others in securing that produce strife and contention, rather than love and peace-the clergy, an imposition-the Bible, as NO authority-miracles, as unphilosophical—and salvation from sin, or from punishment in a future world, through a crucified God, as a remnant of heathenism.

2d. GOVERNMENTS .- A disbelief in the rightful existence of all governments based upon physical force—that they are organized bands of banditti, whose authority is to be disregarded. Therefore, we will be a strong iron hoop around our Union, will not vote under such governments, or and a bulwark against all foreign invasion petition to them, but to demand them to or aggression. I say again, let not this opdisband-do no military duty-pay no personal or property taxes-sit upon no Juries-refuse to testify in courts of so called justice; and never appeal to the law for a redress of grievances; but use all conditions of society, the most refined all peaceful and moral means to secure have no doubt will be promptly entered intheir complete destruction.

> no individual property, but all goods shall Texas to look elswhere for protection and be held in common—that the idea of mine and thine, as regards the earth and its products, now understood in the xclusive sense, is to disregarded and set asidetherefore, when we unite, we will throw into the common freasury all the property which is regarded as belonging to us, and forever after yield up our individual claim and ownership in it-that no compensation shall be demanded for our labor if we should ever leave.

4th. MARRIAGE. - That we regard marriage as a true relation growing out of the big box, fifty a day, having a thousand eggs nature of things-repudiating licentiousness, fornication, concubinage, adultery, bigamy, and polygamy-that marriage is designed for the happiness of the parties, right action are internal. On the preva- and to promote love and virtue. That when such parties have outlived their affections, and can cannot longer contribute to each other's happiness, the sooner the separation takes place the better, and such separation shall not be a barrier to the parties in again uniting WITH ANY ONE, when they shall consider their happiness can be promoted thereby—that pa rents are in duty bound to educate their children in habits of virtue, and love, and industry, and that they are bound to unite with the Community.

5th. EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—That the Community owes to the children a duty to secure them a virtuous educa-

6th. Dierics.—That a vegetable and fruit diet is essential to the health of the body, and the purity of the mind, and the happiness of society-therefore, the killing and eating of animals is essentially wrong, and should be removed as soon as possible together with the use of all narcotics and stimulants.

7th.—That all applicants shall, at the discretion of the Community, be put upon a probation of three or six months.

8th .- Any person who shall force himself or herself upon the Community, who received no invitation from the Community, or who does not assent to the views above enumerated, shall not be treated or considered as a member of the Community-no work shall be asingned (to) him or her (if) solicited, while, at the same time, he or she shall be regarded with the same kindness as all or any other strangersshall be furnished with food and clothing -that if at any time any one shall dissent from any or all of the principles enumerated above, he ought at once, in ustice to himself, to the Community, and to the world, to leave the Association .-To these views we hereby affix our res pective signatures."

Anecdote.- A collecter of church rates in England, called upon a Quaker who kept a dry goods store, for the usual sum, the latter by the following vote, which was passed

when I never attend the established church?" 'The church is open to all,' answered the collector, and you might have attended, if you had a mind to.'

The Quaker paid the money, and on the ext day sent the collector a bill for broadcloth. The man came immediately, and in a passion asked the meaning of it; declaring he never had a single article from his store.

'Oh!' said the quaker, rubbing his hards, the store was open for thee, and thou mightest have had the cloth if thou hadst a mind

A SHREWD IDEA .- In Connecticut, the candidates for public offices have their heads phrenologically examined, and pub lished the examination as undeniable evi dence of their fitness for election. S. S. Foster publishes in the Herald of Freeciples upon which this Community is to dom, the opinion of O. S. Fowler, upon his phrenological development. What a or unitary equilibrium, which is the collective funny mode of ingratiating one's self with | end of association."

TRANSCENDENTALISM .- A young lady special revelation of God to man, touch- astonished a party the other day by asking his will, and thereby binding upon ing for "the loan of a diminutive argenany man as authority in any arbitrary teous truncated cone, convex on its sumsense-that all forms of worship should mit, and semi-perforated with symmetricense—that all religions of every age cal indentations," or in other words, a sibilities, it inflicts that which is the mos

From the Richmond Enquirer. GEN. JACKSON AND TEXAS. Extract of a letter from General Andrew Jackson to is distinguished member of Con-

HERMITAGE, March 11, 1844. The present golden opportunity to obtain l'exas must not be lost, or l'exas must from necessity fall into the arms of England, and be forever lost to the United States! Need I call your attention to the situation of the United States -- England in possession of Texas, or in strict alliance, offensive and defensive, and contending for California. How easy would it be for Great Britain to interpose a force sufficient to prevent emigration to California from the United States, and supply her garrison from Texas! Every real American, when they view this, with the danger to New-Orleans by British arms from rexation of Texas to the United States. It portunity slip to regain Texas, or it may elude our grasp forever, or cost us seas of blood, or millions of money to free us from the evlls that may be brought upon us! I hope and trust that there may be as many patriots int the Senate as will ratify the treaty, which I to. I again say to you that this momen 3d. PROPERTY.—That there is to be must not be lost, or real necessity may compel

ANDREW JACKSON.

The manager of the Catham Theatre, N. York promises to exhibit at his establishment a bull-fight in the real spanish style.

Chicken Manufactory .- The N. Y Tri

Nature is getting superfluous. We rathe think she will soon be voted out of fashion and dispensed with. There is a chap just over our publication office hatching chickens in a always doing. The trouble attending them slight, the heat costs very little, and the chickens crack their several shells and walk up to their dough and water like wood-choppers to dinner or sailors to their grog. They are clean, strong and lively, grow fast, and rarely die, (not being draggled through the grass:) and whoever has a hatching machine Lower Town. can have 'Spring Chickens' every week in the year, and at small expense. If we could only invent a machine to lay eggs now, hens would be done with.

There is a machine in operation in Pitsburgh, which make wrought iron spikes, of any size, with great despatch. The machine is fed by one or two hands, as the case may be, with red hot rods of iron, of the size of the spikes required, and the way it chews up the hot metal and spits out the hot spikes is no ways slow! The head is formed by one movement of a die, whilst a pair of-we don't tion, and watch over them with parental knowwhat they are called - chiscle, we pres ime, point the spike, which drops as another is introduced, the size being easily changed by means of regulating screws, in a few minutes, sortment of Fancy and Staple as the owner may desire, to any required length or thickness.

> Idolatrous Folly .- The Americans can no longer boast of having made themselves supremely ridiculous by their adulation of foreign dancers. At the last appearance of Mdlle. Cerito, the celebrated dansense, at a London theatre, a mammoth boquet was lowered down to the stage. It is described as being literally a tree of flowers, and cost two nundred and fifty pounds sterling. How many starving families in that same city would this sum have fed! how many freezing backs would it have clothed.

A Mr. Green is publicly telling his experience as a gambler to the citizens of St. Louis. He asserts that he can tell the faces of all playing cards by certain private marks upon their backs. These marks, he says, are made in the process of manufacture; meaning of course that the card makers are in league with the gamblers. A committee have been appointed to wait on Mr. Green for the purpose of testing his assertion.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A BELL.—The first bell in Haverhill, says the Salem Gazette. was purchased in 1784. Before that time. there was a singular substitute, as appears in 1650:- 'That Abraham Tyler blow "Friend, is it right that I should pay his horn half an hour before meeting on the Lord's days, and receive one pound of pork annually for his services from each

Fourierism .- The essential peculiarity of this system is, that it reduces humanity, with its passions, lusts, and will, to uniform fixed rules. The cardinal principle of the means by which this universal unity is probably expressed as clearly as it can be, in the following sentences of Fourier himself. It any body can't understand that, they can't become real

"Every equilibrium of friendship, love, amoperation of its four motives, and the external influence of three other combinations, balanced, in like manner, by a four-fold mo-

"The combined intervention of these four quadrilles of agreement, produces the pivotal

Is it not a beautiful iden?-Chronicle.

Editorial Labor .- The Rev. J. R. Breck enridge has discontinued the publication styled the "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century." He says:- Of all cares, those imposed by the most wasting and ceaseless. Of all responcomprehensive and embarrassing.

TOTALE PEOPLE

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 re-

ceive back his money, C. J. GARLAND.

VICTORY AT LAST!

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 to which these pills owe their efficacy, is the result of years of earnest study and experiment, displayed and sure remedy for fever and ague, dum ague, chill fever, and the billious diseases peculiar to new coun-

These pills are designed for the affections of the liver and other internal organs which attend the diseases of the new and miasmatic portions of

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

They are purely VEGETABLE and perfectly harmless, and can be 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 medicine, but the proprietor has thought fit not to insert them, in as much as he

depends upon the merits of the same for its reputation. The above pill is kept constantly on hand by the proprietor and can be had at wholesale or retail at the Store of J. Beckley & Co., Ann Arbor,

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

January 17, 1844.

L. BECKLEY, Proprietor.

LOWER TOWN

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

DRY GOODS.

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

and Medicines, &c. &c. &c. which they will sell lower than has ever before been humors detrimental to a healthy circulation. I cleanses the juices and fluids before the chemical 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.

RAIL ROAD

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. enerally, 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 reception 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 such as bestow their patronage upon this lauda-

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

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public L that persons having wool to be manufactur ed, can have it done at their Manufactory with in a short time, as the large quantity of wool furnished them by farmers and others the 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 satisfact bition, familism, depends on the internal co- With this encouragement, we hope for future TERMS.

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

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE. THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, administrators on theestate of Asa L. Smith, late of said county, and having given bonds as required by law, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make inspections of the said estate to make inspections of the said estate to make inspections. ediate payment to them, and all persons havsuperintendence of the periodical press are the ing claims against said estate to present them properly attested for adjustment.
SYRENA SMITH, Administratrix.

WILLIAM M. SINCLAIR, Administrator.
Ann Arbor, March 1, 1844.
45-6w

RAIL ROAD HOTEL 1843. BY PATRICK & ANDREWS.

OPPOSITE THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN RAIL ROAD DEPOTS, DETROIT, MICH. THE above Hotel has been greatly enlarged

And fitted up n a style equal to any public nouse 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.
THAVELERS wishing to take the Cars or Boat cannot find a more convenient place than this being near the Cars on both Rail Roads, and in immediate connection with the Boats.

The Proprietors assure the public, that pains will be spared to furnish their TABLA; with the best the Market affords, and their customers with every attention in their power, requi site to their comfort. CARRIAGES & BAGGAGE WAGONS

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

Nov. 6, 1843.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrated as a certain cure for Scrofula or Kings Evil, or any disease arising from impurity of the blood, has become so well known as to need no publication of the numerous certificates now in our possession, of the extraordinary cures lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using the imitations got up by others, we would re spectfully request them to call on us and satisfy themselves of its many cures in similar cases.-By purchasing of us they can rely upon the get uineness of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract o Sarsaparilla, Buffalo," is stamped upon the bottles, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own hand over the Cork. W S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in May cloth is complete, quality good, prices low. &c.

F. DENISON.
Ann Arbor, February 1st, 1843. 41.

ABBOTT & BEECHER. DETROIT WHOLESALE

RETAIL DALERS IN OMESTIC STAPLE AND FANC DRY GOODS.

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

Mouslin De Laines, Parisians, Chusans, Shawls, Rob
Roys, Cardinals, Damask
Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown,
and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot

Over Contings, Blankets, Flaunels, and Super

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 CASH or GOODS, at the CHEAPEST CASH PRICES, No. 144, Jefferson Avenue, Corner Bates Street,

29-tf.

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED.

DETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been t years before the public. During that period they have abtained 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 ease, the nature and medus operandi of the vasustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared; modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the curative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine park excellence, of the Southern States. Their consumption south of the Potomac, is enormous, and continually on the increase. No other pill "goes down" there, however sugared over with hired puffs and home sustenance of the human body, and organization owever sugared over with hired puffs and home

nanufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a uni ersa a medicine, for there is scarcely any dections 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 ttendant fever, and restore the sufferente health. Containing no trritating or drastic substances their exhibition is never followed by that pros ration of the bodily powers which characte the operation of most other cothartics, 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 charlstans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, Peters' Vegetable Pilis will be found of beneficial effect, but
they should always be resorted to when the first ymptom makes its appearance. The conquer f the complaint will then be easy and immed ate. In billious disorders, remittant or intermit tant fever, dispepsia, dysentery, cholera, chole liarhœa, dropsy, sour or fæted eructations, en largement of the spleen, sick headache, all com-plaints growing out of imperfector too rapid di estion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions bitual costiveness, and all other diseases u 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 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 the same. CLOCKS AND WATCH. life. This medicine acts directly upon the chylel troin which it expels all acrid particles, and al, House. change takes place which fits them for the imme diate purposes of vitality. This is beginning at the beginning. To embue the streams of life with health, it is necessary to purify them at their sources.

Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testimonials which vould fill volumes (many of them from high cientific authority) are its vouchers, and it nd abrond.

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

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER. THE following is one from among the nu merous testimonials from persons of the

highest respectability, which the proprietors have LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER.

Druggist and Apothecary 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 more than thirty dollars with doctors without benefit when he was directed to try the plaster, from one box of which he says he received more reline also given good satisfaction in Fever Sores and Inflammation of the Eyes. I could say more, but the bearer of this is waiting. Respectfully yours,
JOHN S. CARTER.

TFor the diseases in which this Plaster is ap dicable, see advertisement in another column E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Ann

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

49-1y JAMES G. BIRNEY,

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

G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the Land District in which this (Saganaw) County is; he will make investments for others lands, pay over for non-residents their taxes, and N. B. It is important that wool be done up in give information generally to persons interested good order, and any information will be given in this part of the country, or desirous of becom-when asked I D. ing immigrants to it.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS,"

LTHOUGH many preparations in the ton of "POPULAR MEDICINES," has been before the public, claiming to give relie and even cure the most inveterate diseases, ye and even the he had answered the purpose as Dr none have so well answered the purpose as Dr SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES "COUGH LOZENGES"

cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of persons who have been given up by their physiciana and friends, and many who have been reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, Consumption and Hectic. Fever, by their use have had the rose of health restored to the haggard cheek, and now live to speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Shorman's "WORM LOZENGES"

have been proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact, the only certain Worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit derived from the administration of medicine to them in the form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES."

"CAMPHOR LOZENGES."
relieve Headache, Nervous Siek headache, Pal
pitation of the Heart, and sickness in a very
few minutes. Dr. Sherman's
"POOR MAN'S PLASTER"
is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to
be the best strengthening Plaster in the world,
and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness
in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs,
joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be careful
to procure the above and all other medicines of
Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no
mistake in quantity or charge.

mistake in quantity or charge.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844.

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 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 the refunded many case if it does not please.

To place it within reach of all, the price has

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

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

COMSTOCK & CO. 21. Courtland Street.

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

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD,

Agent for Ann Arbor CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

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

JEWELRY, nsisting in part of Gold Finger Rings, and Bosom Pins. Hearts and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and
Keys, Pencil Cases; also, Spoons,
Sugar Bowls, Butter Knives,
Tooth and Hair Brushes,

Pocket Books, Violin Strings, Needles, and Eves. Spectacles, Fine as some legisl Combs, Dressing Combs, Side Combs, Back Combs, Pocket Combs, Water Paints.

Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and

Ann Arbor, Nov 6, 1843. THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MATNARD'S Druggist

Store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold unless known to be of the best kind and no counterfeit article eyer offered, patent medicine invariably procured of the origin I inventor or IF No family should be a rocals without these remedics. 11 BALDNESS.

Balm of Co'umhia, for the Hoir. which wil top it if falling out, or restore it on bald places: nd 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 at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always. PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack ins come on, if you use the only true Hars' Lis-IMENT, from Comstock & Co. All SORES, and every thing relieved by it that admits of an utward application. It acts like a chezm. Use RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posi-

ively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Veg. never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will eradi-

cate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. TOOTH DROPS. KLINES-cures effectually. Ann Arbor, Feb. 5, 1844.

Dissolution.—The Parinership hereto fore existing under the firm of Davidsons & Becker was by mutual consent dissolved on the 20th day of March. All notes and recounts of said Firm will be settled by R. and J. L. Davidson, who will still carry on the business at the old stand. ROBERT DAVIDSON,

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

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

FELIX DUROSS. March 5, 1844. BOOK BINDERY.

and take them away.

R BOOTH would respectfully inform the E. BOOTH would respectfully inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that he continues the business of BOOK BINDING, Old Books

at the old stand, in the Paper Mill, will be neatly rebound on short notice. All kinds of RULING done to order. Country produce taken in payment. 52-if. CHARLES H. STEWART,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.