THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by

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MISCELLANY.

From the Ohio Observer. VOICES.

A VOICE FROM THE PRINTER.

Pity moveth me to plead for the printer. I have been in his sanctum. He sat in it with a knitted brow. Before him was a heap of crabbed manuscript. The printer was troubled.

'What aileth thee, O printer?' He answered not, neither did he regard it. I drew nigh, and looked over his shoulder. his eye was fixed in a sore puzzle, on that mysterious pile. And, verily, deep matfer of puzzle was there. That so imposing manuscript was well nigh nondescript. Like Greek, unto him that hath not got his tongue around the mysteries of Greek, were the 'pothooks and trammels' the eye there did encounter. It would have puzzled Sanchoniathus himself to have unravelled them. It was as if a crow had careered upon it roughshod. The mystery was solved. The printer was striving to be wise above what was written. Else, I saw, that he could get no wisdom at all.

Again I saw him troubled. The pile before him was vast. The manuscripts there, were many and huge. A weighty pile was that, if it be weighed in the balances. He complaineth now of that same mighty pile. 'It would do him vast pleasure to please all his correspondents. He would like to put the whole of their matter in the paper. It is 'pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print,' and he would fain gratify an innocent pleasure, even when there's nothing in't. But indeed, he printed his paper only once a week; indeed, he has but four pages in his paper; a part of those four pages must be taken up with advertisements and notices; indeed, he must have a modicum of editorial for his readers; indeed, they must needs read of what is going on in Congress, off there in Europe and in Asia. and down here in the legislature; indeed, they gape a little after the marvellous, and must have a tolerable slice of good stirring accidents, murders, &c. every week, to fill up this craving; indeed, they are social, and like to hear the news, indeed, all the societies and agents want me to print their doings; indeed, the poet hath quite a corner, all his own; indeed, I must tee on this subject, all bound together, maextract good pieces from other papers; in- king 121 pages. These are all written with deed, I must introduce extracts from ser- care. mons and books; and, indeed, I have a host of other kind correspondents besides

We like this fine wheat in our paper. after it has been threshed, and winnowed, tral points of each. This committee of nine and ground, and boited. But these dear comprised men of the best abilities, of both correspondents do not always choose to parties, from every section of the Union; and is 9,783,922. take this trouble. They take pity on our their reports are well written. A knowlcraving wants; and think it a vast charity edge of the present views of such men, on in them to furnish merely the raw mate- so important a subject, carefully written, canrials, whereby it cometh to pass, that they bring the whole grain,—wheat, shorts, the writers. The italicizing is ours. chaff, oran and all, to cast into our hop- The first report is that of Messrs. Adams tent in mathematical lore, solve ye me this mystery, satisfy self to all

thyself.

I have just been again with the printer. stood at the door of a closet, grieving in spirit. The last of his stock of paper lay upon the floor. He must needs have more paper. Now the paper-maker requireth pay; but silver and gold had he none; yet the paper he must have. The sore pinch of the matter then was this. 'shall I now adventure myself into the presence of the paper-maker? He dived STATES. into expedients until the sweat stood upon his brow. - 'My credit, thinks he, 'alas, that is an old story.' 'A mortgage on the press; 'another tug at borrowing!'- ciples of republican popular representation:

At last he was driven to extremities. In his desperation a mad thought presented in the Declaration of Independence: itself. 'My subscribers?' He trembled a moment under the cruel suggestion, became pale as he struggled with the tempter, then resisted him and was calm. He Trans .- Two dollars per annum, in advance shook his head at so hopeless a resource. and went forth to devise what expedients he might. In the fullness of his soul he told all, how it cost somewhat to get a press and type; how his workmen, more- class of men; yet what class of nobility were over, must have their pay; and how it was ever invested with such an odious and unjust a solemn fact that he himself had to be privilege, as that of the exclusive representa-

supplied betimes with clothing and food. I will go no more unto the printer. I will not resort thither, lest I may hear of further troubles. Printer, if thou will dig in such a pit of troubles, thou must dig alone, for I cannot help thee!

And yet my heart is moved for the printer. Would to God that his correspendents did write so that he could read; or that they would not write such interminable and unformed pieces; or, that the paper-maker would not require the lucre at his hand; or, that the press and types would walk unbought into the office; or, that the workmen would live on air; or, that the printer would be content to subsist without wearing of apparel and digesting of victuals; or, that, tempter avaunt! I was about to say, that his subscribers would pay for their paper!

Printer, I bid thee, and thy sorrows,

SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1844.

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President,

JAMES G. BIRNEY, OF MICHIGAN. For Vice President

THOMAS MORRIS, OF OHIO. ELECTORAL TICKET.

ARTHUR L. PORTER, CHANDLER CARTER,

JOHN W. KING, ERASTUS HUSSEY, CHESTER GURNEY. For Representative to Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHARLES H. STEWART THIRD DISTRICT.

WILLIAM CANFIELD.

OAKLAND COUNTY. FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

JAMES WILKINSON, GEORGE SUGDEN, MELVIN DRAKE, JOHN THOMAS. HENRY WALDRON. SEBRING VOORHEIS.

MACOMB COUNTY. PLINY CORBIN. CHAUNCY CHURCH.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

The Monthly Concert of prayer for the en laved will be observed at the Bantist Church, this (Monday) evening, at half past seven o'-

THE MASSACHUSETTS RESOLU-TIONS.

We are indebted to Mr. McClelland for reports of the several members of the Commit

not fail to be desirable to Liberty men. sentences in quotations are the language of

per; our mill ever greaneth with these and Giddings. The second sentence says crude productions. I have made a cal- that "it is not, at this time, expedient to reculation lately, and find that I cannot get commend the amendment to the Constitution above four pieces of a page each into one proposed by the Legislature of Massachupaper. Alas! how, then, can I crowd setts." Well, why not, at this time! Is it twenty into part of one side of it. Ye,po- not needed now? They propose to adjourn its consideration to the first Monday of December next. "Next time the futal precedent will plead"-and thus it may be indefinitely postnoned. Thus it seems there is not a man I went if peradventure I might find him in Congress who is for the immediate abolirelaxed to spend with him a pleasing hour. tion of the representation of Slave Property. Alas! vain presumption! for what relax- Do we not need a Liberty party? Especially ation ever happeneth to the printer? He is this proposed delay inconsistent in Mr. Adams who, in his great Dedham speech, pro

> QUESTION ON WHICH YOUR INTERESTS ARE CON-CERNED IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED

The report contends that the Slave Repre-

1. Is repugnant to the first and vital prin-

3. To the letter and spirit of the Consti- perty." ution of the United States: to the spirit, because the transcendant object of that instruon one species of wealth is glaringly inconsisly prohibits titles of nobility, thus intending to prohibit nobility itself, or any privileged of slaves in Congress?

It it is opposed to the letter of the Consti ution, because that instrument provides that the House shall be composed of members representing PERSONS.

4. Slave Representation is opposed to the letter and spirit of the Constitutions of nearly

usive interests of its owners, all thus knit ogether, like the members of a mo neved orporation, with a capital, not of thirty five, or forty, or fifty, but of twelve hundred millions of dollars, exhibiting the most extraordinary exemplification of the anti-republi-

The great mass of the slave population is ble: neld by the holders of land. In such a com- Date. munity, the first effort of the sleveholders and landholders will be to engross all politi- 1790 cal power to themselves; and they will, in 1800 their form of government, confine the right of suffrage to freeholders. The candidates for the suffrages of the people will all 1840 be of the slaveholding class; and the representative body, the depository of power, wil all be of the same privileged class."

"By this process it is that all political powrion, and perpetuation of the black code of at present." slavery-every law of the Legislature becomes tive act a rivet to his hapless fate; every Judi cial decision a perversion of the human intelcorner-stone to the temple of Liberty. Chancellor of such a State will decree, that the self-evident truths are the ornaments of he Declaration of Independence.

"It is by the same process that this vention introduces into the House of Representatives, 88 members out of 223, represening ostensibly all the slaves, but really all he owners of slaves, and the whole mass of their property in slaves, estimated at 12,00 millions of dollars. Here is one class of men, consisting of not more than one fortieth part of the whole people, not more than one thir ieth part of the free population, exclusively voted to their personal interests, identified with their own as slaveholders of the same associated wealth, and wielding by their votes, upon every question of government or of pubic policy, two fifths of the whole power of the

("In the Senate, the proportion of the slaveholding power is yet greater. By the nfluence of slavery in the States where the stitution is 'olerateed, over their elections, NO OTHER THAN A SLAVEHOLDER CAN RISE TO THE DISTINCTION OF OBTAINING A SEAT IN THE SENATE: and thus, of the 52 members of the as effectively representatives of that interest as the 23 members of elected by them to the

States is 4,325,531. This minority of one to two, the report iys "has continued to engross at least FOUR FIFTHS of all the officers of the Union, high and low, from the President of the United States down; and it has done this under the

"At this day, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and five out of nine of the Judges of the Supreme Judiitizens of the Slaveholding States, but are individual Staveholders themselves. So are, and constantly have been, with scarcely an exception, all the members of both Houses of Congress from the Slaveholding States, and he commanding officers of the Army and Navy; the officers of the Customs; the Regis ters and Receivers of the Land Offices, and the Postmasters throughout the Slaveholding States. The Biennial Register indicates the birth place of all the officers employed in the evernment of the Union. If it were required han a catalogue of Slaveholders."

The report then speaks of the immens ower wielded by the Speaker of the House. and of the fact that this office is now entirely engrossed by Slaveholders.

It then discusses the constitutional question

people and Legislature of Massachusetts will end of this report. One of them occupies a Liberty, and this element of power bestowed be satisfied, for the present, with the emis- part of the same sheet which publishes the States," &c. Now, if this clause is amendasion of their warning voice, and the free ex- Declaration of Independence." "The Vir- ble in regard to taxation, (which is conceded position of the reasons by which it has been ginia Declaration of Rights, (adopted June 12, by the 5th article,) wherein is it not amenda-What is a "warning voice" worth, unless fol- tions which say that all political authority is The sixth report is by Mr. Morse, of Maine Slave representation in his opinion, was "THE view of those who adopted them, although the representation; but declines recomme

that the Constitution, in all its features, was their own self-condemnation, and the con- tatives from the Slave States; and it cannot cially so. The power of attaining these proy be effected by three-fourths, or any other portion of the States, in as much as they sanctity which lies deeper than the foundation of the Constitution itself."

can tendencies of wealth that the world ever Congress, instead of increasing, is steadily leclining, as will be seen by the following ta-

> No. Rep. Reps. from 46, 45.1 183 79 213 90 242 -100

er in the States is absorbed and engrossed by fifths. In the Senate, too, they once had 16 press conditions of the Constitution, without the owners of slaves, and the overruling poli- out of 30 votes; now they have but 26 out of the insertion of which in that instrument, it consolidate their domination. The Legisla- the gradual emancipation of her Slaves, the ed by the States; and the expurgation of tive, Executive, and Judicial authorities are preponderance of the non-slaveholding States which from it, will, in the belief of the unall in their hands—the presentation, propaga- in both Houses may soon be greater than it is dersigned, be followed by the subtersion of

Mr. Gilmer meets the objection of "propera link in the chain of the slave; every Execu- ty representation? by saying that Slaves are persons as well as property. The fact that from such an event." lect to the justification of wrong. The Gov- reason why they should not be represented in stitution, showing that 'it is a compact of ernor of such a State will tell you, with a Congress. In 1780, a property qualification political copartnership between the states as frown, that the institution of slavery is the was adopted in Massachusetts, which contin- sovereign and independent bodies," and its her citizens were debarred the elective franlation of Massachusetts in Congress, on this an insult. The nonulation of a State, and not that portion of it which votes, is the just standard of representation.

It is true, that slaves do not vote. Neither do women or minors. Yet these are enumerated in the apportionment of representation. Where, then, shall be the limit? The only lifference is one of degree, not of kind. Massachusetta denies political power to, perhaps, four-fifths of all her population: Virginia to seven-eighths of hers.

The report then goes on to twit Massachu setts of the Hartford Convention-affirms the nferiority of the negro race-alludes to analgamation as an object of Abolitionists and wonders what shall be done with the negroes after they shall be turned loose. I concludes with recommending a non-concurence in the measure proposed, and a residuion declaring that we will redeem the pledge nade by our fathers to support all the provisions of the Constitution, with "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred konors."

The third report is from J. R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania, in behalf of himself and Garret Davis, of Kentucky, both Whigs. They take the ground that the power to amend does not imply the power to change fundamentally the instrument amended, as would framing of the Constitution-adduces the alence of American slavery-and compares the Abolition enterprise to the Crusades and Inquisition. If the Slave States do exert a preponderating power, it is on account of the force of Were the proposed measure ly be diminished to 67, and their coalescence would be increased rather than diminished -Their power in the Senate would remain the same. The actual influence of these States would not be materially lessened.

As to the Declaration of Independence, "il he seif-evident truths are construed as extending to the personal condition of every individual of the family of mankind, all history denies the assertion, and disproves the supposed position of the wise men who attered them. Equality could not be asserted any where with regard to bodily or mental powers, or the opportunities or means for exerciroperty among them, it would be little more hath joined together, and the universal condiion of the female sex in civilized as well as and declares that "it is a grave and gratuitous pretation now given of its terms. Adver- be, it would produce a dissolution of the Union. will not, after all, be for the interest of at a distance, he rooted out the causes and

United States acknowledges Slaves to be pro- Gazettes, offering human beings for sale, and rewards for the recovery of those who had es-This spirited and able report, however, caped from their masters. Several of these clause of the second section of article first, winds off with expressing the belief that "the advertisements are inserted in a note at the prompted," and recommends that the sub- 1778) affirms, "that all men are by nature, ble in regard to representation? They both ect be postponed to December next." "O equally free and independent, &c.," and so stand precisely on the same footing, and are what a fall was there, my countrymen." - of most of the States. So of those declara- of course, subject to the same control." when the people of his own State make an sense to embrace them all." "Adams and rancorous feelings, while it will accomplish of South Carolina. He takes the ground PROPERTY. Did these men set their seals to sanctioned by nine Senators and 14 Representre subversive of "some principle of implied with Great Britain is here referred to-the seventh article of which provided, that "his shackling the Constitution." Brittanic Majesty shall, with all convenient The power of the Slaveholding States in speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other PROPERTY of the American inhabitants, withdraw his armies," &c.] The report concludes with an expression of the importance of main taining unimpaired this compromise of the

> The fourth report is by Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, a Democrat of the Atherton School. His report starts with this proposi

"The resolution of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts involves a proposition heir weight in the House has been from of no less magnitude and importance than something more than half to less than two violation of one of the fundamental and ex-52. "Since Delaware has passed a law for would never have been assented to and adontthe Constitution itself; the dissolution of the Union, and all the political and social disasters and calamities which must necessarily result

they do not go the polls and vote is no good - Mr. But ke goes into a history of the Conpreamble read, "We, the States," instead of "We, the People." Ours is not "a form of Government adopted by the people as individaccount, would have been resented by her as mals," and hence, "the language of the preamble cannot determine the form of Government which follows "

> Mr. B. said there were four express compromises in the Constitution, the Slave repreentation, the importation of Slaves, the reurn of fugitives, and the equal representation of the States in the Senate.

There were also, implied conditions of the Constitution, equally potential, sacred, and obligatory-as, that a republican Government shall not be abolished, nor the inalienable rights of individuals invaded. The power of mendment is limited. "Three-fourths of the States cannot expunge from it the great compromises or conditions contained in that instrument in relation to slavery. If they were to do it, it would be an infraction of terested in that institution from all obligation to abide by and support the Constitution, and therefore, it would operate as a dissolution of the Union." So of the abolition of trial by jury, the right to bear arms, &cc., by an amendment of three-fourths of the States-the remainder would not be bound to abide by the

Constitution. Mr. B. then refers to repeated attempts o ortion of the people of Massachusetts to disorganize the Union. He quotes a resolube the case if the slave representation were tion of the Hartford Convention in 1814, of abolished. The report then goes over the the same import with the measure now proposed. Finally, he contends that Massachuedged slavery established by Moses as a de- setts has nothing to gain by the project .-The emancipation of the Slaves would introduce among them (the Free States) a vast number of competitors for labor. This competition would necessarily depreciate the wares of labor, and thus would the free white laboring man be deprived, to a considerable extent, of the means of obtaining a subsistnce for himself and family, and the inevitable consequence would be, his degradation to the condition of his black competitor for la-

Mr. B. concludes by a thrust at the Masachusetts statesmen for being the ready apolwists of Great Britain, "the natural enema of their own country," and the leader in "the faratical crusade of the world" against its integrity, independence, and existence.

This report of Mr. Burke displays considrable ability, but it makes one indignant to ead such a display of dough-faceism-so absolute, voluntary, and servile.

Whig. He affirms that slavery is an evil, but savage life-manifest personal inequality and tion to be rid of it. We should rather trust actual subjection." "Before and after the to a gracious Providence, which has hitherto smiled on us, to point out the way for its reprevalent that were at variance with the inter- cause it will not be adopted; and if it should would become free States—therefore it with a patient labor incalculable to those

expediency merely. The right to amend, as cure its annexation. shall be apportioned smong the several

owed by pro mpt action? Is this the proper derived from the people, &c." "It would be a Whig. This report concedes the power of oction of reformers? It is less than a year since difficult to connect these propositions with the Congress to make the proposed amendment, Mr. Adams publicly declared that this very class of slaves, which was obviously not in and the anti-republican character of the Slave Mr. Giddings and J. Q. Adams wished to TREAT EVIL WHICH OVERBURDENS US ALL;" and language be comprehensive enough in one the amendment, because it will produce only effort to remove this great evil, and it is fair- Franklin, in 1783, associated with one of the nothing. In the House, the Slave States speaker's eye," to entitle him to the floor. ly before Congress, he is for postponing its truest patriots, and among the most sensitive have 83 members-14 over one third; and in Now the speaker, Mr. Jones of Va., hapand cautious statesman of the day, as to the the Senate, the Slave and Free States are pens to be from the South, a species of The second report is that of Mr. Gilmer, of particular subject, vindicated the rights of the equally divided; consequently, an abandou-Virginia, in behalf of himself and Mr. Burt, American inhabitants in colored persons as ment of the Slave representation must be compromise of opinions, interests, and pre demnation of their countrymen? Did they be expected they will voluntarily relinquish judices, and the plan of representation is espe- then hear taunts from their foreign co-labo- power. "The spirit of slavery thirsts for power; and, instead of giving up a principle visions, by amendment, is limited. A propo- pledges of their nation, as it had justified or so adverse to the nature of republican insti- and it so "happened" that the Southern silion to establish a monarchy, for instance, excused itself to "a candid world," were for- tutions, it seeks to extend its influence by or a particular form of religion, cannot proper- feited; or that they had already forgotten limiting and narrowing down the right of of the above gentlemen. Day after day their professions of "a decent respect for the petition, by the acquisition of foreign territoopinions of mankind?" [The treaty of peace ry to increase the Slaveholding power in vain would they roar "Mr. Speaker".—

Mr. Morse meets the objection about the compromises of the Constitution in a satisfactory manuer. A mere verbal understand. unable to see or hear either of them .ing of the members that framed that instru- Old John, the champion of petition, was ment, even though dignified with the name of choked out altogether, but owing to the "compromise," has no binding force on us fact that the occupant of the floor termi-The whole Constitution is but the result of nated before his allotted hour, and that presents an impassable barrier to amendments, the house, Mr. Giddings started up and so must the others in a proportionate degree. This region of compromises is a region of doubt and darkness and uncertainty. A compromise, or verbal understanding of the frahy Southern men, to be higher and more sa ductrine is too abstract and theoretical to gain confidence in any section of the Union." The report speaks of the slave representation in strong terms as being unjust and tyrannical

in its effects, "This extra representation is not based on any just or admitted principles, but it an arbitrary gift to the Slaveholding States of 21 seats on the floor of the House of Representatives, more than they are entitled t by their weight of numbers, or free popula tion. South Carolina, for example, with a free population of 267,360, has seven Representatives in Congress; while Maine, with a population of 501,793, has only the same num

Mr. Morse then vindicates the right of po tition, and proceeds in condemnation of Sla patriotism, with pure philanthropy, with the aw of pature, and with the eternal interests and sanction of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the Federal District, as a grievance to the people of the Free States; and concludes with expressing his full conviction of the speedy extinction of Slavery from our land and from

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY. The following encouraging letter from our esteemed friend, Dr. GALLUP,

dated Fentonville, May 16: "I have returned from a short visit to compact; which would absolve the States in- there upon the expediency of an immedithan I had anticipated.

> Notice had been given to some extent f a meeting yesterday. A very respec able number came out, and I think I life of which all appeared more deeply interested in the subject. Our friends a constant and not unsuccessful war up- of New England:-had they sent men on the enemy in his part of the County. Success to Shiawassee. In this town we have just organized a Liberty Association. We meet once in two weeks, and intend o discuss some one of the prominent points n our cause at each meeting. Our prosthat the Senatorial District will more than louble her vote this fall. Some of our Whig friends seem very

2. To the self-evident truths proclaimed error to assume that the Constitution of the disements are to be found in the Massachusetts He regards the question, however, as one of the "Peculiar Institution" for them to se-

So if we take him as he says, we must believe that it is his anxiety for the supremacy of the Slave Power that induces him to oppose the annexation scheme."

For the Signal of Liberty. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. Washington, May I, 1844.

The efficient working of the SLAVE Powen is felt even in the smallest details of business. Let me give you an instance. speak. You no doubt think this was very easy. But the member has to "catch the accident that has happened for every one of the last 35 years with a single exception, and will continue to "happen" until Liberty shall take the place of slavery as the dominant power of the nation .-The gag disscussion lasted about 6 weeks. speaker could neither see nor hear either Congress, and to gain local advantages by His Southern eyes and Southern ears had some peculiarity in their construction, and unfortunately he "happened" to be many compromises, and if any one of them his cessation was unnoticed in the din of made so much noise, as to penetrate Southern ears at last, He got a hearing .-This control of the speaker over speech mers of the Constitution, is an obligation held is one of the many instances of practical possession of power by the South. Anothcred than the instrument itself. "Such a er instance lies in the appointment of committees-and a 3rd is the fact that he can declare a speaker out of order, and stop him, and his decision is certain of being sustained by the party who placed him in the Chair. How long then will it be, before the

freemen of the North will right all these matters? They never can do so by returning whigs and democrats: no matter how good antislavery men these may be, they will always support their party in preference to every thing else: with antislavery, neither party has any thing to do: on the contrary, they take pains to assure the South of their entire absence from it. To be sure there will always be in a body of over 200 men, individuals, who will wander a little from the rest .-Such are Adams and Giddings. To both of the Slave. He reprobates the existence are due a just tribute for their antislavery efforts, but especially to the latter. The former is so singular in his views-so full of quaint distinctions and so fond of a strange originality, that on many subjects he stands perfectly alone: no one can besure of him: he will have a distinction and find a principle, where none but himself could have discovered one; of late he has yielded a little to pedantic displays he has marred his anti-slavery effort by limiting it to abstract theories: a detester Shiawassee County, the object of which of slavery, and an adorer of liberty, he was to consult with some of our friends is yet neither a liberty man, nor even an abolitionist: he has openly pronounced ate organization in that County. I find their proceedings to be wrong: he would our prospects there much more flattering not even abolish slavery in the District of Columbia until the District petititioned: pretty comfortable southern doctrine this! A devotee to petition rights, he would receive all, but not grant the prayer of onec. have never addressed an audience in my While he is thus splendid in theory, in intellect in speech and attainment, he yet fails to give practical effect to any of are highly elated with their prospect, and his anti-slavery views. Tagree with Mr. some talk of giving a larger vote in pro- Birney that he has retarded the antislaveportion to their population than any oth-ry harvest. His dazzling efforts have er County in the State. They have fix- enraptured multitudes: they almost idoled upon the day for a County Conven- ize the man: while I will freely unite ion for nominating candidates &c., of with them all in admiration of the matchwhich you will doubtless hear. The prin- less talents and mind of this relic of revciples, objects, measures and prospects of olutionary times. I can vet clearly seethe Liberty Party seem to be the main that this idolatry has kept back antislavetopic of conversation among all parties ry fruit. Had his admirers sent to Conand in every circle. I was informed that gress a few men to represent sturdy anour friend Dr. J. B. Barnes, was waging tislavery principle—the good old feeling

I have always regarded the efforts of Mr. Giddings as more valuable for antipects are brightening. It is my opinion slavery. He is consistent in principle, speech and action. No nice spun thread of distinction intervenes in his strong mind, as a bar to emancipate the souls much elated by Clay's Anti-Texas letter. and bodies of the wretched victims of They think it will serve to prevent the fur- siavery around the Halls of the nation's ther transfer from their ranks to ours, capital; no exquisitely refined position plaosing sight of the fact that Mr. Clay's ces him in a startling novelty: you always main argument while addressing himself know where to find him: you find him to the South is, that of the five most nat- at his post: you always find him at work cated to the world, practices were universally moval. The amendment is impracticable, be-

not politicians-nor party devotees, but

the reflection of "Pilgrim" feeling, I be-

lieve that far more practical results had

this day been achieved for the slave.

93,007

horrors of the Florida war: the secret doings of slaveholders to aggrandize themleave people's old predilections just where they were-we require orthodoxy but upon one point. As yet Mr. Gddings has been consistent. I frankly, however, confess, that I think the touchstone will soon be applied, in the presidential elec-

If it be thought that the facts I have mentioned are arguments for the whig organization, and against that of liberty, the answer is obvious. "One swallow does not make a summer." A single abolition district out of 223, does not make they continue to send as at present a set numerical Whig superiority in the State. of liver-hearted doughfaces, and doughheads, who skulk every antislavery discussion-whose glib tongues, lightly hung they should be silent, and silent where dings has singly breasted slavery's debate. -while this continues, and while both parties bow in base submission to the tyrant spirit of the south, I will with heart and voice, with speech and pen, with all such means as God has given, cease not to urge and cry aloud the necessity of a party that will speak and act as freemen in the Halls of our republic.

NO CLAIM ON US.

Liberty men contend, with Cassius M. Clay, that the violation of the fundamental principles of Republicanism and Christinnity by holding slaves, is a sufficient ground for refusing our suffrages for that the slaveholders, as a class, should such cases always will. have the Presidential office their just proportion of the time, how soon would abolitionists, according to this rule be called upon to vote for another slaveholding candidate? Would it be at the next election? Let us see: The whole number of voters at the last Presidential election was 2.409.437. The slaveholders number about 250,000, or nearly one tenth of the whole. Consequently, they should hold the office one tenth part of the time. Have they had their proportion? How stands the case? The Slaveholders will have possessed the Presidential office 44 years at the expiration of Tyler's term, and the Non-slaveholders 12 years. A little calculation will show that the Nonslaveholders should have the Presidency just three hundred and eighty-two years to make up their lost time, and then they may be properly called upon to vote for a slaveholding candidate. We guess they will be scarce before that time.

SIGNS OF LIFE. The General Conference now sitting in New York have confirmed the decision of the Baltimore Annual Conference, by a large majority, in the case of Francis for having married a woman owning liberate them by a given time, and having refused to do so, was suspended from the ministry, and to remain so till the decision of the Conference should be complied with. The slaveholders fought on the naked question thai slavery, practical southern slavery is right. They trimmed the go-betweens without mercy: denying the silly proposition that slavery is wrong in the abstract, but right under certain circumstances. We are glad they did this. The conservatives deserved the dressing the slaveholders gave them .-Alb. Patriot.

The Legislature of Maine was petitioned last winter for the passage of laws prohibiting the use of State jails to slave catchers, and prohibiting State magistrates from aiding in the arrest or detention of persons claimed as fugitive slaves. The Kennebeck Journal, a leading Whig paper of that State, approves the prayer of the petitioners, but thinks that such legislation was unnecessary because popular sentiment was so strong against slavery that fugitive slaves were in no danger of having injustice done MICHIGAN WHEAT.

he wrote out, and at his own expense got 157,108 bushels, being ten bushels and printed and then circulated these speech- five quarts to each inhabitant. The proes through the Union. 50,000 copies of portion of Ohio was, indeed, some 3 pecks need say nothing to our readers, as they have one expose were thus disseminated. He to each inhabitant more; but in 1839 a often seen such productions from his pen, as revolutionized his congressional district large part of our population had but just have commended themselves. We will just and made it anti-slavery. True he is a come in, and their lands were then most- mention, however, to correct the misappre whig-but "honor to whom honor is due" ly untilled. The wheat crop of last year -he believes that his position is the cor- is estimated at 5,000,000 bushels. The rect one: his constituents and he believe average price since harvest has been that anti-slavery principles take prece- about 62½ cents at Ann Arbor, and thro dence of tariff or bank: he is sent to Con- the whole state it would average say 56 gress to represent these principles: he is cents. This would make the value of the in fact a liberty man, and his district is a crop, at home, \$2,700,000. The con liberty one, call themselves what they sumption of each person is estimated at 5 may: they occupy just our position,-an- bushels annually. If the present populatislavery and its incidentals are the lead- tion be 300,000, the consumption will 1,ing and the great principle, and for the 500,000 bushels, leaving 1,200,000 bushrest, the will of a constituency. We els of the crop of last year for expertation.

REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PAR-TY .- CONTINUED.

The population of this State in 1340, was 759,699. The whole number of votes given in the House, some six or eight, we believe, for President was 126,235, of which Harrison and in a very large number of towns there was received 72,874, Van Buren, 51,944, Birney, no chace. The difficulty of effecting elect-1,415. The Liberty vote was one in 20 of lons since the Liberty party was organized the whole. In 1841, it was 3,722, in 1842, it has been steadily increasing; and it takes was 6,422, in 1845, it was 9,000, or one in 13 very little sagacity to perceive that if it conof the whole. At the last election, the Dem- tinues to sugment, one of three things must ocrats lost a great number of towns; and the take place; no officers will be elected, the Emancipator assures us that the strength of other parties must combine, or the Constituan abolition party, or nation. Let the that party in the State is completely broken, tion must be altered so that a plurality can whigs or democrats in EVERY district send and they cannot henceforth have any rational elect. The Liberty cause can flourish in eithto Congress "a Giddings," and then per- hopes of regaining the ascendancy. All the er case. Should the Liberty vote progress in haps the argument may lie: but while experience also seems to show that there is a the same broportion that it has done, the

As all the State officers, Legislators and members of Congress, must be elected by a majority of the whole, many towns and districts have been left vacant for a season since for every topic but one, are heard where the Liberty party commenced, and repeated and obstinate trials have been had. The difthey should be heard-whose moral spirit ficulty in elections will, of course, increase qualls before slavery, and whose moral more and more, until the three parties shall courage rarely dares to come up to the be merged in two. There is no prospect level of giving a silent vote, where Gid. that the Electors of President of any party will receive a majority at the next election and if not, they will be appointed by the Legislature, which has a Whig majority. Hence Massachusetts is almost certain for Henry

The colored population of this State is no large, being only 8,663. There has been no Slavery in this State since 1780, and colored citizens have been possessed of the elective franchise for half a century, without the least injury or inconvenience to any one. We beeve, there are no distinctions made by the Statute Book on account of color, unless i One of the last acts of justice to the race was the erasure of the act forbidding the intermarriage of whites and blacks. The abolition of years. Every kind of sarcasm, ridicule, and Presidential candidates who are slave- vilification of the motives of the petitioners holders. But suppose we concede all that was resorted to, but they held to their pur our opponents claim. Suppose we concede pose, and triumphed, as the persevering in

The Aboliti into two classes, quite unlike each other, known as the Liberty party and Old Organizationists. The organ of the latter party is th Liberator, edited by W. L. Garrison, a gen leman not unknown to fame. This pape was commenced on a small scale, about eleven or twelve years since, by Garrison and fellow printer. Through their industry and perseverance, it soon attained a permane footing, and became obnoxious to the aristocrats for its bitter and unsparing philippics gainst every kind of pro-slavery. It was this nich secured Garrison the honor of being led about the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck, and thrust into jail for safe keeping. Mr. Garrison's theological opinion also rendered him distrusted by the religiou part of community. Garrison now controls the Liberator entirely, and edits it with un common ability. We have read it many

years, and have rarely found a poor article in it. We are very far, however, from approving all its doctrines or vindicating the spirit in which they are sometimes uttered. The Liberator is now the champion of an immediate dissolution of the Union-of the abolition of the Sabbath, as a sacred day-of the abolition of the Ministry, as a peculiar order of men-of the disbanding of the Churches of the abolition of Capital Punishment-of the demolition of all Human Governments, so A. Harding, one of the ministers, who far as they are founded on compulsion-and of Non-Resistance to injuries, as a Christian slaves, was required by his Conference to duty. Hence, Garrison refuses to vote, and thinks the time will soon come when voting will be accounted a sin by all good men .-

These various projects are advocated with all the tenacity of an enthusiast, and with the most liberal use of pungent and irritating epithets that our language can supply. Mr. Garrison has pursued a furious war upon the Liberty party for several years, but with gill for its untried and ardous voyage. very little apparent success. Yet he is renesented to be mild and gentlemanly in private life, and of unexceptionable morals.

In the meetings of the Garrisonian Abolitionists, men and women equally participate, & females often preside and act as Secretaries and Committee-men. They have held meet ings in every part of the State, and we think have done very much towards abolitionizing the State: for the number of Liberty votes in Massachusetts, is not the only index of the others, and because Connecticut, in adhering anti-slavery feeling of the whole community. The general enthusiasm for the rescue of Latimer-the unanimous passage of the Massachusetts resolutions against Slave Represen ration, twice propounced, the support of those resolutions by every member of Congress from the State, and the rejection of John Davis for Vice President, by the National Whig the inferior magistrates of a State, to deter-Convention, in reality, because he is a Massachusetts man, are equally strong indication of the love of anti slavery feeling a feeling ry of a human being, does not afford that This will often save us looking over a

jutors have not a little contributed.

There are two papers of the Liberty party A writer in the Michigan Farmer shows published in the State, the Essex Transcript Rev. Joshus Leavitt is Editor. Of him we of Mr. Schoolcraft. hension of some, that, as we are informed, Mr. Leavitt was never a "Loco,' in any sense of the word, but was formerly a Whig. as are still the greater part of his Presbyterian brethren. He was Editor of the New

> York Evangelist for several years. The Christian Citizen, published at Wor ester, also advocates Liberty principles. It is edited by Elihu Burritt, well known as the "Learned Blacksmith."

Rev. John Pierpont, the Unitarian Minister of Boston, and the Poet and fine writer, is an advocate of the Liberty party. So also is lohn G. Whittier, the Quaker Poet, whose soul-stirring productions have secured him a name among our country's best writers.

The prospects of the Liberty party in this State are highly encouraging. They have one member in the State Senate, and several State will be carried in about four years.

RHODE ISLAND. The population of this State in 1840, was 108,837, being the smallest in the Union, except Delaware. The whole State is only louble the size of Washtenaw County. But it is probably the richest State in the Union

according to its size and population. No Liberty party has been organized in this State. But 42 votes were given for Birney in 1840. Immediately subsequent to that, the troubles commenced in reference to the adoption of the Constitution, in which all classes of people were deeply excited and engrossed, and no organization has been perfected. -However, liberal principles have steadily adanced in the State. A Constitution has been adopted in the place of the Charter of Charles the Second, granted in 1663. The old property qualifications of that instrument, by which one could vote but a freeholder, or the oldest tem of suffrage without distinction of property

,621, being only one in thirteen of the popuation, while the proportion of votes in the other New England States was twice as great. Of these, 5,728 were given for Harrison, and 3,301 for Van Buren. This State is certain for Mr. Clay in 1844.

CONNECTICUT. Population in 1840, 309,848, just 18,000 nore than Vermont. The whole number of votes polled in 1340, was 57,071, of which \$1,601 were given for Harrison and 25,296 for Van Buren, and 174 for Birney. The Liberty vote in 1841 was 1,319, in 1842, 1,-777, in 1843, 1,872, in 1844, 1,971. The Liberty vote in 1840 was one in 327; in 1844, it was about one in 29. At the last State election there was no choice of Governor by the people, but Roger Baldwin, Whig, was chosen by the Legislature. Connecticut was considered debatable ground by both parties, the numerical force of the two parties. Should the Liberty party increase at the coming election, there will probably be no choice of Electors by the people, but they will be appointed by the Legislature, and of course, the State will go for Mr. Clay.

Though this State is somewhat in the of the other New England States, we trust lished at Hartford by W. H. Burleigh. It is just struggling along through those straits of Life and Death, through which every Liberty publication must pass before it can arrive on the broad sea of Independence, and take its place with the other craft, fully rig-

The Democratic representation of this State in Congress has usually been of the servile kind, and but little is to be hoped from

The present Whig Governor, Baldwin, in his late message to the Legislature, recommended the removal of the restrictions which now prohibit colored persons from voting, because such distinctions were unjust to the colored citizens, who were taxed equally with to this absurd restriction, was now in the rear of all the New England States.

Gov. Baldwin also recommends a law prohibiting all action of State officers in their official capacity, in arresting alleged fugitives from service under the act of 1793. He says that that act, which confers authority on mine summarily, without jury and without appeal, the question of the freedom or slavethe safety of their colored citizens requires. | ber!

Baldwin, and it is to be hoped they will meet selves & to sacrifice the north. His discov that according to its population, this State and the Emancipator and Chronicle. The with a cordial response from both parties in eries were given to the world in speeches: is now ahead of all others in wheat-raisthat these discoveries might yield fruit, ing. In 1839, the crop amounted to 2, and interesting paper. The Chronicle is lothat these discoveries might yield fruit, ing. In 1839, the crop amounted to 2, and interesting paper. The Chronicle is lothat these are the precise points on which our
cated at Boston, and is published daily and Legislature was petitioned last winter, and weekly. It has a weekly circulation of 5,000. one of which called out the 'oversecrish' report

> Before we proceed any further, let us for a moment recapitulate

Massachusetts,	1,415	126,233		I in 90	B
Rhode Island.	42	8.62		1 in 205	1
Connecticut,	174	57,07		1 in 327	1
to and act by	2,255	394,73	9	To notes	
en of hour of the state of	Lib. v	Lib. vote last		Proportion	
States.	election.		to whole		I
Maine,	6,351		1 in 15		
N. Hampshire,		623	1	in 11	13
Vermont,	3,561		1	in 14	1
Massachusetts,	9,000		1	in 13	1
Rhode Island, Connecticut,	1.	971	1	in 29	1
物學是自然的	1 1 2 2	TOTAL PROPERTY.			1
Man And the	23,	715	448		16

According to this table, which we believe is substantially correct, the Liberty vote of New England has increased in three years and a half from 2,225 to 26,715. Allowing the number of votes given at the last elections to be equal to those polled in 1840, we find or slaveholders. that every fifteenth voter in New England now he average proportion was one in 298.

The Liberty vote in New England has aout doubled annually thus far. A similar majority in 1847. But putting the rate at one half as much, it will be attained in a very

tionad in Scripture, they tauntingly ask, "What do these feeble Jews?" Our answer is found in the progress we have already made, and in our rational prospects for the future. Much of the difficulty of an extensive and complicated undertaking lies in forming a jo - ral. The Hebrews were permitted to dicious plan, in overcoming the preliminary obstacles, and in making the action of the various and dissimilar parts to harmonise and move in concert in producing a common re- of society, is a visionary. sult. In establishing the Liberty party, that an existing state of things, and God saw difficulty has been overcome. The common fit to permit slavery among the Hebrews. object has been agreed upon-organizations Christ and his apostles were not abolihave been perfected-publications permanent- tionists, in the ordinary sense of the term. ly established at points of central influence, At the period they lived Roman slavery and the party has not only "a local habitation existed, and it was the worst kind of slave son of a freeholder, has given place to a sys- and a name," but is acknowledged as one of ry, and it was perpetual. Christ and the parties, and one, too, however small in its beginning, whose march is thus far stendi-The Law and Order party, or those in ly onward. Since, then, we have thus far not use the sledge hammer, but they sough favor of the present Constitution, have a succeeded so we'll in the preliminary and most to melt the bands. Servants were taught triumphant majority in the State, and Mr. difficult stages of our enterprise, why may we to be obedient to their masters.' By ma Dorr, the Governor elect of the other party, not rationally hope for rapid success in future? king the master better, and the slave betis now on trial for treason. But it is proba- True, we may not double our vote annually, ter, the system may be gradually underble that these old differences will soon be- as we have hitherto done; for success, in the mined." come antiquated and give place for new is- different States, in different years, will depend sues, among which we hope to see the princi- on many peculiar circumstances; but we may ples of the Liberty party distinctly brought to hope for a steady and unfailing annual inview. But an indispensable pre-requisite to crease, and that will soon give us an influence that will be felt powerfully on our national government. There is one single considera-The whole vote of this State in 1840, was tion to which we invite the attention of thinking men; on others it will have no effect. It it this: The Liberty party is effectually organized: it has a definite object in view; it it has hitherto progressed at a rate which, if this question will be settled in accordance continued, will give it the ascendancy in the Free States in four or five years more. Unless, therefore, there can be found some radical defect in its original constitution, does not common sense indicate that its progress must be onward, sooner or later, to its final tri-

> We shall continue our review of the renaining States next week.

(A friend who has lately travelled through Jackson County, writes us, May

"In several of the towns, as in Jackson, Columbia, Spring Arbor, Concord, Leoni, and was thoroughly convassed. The result and Grass Lake, the friends are considershowed that there was but little difference in ably active-more so than in some other towns I visited. I formerly entertained the opinion that the anti-slavery men were chiefly from the Whig ranks, but recent observation has altered my mind on this point. Of late I have found many who formerly belonged to the Locofoco or Democratic party, who have concluded it will not long remain so, as it has one of that the principles of the Liberty party the best Liberty papers in the country, pub- are the true Democratic principles, the principles of '76 for which our fathers of the Revolution contended, and they have resolved to support them by precept, and by voting the Liberty ticket."

> The correspondent of the N. Y. Courier wrote from Baltimore on the day of the Convention:

"Four of the Southern Delegations, 1 uncompromising against Davis, mainly on account of his connection with the Lati-

Of course they were. It is not to be upposed that the universal Whig Party ould make a person President of the Senate who regards a fugitive slave as a free citizen. Impossible! All New England men, except the Athertons and Burkes may henceforth bid farewell to all hope of national preferment till the Slave Power shall be overthrown.

Persons wishing the direction of their papers altered will please state to what officethey have heretofore been sent.

These sentiments are honorable to Gov. BAPTIST TRIENNIAL CONVEN-TION.

This large body has had a lengthy discussion on Slavery, on a resolution offered by Mr. Adlam, of Maine, that a "minister being a slaveholder should present no barrier to his being employed as a a missionary of this society." This brought out the sentiments of the three classes composing this body-the Slaveholders, Abolitionists, and Let-alones.

Rev. Mr. Cone, of N. Y. thought neuin 1592 trality was the true ground ...
Tin 159 ty- Rev. O. B. Brown, of D. C. moved trality was the true ground of the Societhe indefinite postponement of the resolution. It was a question purely political. Rev. Mr. Colver, of Boston, was for meeting the subject. He said the Garrison party troubled the churches of the North with no little effect, on account of the guilt of the ministers and churches in sustaining slavery. Rev. D. Dodge, of Pa. did not consider slavery a moral evil, and went for postponement.

Rev. Mr. Hill, Corresponding Secretaof the Board, contended that neutrality was the position of the Board, and that no inquiry should be instituted whether the applicants were or were not abolitionists

Rev. Mr. Fuller, of S. C., offered an supports the Liberty ticket, whereas in 1840, amendment to the effect that co-operation laughing over the result of the elections with the Missionary Society does not in- in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York volve any sympathy with either slavery or anti-slavery. If brethren wished for rate of increase will give the Liberty party a a discussion, he should not shrink from it. He denied that slavery was a sinwe must have a new Bible to make it such. There are some diseases which ations, because the other parties, being proud require a purification of the blood rather lose thousands of votes at once without feel- one of them. Said he, "We believe that ing the loss, have mocked at our humble slaveholding does not disqualify a man all, we must pronounce him a most comgains, as being insufficient to accomplish any for being a preacher of the Gospel.thing. Like certain heathen characters men- Such a one is often the only one we have qualified to preach to the class of people him for the second time, out of the woods. we have at the South."

Rev. Mr. Jeter, of Va. said: "Slavery cannot be proved unscriptuhold slaves in hereditary, perpetual bondage. Moses, under the divine direction. tolerated slavery. He who enacts laws without respect to the existing condition his apostles lived and labored in the em-

After repeating the old pitiful story that slavery was entailed upon them, &c.

"He believed his anti-slavery brethren thought that slavery was incompatible with the Christian character; (to this sentiment the Rev. Mr. Colver nodded an assent.) I appeal from the views of the gentleman, said Mr. J.; I appeal to common sense, to the Convention, to all the is almost co-extensive with the Free States; sentiments of humanity, and to God, where the Whig Convention: with perfect justice; and here I leave the matter.

Rev. Mr. Welch, of Albany, reprobated the sentiment that slavery was not a sin. Rev. Mr. Fuller, of S. C. asked him what he would have done if he could. Mr. Welch replied, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land!" Mr. W. took ground that it was inexpedient to employ a slaveholding missionary.

Rev. D. Dodge, of Philadelphia, explained his previous remarks. He did not think slavery a sin, but the abuse of slavery he did. (!)

Rev. Mr. Fuller's amendment was adopted by a vote of 123 to 61.

Just before adjournment, a committee consisting of three from the West, three from the North, and three the South, with the President, were appointed to take into consideration the subject of the amicable dissolution of the Society, or to report such amendments to the Constitution as will admit the co-operation of brethren who cherish conflicting views on the subject of slavery.

ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

We have received a circular from J C. Jackson, inviting us and all the Abolitionists of Michigan to be present at this Convention on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of June. It is expected to be the largest elieve, are quite decided, and perhaps and most interesting meeting, the Liberty party have held. Messrs. Birney. Morris, Pierpont, Whittier, Burleigh Stewart, &c have been specially invited. The big tent from Oberlin has been ordered, and will be on the ground. Preparations for the accommodations of friends are making as extensively as possible .-Who will represent Michigan?

> F A new Liberty paper has just commenced at Cadiz, Ohio, called the "Liberty Courier." We have not seen

> The Legislature of Pennsylvania, highly to its honor, has passed an act providing for the payment of the interest on signed by the Governor.

SUBLIMITY.

thought and argument, an extent of re- Whig measure, "because one of its first search, an originality of conception, and and strongest advocates has ever been our a sublimity of expression, far superior to great leader, Henry Clay"—and "because, any thing that we have ever known to is- also the Whig party are and ever have sue from the Whig press. We can ap- been opposed to the Abolitionists and their preciate force of argument and beauty of principles; and because the annexation expression even in a political opponent; will be carried by Whig votes in the Senand we cannot refrain from quoting the ate." He argues that the Whigs ought article entire. Our faith in the probabil- not to let John Tyler run away with all ity of Mr. Clay's election has been some- the credit of this measure. what faint; but who can longer entertain doubts when writers like this in the Gazette bring into the field their mighty resources? "That same old coon" has appeared; and all opposition will now be hushed. Abolition will die away. Dr. diate war. Wayland Say, and all other anti-tariff writers on Political Economy will please ate that he had ordered a military force hide themselves till he disappears into his to repair to the frontier of Texas, to open hide themselves till he disappears into his a communication with the President of that Republic and act as circumstances the article is accompanied by the cut of a might require; and had also ordered a na coon with a label reaching from the tip val force to Vera Cruz, to remain off that of his tail to head, which says, "You CAN'T port, and prevent any naval expedition FOOL DIS COON:12 and in the distance is seen a Fox, looking forwards with considerable apprehension.

"THAT SAME OLD COON! Surely; there is that same Old Coon! the very embodiment of fun and frolic; Pennsylvania and Virginia. Has'nt he a comical twist of the finger, sarcastically attached to the nose, while, at the same time, he is eyeing the little fox of Lindenwald, which is just turning an angle of the fence? He's the perfect quintes. cence of philosophy—he knows his man-There is a great deal of fun in that broad deep grin of his. He's full of pluck, and and popular feeling. No one man doubts of their great numbers, and of their ability to than the amputating knife, and this was notwithstanding that ticklish face, is as ready to fight as laugh. Take him all in ical genius, still, we would advise the friends of the little fox not to stir him up too much, inasmuch as they have forced Take care there, pull that Lindenwalder on the other side of the fence, for if that Old Coon should get hold of him, he'd bring the bleed!

In introducing this illustrious individual to the locos of this country, we hope they will receive him in all kindness, (for you know gentlemen locos that he's been absent since he used you up in '40,) and to the Whig party, proposing to have its bestow upon him such tokens of their dis tinguished consideration,' as they shall find convenient. He can and will stand hard knocks or gentle caresses equally well He's quite as ready, too, for one as the other; and we should'nt be at all surprised, nasmuch as the locofocos call him out of the woods, if he should be more famil iar with them than will make them feel all-together, agreeable. If he should hap pen to mount the Free Press and worry t right smartly-or jump down upon the Abolition Cologne bottle at Ann Arbor -or grab the handle of the Sledge-Hammer-or take a peculiar squint at certain locofoco demagogues about town—or fon-dle rather roughly Auditor Hammond's Treasury papplings, of which he is tenderly fond-or give a bear-squeeze to Gov. Barry himself-why, they must be cool about it for it's his season, and he'll do it whether they like it or not. They'l soon find they 'can't fool' that 'coon.' "

The Correspondent of the Liberty (Ohio) Herald, thus describes the appear ance of things in Baltimore at the time of

"The Convention was truly a great one, if the vastness of the multitude, the talent of the speakers, or the magnificence of the arrangements be taken into the account: but for me, when the wild reveries of the drunken on every hand salute the ear, when scenes so revolting to every lover of good order and cold water meet the eye, and when argument so destitute of fundamental principle for a basis, s spread before the mind, the spontane ous feeling of my breast is, that it is better far to stand alone than to run with the multitude to do evil. For drunkenness, last night's bacchanalian revel takes the lead entirely of any thing I ever increase the abolition vote.'-Exchange witnessed. In the street-in the rooms of Hotels-at the supper table-in the lodging room-in short, wherever you might turn, the laughable, ridiculous, and mournful, were strangely and fearfully exhibited by scores of young men labor ing under the maddening influence of the intoxicating bowl."

(F All the Whig papers are out in ridicule of Leavitt's annunciation that Mr. Frelinghuysen is a slaveholder-or was one, as long as God permitted him to be They do not deny the fact; but they ask if we would have Mr. F. tumble his poor slave into the streets, or put her in the poor house? We answer, No: that were a most ungrateful return for many years of UNREQUITED labor. But could he not set her free, and yet provide as well for her as before? Another thing: this woman has been a slave for years to Mr. Frelinghuysen. Why has she not had her freedom? Is there any reason, except that Frelinghuysen, through the agency of the law, has withheld it from her? Is not this the principle of all slaveholding? Will the Whigs contend that kind treatment of slaves is a justification of Slavery?

F Mr. Frelinghuysen is 'sound to the core' on abolition. In one of his speeches before the American Colonization Society, himself Vice President, he

"We owe it to ourselves not to remain silent spectators while this wild fire is run-ning its course. We owe it to those misguiled men (abolitionists) to interpose and save them and their country from the fato which the labors of Garrison and his co-ad- protection to the free which a due regard to thousand names or more. Please remem- the public debt of the State. It has been tal effects of their mad speculations .-See Jay's Inquiry.

OF A writer in the New Orleans Tropic, April 22, says that the Annex-The leading article of the last Jackson Gazette, (Whig) displays a depth of ation of Texas should be regarded as a

> OF We cut the following paragraph from the Free Press. It seems that Mr. Tyler is determined to have Texas at all events, even if we be involved in imme-

"The President has informed the Sen. of Mexico, if any such be attempted, from proceeding against Texas!"

We cut the following from one of our exchanges, but we attach no credit

As WE EXPECTED. The Correspondent of the Baltimore True Sun says:

"It has been pretty satisfactorily ascertained that the annexation letters of Clay and Van Buren were written by concert the same programme serving for each. It is singular that both these letters contain the three doors of retreat from their opposition to annexation, viz: consent of Mexico-actual foreign interferencethe concert that existed, nor its motives, the chief of which was jealousy of Mr. Calhoun."

Another Liberty Paper .- The Mercer Luminary, the organ of the Whig party in Mercer County, Penn. has become a Liberty paper. It has been Antimasonic Whig, but as the Editor could not conscientiously support Mr. Clay, formerly a Grand Master of the masons, he endeavored to sell out at private sale to a Whig. Failing in this he offered his establishment value estimated by printers; but this offer not being accepted, he had no other resource but to continue bis paper, with this change, that he will hereafter support the principles of the Liberty party. Thus we are dying away!

LIGHT WANTED IN ARKANSAS .- The Little Rock Times, April 15, published by John Colly, has the following invitation:

Abolition .- We intend to exchange with two or three abolition papers, this summer, in order to have it in our power to inform our readers as to what part the abolitionists will take in the presidential canvass.

We respond to the call. Send us your paper. We'll try to let you understand what part we take in the eanyass.—Emancipa-

We bespeak an exchange also. Let hear from you down there in Arkausas .-Michigan and Arkansas are sister Statestwin States-and should not be strangers to each other,

MR. BIRNEY'S ANTI-TEXAS LETTER -The editor of the N. Y. Herald, in no ticing this able production and its position of eternal, uncompromising, unchangable opposition to the annexation of new-Slave territory'-a position which no other candidate, for the Presidency has taker, remarks: 'This is the position of the 'Liberty Party' who expect to poll from 100,000 to 150,000 votes at the next election; and the Texas question, from the peculiar position in which it is placed, and the qualified ground occupied by Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren will certainly

The number killed in the late ri ot at Philadelphia is stated at 14-the wounded, 39. The loss was chiefly on the part of the Native Americans. The attack is said to have been commenced by the foreigners: but the ferocity of the American party in resorting to arms and burning dwellings and churches was certainly not behind that of the opponents.

13 Hon. Mr. Graves, the murderer of Cilley, has lately addressed large bodes of Whigs in Philadelphia. What an advocate for Frelinghuysen!

Fin the case of Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, application has been made for a new trial. The application will be decided upon in June.

F In the Baltimore Whig Convenion, the vote of the thirteen Slave States stood thus:

Fillmore Davis Frelinghuysen 3 months & 7nn of

The delegates from Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, and Virginia, through which Mr. Clay had recently passed, voted unanimously for Frelinghuysen. Eleven slave States did not give either Fillmore or Davis a single vote! The thirteen free States gave a majority against Frelinghuysen of

The receipts for the New York Custom House, for the first four months of 1843 were \$3,010,125. For the same months in 1844, \$7,627,351.

GEN. CASS ON ANNEXATION.

The following letter from Gen. Cass to Edward Hannegan, published in the Washington Globe, has just arrived, and we hasten to lay it before our readers. It will be seen that, unlike Clay or Van Buren, he goes for this nefarious project to the full extent, without any ifs or buts, and "the sooner it is effected. the better." The reasons he assigns for annexation, as well as the unreservedness with Convention.

DETROIT, MAY 10, 1844.

DEAR SIR:-In answer to your inquiry whether I am favorable to the immediate annexation of Tezas to the United States, I reply that I am. As you demand my opinion only of this measure, and briefly the reasons which influence

me, I shall confine myself to these points. I shall not dwell upon the policy of uniting coterminous countries, situated like ours and Texas, with no marked geographical features to divide them, and with navigable streams penetrating the limits of both. Nor upon the common origin of the people who inhabit them; upon the common manners, language, religion, institutions, and in fact, their identity as a branch of the human family. Nor shall I urge the material interests involved in the measure, by the free intercourse it would establish, between the various sections of a supplying one another. These considerations

But in a military point of view, annexation mind has been the more forcibly impressed with this idea from reading the able letter of Gen. Jackson upon this subject, which has just come under my observation. With the intuition, which makes part of the character of that great man, and pure patriot, be has forseen the use which an European enemy might make of Texas in the event of a war country would lay open the whole South Western border to his depredations. We two parties? could establish no fortress, nor occupy any favorable position to check him, for the immense frontier may in a vast many places be have passed some judgment on Senator Tapcrossed as a man passes from one part of his farm to another. The advantages an active documents, contrary to the rule of the Senenemy would enjoy under such circumstances.

it requires no sagacity to foretell. These considerations recall to my memory an article, which made its a ppearance just becal in England, which is understood to speak in the Senate. the sentiments of a powerful party. This is Frazer's Magazine, and a more nefarious arti cle never issued from a profligate press. It ought to be stereotyped and circulated from one end of our country to the other, to show and to teach us that our safety in that mighty dent was talked of. contest which is coming upon us, is in a article is sufficiently indicated by its title, nays 34. It will doubtless pass the Sen- tonian that there are 819 places where intoxwhich is "a war with the United States, a ate. blessing to mankind." I cannot refer to it at this moment, but must speak of it from recollection. I have often been surprised it has not attracted more attention in our country. Its object was to excite a war with the United States, and to lay down the plan of a campaign, which would soonest bring it to a fortunate conclusion for England. The basis of this plan was the organization of a necessary black force in the West India Islands, and its debarcation upon our Southern coast. The consequences which onr enemies fondly hoped for in such, a case, but with an entire ignorance of the true state of the country, were foretold with a rare union of philanthrophy and hatred. I wish I had the number at hand to cull some choice passages for your reflection. The result was to be the destruction of the Southern States, the ruin or depression of the others, and the dissolution of this great and glorious lington. confederacy, on which the last hopes of free-

dom through the world now rest. What more favorable position could be taken for the occupation of English black troops, and for letting them loose upon the the following articles. They are another Southern States than is afforded by Texas?-Incapable of resisting, in an event of a war between us and England, she would be taken no individualcan be prosecuted, arrested, or possession of by the latter under one or anoth- imprisoned, otherwise than as the law dier of those pretences which every page of her history furnishes, and the territory would become the depot whence she would carry on bought nor sold; the slave, whether by birth her of erations against us, and attempt to add or purchase, of every race and religion, shall a servile war to the calamities which hostili be free from the moment when he sets his ties bring with them. He who doubts wheth foot on the soil of Greece." er this would be done has yet to learn another trait in the annals of national antipathy. It

Every day satisfies me more and more, that pression of the Slave Trade. a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation. Were they not, the and France have remonstrated with the Turmeasure ought not to be effected. But as kish Government against applying the punthey are, the sooner it is effected the better .- ishment of death to renegades from the Ma-I do not touch the details of the negociation. That must be left to the responsibilities of the government, as also must the bearing of the question upon its reception by other countries. Those are points I do not here enter

I am, dear sir, respectfully, Your obedient servant. LEWIS CASS. Hon. EDWARD HANNEGAN.

It is said that Mr. Wickliffee, of Kentucky, will soon retire from the Cabinet .-The Post Office, under his administration, is represented to be in a bad condition.

Eight companies of the Third Regiment U. S. Infantry have gone down the Mississippi on their way to the borders of Texas. follow. These, with other reinforcements, will compose the army of Annexation.

F It is said that a letter from Senator

Coon-headed canes are all the rage in Philadelphia just now .- Mer. Jour. That is a proper substitute for the ciderbarrel canes of 1840. It keeps up the identity cessful operation throughout Great Britain) of the party. - Boston Chronicle.

ANN ARBOR, May 23, 1844. The weather for some time has been which he espouses it, must surely commend Grass, but the farmers have been much increasing the number of letters, is well told him to the South, and will do much towards belated about their spring crops by the securing him the nomination of the Baltimore incessant rains. Wheat buyers offer 65 his son in London, "Remember, my dear boy, York, May 16, was worth \$4,621 to \$4,75.

Congressional.

We mentioned last week that the Demoducing the Whig Tariff of 1842, had been [Tribune.] laid on the table by a vote of 105 to 98, thus continuing the present Tariff another year .-Of the yeas, 28 were Democrats, of which 10 nays were Whigs, 1-Democrats 97. All our Mich, members voted against laying the new bill on the table, and according to the understanding, this was equivalent to voting for its had taken the first train for Boston, started

We congratulate the Whig and Democratic parties on the striking evidence of a pleasing coincidence of views on this subject of convast country, mutually dependent upon, and tention. The Tariff of 42 was passed by very small majorities in each House, and then only are so obvious, that they need no elucidation by the help of a portion of the Democractic party. It has been taken up at the present session, deliberated upon for a long time, and suffered to pursue his journey. strikes me as still more impertant, and my then fully opproved by a Democratic House, upon the table! Does not this show a striking unamninity of views? When the bill was passed, there was a large Whig majority ly. in the Honse; now it has been continued by a Democratic House-the Democrats having about 140 members, and the Whigs 78. Does not this confirm the position we have taken with the United States. A lodgement in that for a long time, that there is no essential matter of difference in contest between the

The Senate have removed the injunction of secrecy respecting the Texas treaty, and pan, of Ohio, for promulgating the treaty and

The Committee of the Senate have reported against reducing the pay of the officers of Board of Alderman, that the receipts of the the Army, &c., and the bill will be postponed. City Clerk for the last quarter, arefore I left Europe, in a leading Tory Periodi- Mr. Niles, of Connecticut, has taken his seat For license to keep dogs,

> White and Rathburn for their recent fight, was laid upon the table-aves 82, noes 73.

Mr. Tyler's movement in behalf of Texas, y land and sea, created a great sensation in the designs which'are in agitation against us, Washington. An impeachment of the Presi-

The bill fixing on the Tuesday after the knowledge of our danger, and in a determi- first Monday of November as the day on nation by union, and by a wise forecast which the people of all the States shall vote to meet it and defeat it. The spirit of this for President, passed the House-yeas 141,

> In the House, the Committee on the Post enough we should think to sink Sodom. Office Law reported adversely upon the Senate bill, to reduce the rates of postage and for other purposes. They propose that the A jockey at a late race in England asked an present rates of postage shall be reduced as American if he had such swift horses in his follows: For distances now paying 64, 5; 121, country. 'Swift' said Jonathan, 'why' I guess 10 cents; 123, 16 cents; and 20 and 25 cents we have; I seed a horse in Baltimore a sunfor greater distances.

FOREIGN NEWS

The last advices from Europe bring nothing

Father Matthew was in Kilkenny, adminstering the pledge as usual.

Gen. Thomas I'humb, the famous American Dwarf of 25 inches high, had been presented to the Queen and Prince Albert, and received special notice from the Dake of Wel

Old James Stuart, the last male descendant of the House of the Stuarts, died, aged 116.

The new Constitution of Greece contains evidence of the spirit of the age:

"Art. 4. Personal freedom is inviolable: rects.

Art. 9. In Greece, man shall be neither

The Steamer Thunderbolt captured three Slavers, having upwards of 1,200 Slaves on would be done and would be called philan- board. It is thought that Steam Vessels wil be far more effectual than others for the sup-

> The Christian nations, headed by England hometan faith. The Turkish Government has agreed to cause the practice to cease.

General Intelligence.

Travel-Railroads .- The amount of travel on the Central Railroads is three times as great as at this time last year. The cars are crowded every day, and we are informed that 150 passengers came into Jackson by one train the other day. The receipts from travel will be great this year. The number of passengers over the road in the month of April 1843, was 745, in April 1844 it was 5,755more than five times as great! As the road increases in length the passengers will increase in number; and when the westward terminus of the road is advanced as far as Mar-Two companies of Mounted Dragoons are to shall it must draw nearly the whole of the western travel across the Peninsula .- Marshall Expounder.

They can .- There are two Female Masonic Woodbury in favor of Annexation will soon Lodges, in Paris. Who says the ladies can't Just received the Citizen Soldiers Assistant keep secrets, now-

Elevenpence Saved!-A gentlemen lately returned from England, states that the effects of the Penny Postage System (now in sucupon the intellectual, moral and social habits of the lower classes, are truly astonishing, as well as cheering; that hundreds of thousands are learning to write, for the sake of corquite cool with rain almost daily. The responding with their friends. The effect of season has been favorable for Wheat and reducing postage from a shilling to a penny,in in the anecdote of an Irlehman, writing to cents to day. Michigan Flour in New not to forget to write often, for every letter saves me elevenpence!" This, be it remembered, however, is not a mere anecdote: for the number of letters has actually increased by many millions; and as the result, for several years past the British Mail, carrying letters

were from New York, and 77 Whigs. The A gentleman boarder at the mansion House, themselves. Portsmouth N. H., on Saturday, missed his watch on rising in the morning and being informed that a traveller, who stopped there, in pursuit. At Newburyport, by contrivance The Magnet Third Volume, of the conductor, Mr. Bancroft, he was placed on the same seat with the suspected man in the cars for Boston. They managed, by a dispute as to the time, to make the thief exhibit the stolen watch which the owner in stantly recognized; and, after some troubles he handed it over to the owner, and was then

How long did Adam remain in Paradise, by laying the only substitute proposed for it, before he sinned?" asked an amiable "cara spousa," to her loving husband. "Till he got a wife," answered the husband calm-

> Government Humbugs .- It appears that the wrought iron Guns got up by Capt. Stockton, such as the exploded Peacemaker, the Oregon, &c. cost the Government ten thousand dollars each.

Mormons .- On Tuesday, 23d ult., one nundred and fifty Mormons arrived at St. Louis, in Congress, from England, making three hundred who have passed that city within ten days on their way to Nauvoo.

Dogs and Marriages in Boston .- It will be seen by reference to the doings of the

For license or certificats of mar-

Ascendency or excess of the Dog Star over that of Hymen,

We confess our faults in the plural, and deny them in the singular.

Bernadotte's son, Oscar II, has succeeded to the throne of Sweden. He was born at Paris July 4th 1810.

It is said in the New England Washingicating drinks can be obtained in Boston-

It takes the Yankee to out brag all creation. shiney day start even with his own shadow, and beat it a quarter of a mile the first

The magnetic powers of the compass needle, says the Magazine of science, may be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched with the juice of an onion.

Caution to Parents .- The Brooklyn Advertiser records the death of Emeline Brown, aged three years, daughter of James Brown, of that city, from eating phosporus off locofoco

Senator Woodbury of N. H. is out with a letter in favor of annexing Texas im-

The Whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot in the Virginia Legislature. So

LIBERTY MEN OF CALHOUN COUNTY ATTEND!

The friends of universal Liberty and Equal Rights are requested to meet in Convention at the Court House in the village of Marshall, on Thursday, the 6th day of June, for the purpose of nominating delegates to attend the Congressional and Senatorial Convention to be held at Battle Creek, on the 12th of the same month. Each Town is requested to send five delegates to the County Convention. Awake! men of Calhoun, and be found at your post!

By order of the Executive Committee E. A. AT LEE, Chairman.

Battle Creek, May 21, 1844.

Whigs! Whigs!!

DEFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanacs Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by

Annexation of Texas or not. PERRY has just received a first rate lot of BOOKS, which he will sell cheap for Cash

HARNHAM'S Travels in Oregon. do do California,
History of Texas and a great variety of Cheap
Publications just received and for sale at Perry's
Book Store, Cheap for Cash. The public are
respectfully requested to call and examine his May 23, 1844.

Military Tactics,

R. & J. L. DAVIDSON. Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

TUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

at the uniform rate of a PENNY, and newspa- Groceries, Crockery, Shelf Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Tuscan and Straw pers for nothing, has cleared, over all expense, Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as they can cratic Tariff Bill, modifying, altering and re- above Goods were selected with great care, and we feel assured that we can convince purchasers of the truth of what we say. The highest price will be paid for Wool. We Yankee Ingenuity.—The Boston Post of the will also receive all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods at the highest 26th ult., gives the following 'specimen.'- market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

PROSPECTUS.

DEVOTED TO THE INVESTIGATION OF Inman Physiology, including Vitality-Pa-

thetism, (or Physical Sympathy) - Phre-nopathy, (or the application of Pa-thetism to the Mental Faculties) Physiognomy and Neu-relogy, together with HYDROPATHY.

(the cure of Disease by Water,) and MAGNETISM. THE MAGNET will be issued monthly, in Boston Mass., where all letters and pay-its should be sent to the editor. Payments to be made invariably in advance, free of Postage.

To Single Subscribers, \$1,50.—Five copies, sent to one address, \$5,00.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND,

Boston, April 26, 1844.

Clothing | Clothing | Clothing ALLOCK & RAYMOND have just re-ceived a very large assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, Consisting in part of Coats, Pantaloons and Vests, of all descriptions, suitable for the season, Also, a large and well seclected assortment of Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, and every other article suitable for gentlemen's wearing apparel, which they are prepared to manufacture in the best and most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice. Having descriptional to call up the largest cash prices there. termined to sell at the lowest cash prices, they confidently urge all in want of Ready Made Clothing, or garments manufactured to order, to call and examine their stock, at the Fashionable Clothing Emporium, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit. 5

IF Among the many striking proofs of the excitement of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least in furnished in the fact that such a multitude o spurious and counterfeit preparations have been put forth, and some of them by men that profess a high business standing. Unless this medicine had been of sovereign value, and its great success beyond all question, it would have found mimitations. People never counterfeit that which is valueless. Whoever heard of a single coun-terfeit of the wild-cat currency of the West?— Sterling coin and safety-fund bills are counterleited constantly. The fact that a thing is extensively counterfeited, is proof of its value. -The success of Bristol's Sarsaparilla has caused to be counterfeited in almost all the cities and towns in the Union. Spurious money is universally rejected, so should spurious medicines be. No sensible person will take the false when he can get the true. People who do not wish to be imposed upon, should obtain the genuine ar-ticle. Attention to this is of the first importance. CAUTION .- Ask for Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is

DRY GOODS. DRY GROCERIES. Feathers, Paper Hangings,

BASKETS, &c.

MAY be found at the lowest cash prices, a RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jefferson venue, De'roit.

The undersigned has just received a full stock of SPRING GOODS, of the most desirable styles and patterns, suitable for city or country AMONG WHICH ARE:

French Lawns, Gingham Muslins, Muslin de Laines, Balzarines, Balzarine Muslins,

Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and par

Pantaloon and Coat stuffs, such as Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres. Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks. Fancy English Cassimeres,

Kentucky Jeans, &c. -ALSOdo Linens, Fustians, Tickings,

Checks,

Burlaps, Canvass Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Bleached Cottons, Swiss, Jackonet, Book & Barred Muslins, Wide Luces and Luce Edgings, of every des cription,

Linen Cambric. Hankerchiefs Cravats, &c. &c. &c. Persons trading in the city are invited, a east, to call and look at this stock, and if the prices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage is

W. A. RAYMOND. 148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Feathers & Paper Hangings THE subscriber will keep a supply of Geest Feathers constantly on hand. Also an as sort of Paper Hungings, Borders, Fire-board Papers, &c. W. A. RAYMOND,
148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

INEN SHEETING, two yards and a quar RAYMOND S CASH STORE. 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

MRS. HULME. MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER. Silk and Straw Bonnets made, cleaned and altered to the present fashion. Shop, nearly opposite Davidson's Store,

Arbor, Lower Town.

CLOTH! CLOTH!!

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscribers would inform the Public that they will continue to manufacture good FULLED CLOTH,

at their Manufactory, two and a half miles west of Ann Arbor, on the Huron, on the following TERMS. Until the first day of January, A. D. 1845, ne price will be 37½ cents per yard, or half the both the wool will make. From the 1st of Jan-

that the wool will make. From the ist of Innuary 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 100 manufactured. The wool will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as near as may be with reference to the different ualities. Any person who will furnish one or note parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Scin. Wool sent by Railroad will be attended to in the same man-

ner as if the owner were to come with it—i should be carefully marked. We have manu actured cloth during the past year for a ver-arge number of customers, to whom we believ we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low prize at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we samuel W. Foster & Co.

Scio, Washtenaw Co., April 25, 1844. 3-tf

TAKEN UP BY the subscriber on the fifteenth of Dec.

a BLACK STAG, three or four years
old, with a small square mark on the end of the
left ear. Said Estray has been entered on Town Book, according to law. DANIEL DWIGHT. Scio, April 3, 1844. 8w50

RAISIN INSTITUTION.

THE public are hereby notified, that the RAISIN INSTITUTION, in Lenawee County, Michigan, is now in operation, and will

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, for Colored People, and all others wishing t avail themselves of its advantages. About twen Institution. Our intention is to enlarge the Colony as fast as we can, so as to have Mechani Shops of different kinds established in the Colony so that young men may learn mechanical arts and sciences while pursuing their studies.

H. BIBB, Agent for the Raisin Institution Franklin, May 7, 1844.

HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND HARNESS FOR SALE THE Subscriber offers for sale five good hor a see, one two horse wagon, two huggies two setts double harness, one single harness and two saddles. The wagon, buggies and harness were new last fall, and will be sold cheap for cash or on short credit. H. PARTRIDGE. Ana Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844, 51 f

BASKET WARE. TRAVELLING BASKETS, &c.-at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

BROCHA, Silk, Muslin de Laine and other Summer Shawls, may be found at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

MRS. C. BUFFINGTON, RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, CAPES for Dresses and the French Mantilla.

These Patterns were selected by Mrs. Hill of Ann Arbor, with the utmost care, from the most fashionable Shops in the city of New York. She also informs the Ladtes of Ann Arbor and icinity, that she will furnish them with Patterns She will likewise keep a good assortment of

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, on hand. Ladies will do well to call and examin for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Ann Arbor, May 12, 1844.

3tf

In Chancery, 1st Circuit. Daniel Oakley, BY virtue of a decrete David Page and David Page and Chancery, made in the a bove cause, I shall expose sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, a Washtenaw County, on the 25th day of Juneau, at one o'clock, P. M. of that day, the following described premises, to wit: "All tha lowing described premises, to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Brown & Fuller's addition to the village of Ann Arbor, on lot number one, in block number eight, and being all that part of the said lo on which stands the three north-east corner buildon which stands the Huron Block, together with said buildings and the appurtenances thereto belonging," being in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the amount due to the com plainant for the principal and interest due in sai cause. GEO. DANFORTH, Joy & Porter, Sols. for Compts. May 10, 1844.

SA L. SMITH'S ESTATE .- The un

A SA L. SMITH'S ESTATE.—The undersigned, having heen appointed by the Hon. George Sedgewick, Judge of Probate, of Washtenaw County, Commissioners to exami and allow claims against the Estate of Asa L Smith. deceased; said estate having been repre sented insolvent—and six menths 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. R. Perry, in the village of Ann Arbor, on the 13th day of June, 13th day of July, 13th day of August and the 13th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of each day. sented insolvent-and six months are allowed clock in the forenoon of each day.

WM. R. PERRY,

R. P. SINCLAIR,

Commissioners.

R. P. SINCLAIR, JAMES GIBSON, Dated, Ann Arbor, April 19, 1844. 6w52

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE undersigned, having been repeatedly solicited to make some arrangements by which the Wool Growers of Washtenaw, and the surround ing country, could dispose of their wool in a manner that would be mututually beneficial to the Grower and the Buyer, would beg leave to say, that we have just received a well selected and valuable stock of Domestic and

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

fresh from New York and Boston, which we purpose to exchange for Cash or Wool, on the most reasonable terms.

To our old customers, and as many more as choose to give us a call, we give the assurance that we can supply you with every article necessary for family use as low as can be bought this side of Lake Erie, and receive your WOOL in payment at a price perfectly satisfactory.

In addition to our usual stock of Full Cloths, Satinetts, Flannels, &c., we have Broadcloths, (varying in price from two to ten dollars,) Cassimeres, all kinds of Summer Cloths, &c. which we propose to exchange as above To all who wish for rich goods, great bargains and high prices or WOOL, we would say give US A CALL before purchasing elsewhere.

BECKLEY & HICKS. Ann Arbor, Lower Town, May 14, 1844.

TAMES GIBSON takes this method of informing his friends and old customers that he has again entered the Mercantile busiress, and is now opening a general and splendid

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE NAILS, &C. &C.

all of which will be offerred to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for Cash or Barter. Wool and most kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for Goods. Take no man's word, but examine for yourselves at No. 4, Huron Block, Lower Vlllage,

Ann Arbor, May 15, 1844.

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NEW BOOT, SHOE, AND LEATHER

STORE,

ANN ARBOR, LOWER TOWN. S. FELCH has removed his establishment from the Upper to the Lower Village, No. 4, Huron Block, where he holds himself in readiness to dress

the "understandings" of every Man, Woman, and Child who will give him a call, in the neatest, cheapest, and best manner that can be done in Mich-

LEATHER and FINDINGS of all kinds constantly on hand. WANTED.

CASH and HIDES, in any quantities, for which the highest prices will be given.

Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huron Ann Arbor, May 4, 1844,

00

20 New Jefferson

of I

Groceries and de of the following

Bates street, Detroit.

Corn er

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Av

en

ne

POBTRY.

CHILDHOOD.

TOTAL BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

There was a time when I was very small, When my whole frame was but en ell in height Sweetly, as I recall it, teers do fall, And therefore I recall it with delight.

I sported in my tender mother's arms, And rode a horseback ou blost father's knee, Alike were sorrows, possions, and alarms, And Goil, and Greek, and Love, anknown

Then seemed to me this World far less in size, Likewise it seemed to me less wicked far; Like points in He ven, I saw the stars arise, And longed for wings that I might eatch a star

I saw the moon beyond the island fade. And thought "Oh were I on that Island there! I could find out of what the moon is made. Find out how large it is, how round, how fair.

Wondering, I saw God's sun, thro' western skies, Sink in the ocean's golden lap at night, And yet, upon the morrow, early rise, And paint the eastern heaven with crimson light.

And tho't of God, the gracious, heavenly Father Who made me and that lovely sun on high, And all those pearls of heaven, thick strung to gether

Dropped; clustering, from his hand o'er all the

With childish reverence my young lips did say The prayer my pious mother taught to me; "Oh gentle God! Oh, let me strive alway Still to be wise, and good, and follow 'Thee!'

So prayed I for my lather, and my morher, And for my sister, and for all the town, The king I knew not, and the beggar brother, Who, bent with age, went, sighing, up and

down. They perish'd, the blithe days of boyhood per-

And all the gladness, all the peace I knew! Now have I but their memory, fondly charished God! may I never, never lose that tool

MISCELLANY.

THE EX-DEY OF ALGIERS. Hassein Pacha, the Dey of Algiers, was obliged to abdicate his government when the French took possession of the country, and he withdraw to Europe with his family and his treasures. He came to Naples and took lodgings at the Hotel Vittoria, then kept by M. Zill, with whom he was on very friendly terms. The third floor was entirely occupied by his suite and attendants, the fourth was for himself and his treasures, the fifth or the garrets he converted into his harem .-The Daily Advertiser quotes from Blackwood's Magazine an anecdote which illus-

trates the views of an Eastern slaveholder in regard to the "rights of property," in human beings, from which it appears that his notions, though similar in principle, are carried somewhat further than the views of that class in this country .- Ban-(a Nubian as black as ink, and as shining as if he had been polished with a darmes made his appearance, his right shoe-brush,) entered the kitchen of the hand raised to his cocked hat, his left uphotel, and asked for the largest knife they on the seam of his trowsers. had. The head cook gave him a sort of a carving-knife, some eighteen inches if I gave you an order to arrest this gen-

foil. The negro looked at it, shook his executing it?' head as if in doubt whether it would do, but nevertheless took it up stairs with him. Presently he brought it down again, and asked for a larger one. The cook opened all his drawers, and at last found a sort of cutlass, which he hardly ever used on account of its enormous size. With this the Nubian appeared more satisfied, and again went up stairs. Five minutes the dey. afterwards he came down for the third was excited, and he inquired who wanted the knife, and for what purpose.

tioner with him, and had consequently ordered his cook to get a large knife and cut off the head of Osmin, chief of the eunuchs, who was convicted of having kept such negligent watch and ward over wall, and established a communication and Zaida yourself.' with Zaida, the Dey's favorite odalisque. Accordingly Osmin was to be decapitated; and as to the offending lady, the next time the Dev took an airing in the bay of Naples, she would be put into the boat in a sack, and consigned to the keeping of the kelpies. Thunderstruck at such summary proceedings, the cook desired his Nubian brother to wait while he went for a larger knife; then hastening to M. Martin Zill, he told him what he had just

"M. Martin Zill ran to the minister of police, and laid the matter before him.-His excellency got into his carriage and went to call upon the Dey.

a divan, his back supported by cushions, smoking latakia in a chibuoque, while an

'I am he minister of police.'

'I know you are,' answered the dev.

tures the motive of my visit.'

'I come to prevent your highness from

committing a crime,' 'A crime! and what crime?' said the gazing at his interlecutor in the most deyprofound astonishment. or fell swall s

your intention to cut off Osmin's head?' "That is no crime," answered the dev Does not your highness purpose throw- will not remain another moment in such ng Zaida into the sea?'

'That is no crime,' repeated the dey .-I bought Osmin for five hundred plasters, and Zaida for a thousand sequins, just as bought this pipe for a hundred ducats." *Well,' said the minister, 'what does

your highness deduce from that?' 'That as this pipe belongs to me, as l have bought it and paid for it, I may break it to atoms if I choose, and nobody has a right to object.' So saying, the Pacha roke his pipe, and threw the fragments nto the middle of the room.

'All very well, as far as a pipe goes, aid the minister; 'but Osmin, but Zaida?'

'How! less than a pipe! A man less than a pipe!' A woman less than a pipe? Osmin is not a man, and Zaida is not

woman; they are slaves. I will cut off Osmin's head, and throw Zaida into the sea.

'No!' said the magistrate. 'Not at Naples at least.'

'Dog of a Christian!' shouted the dey, lo you know who I am?"

'You are the ex-dey of Algiers, and I um the Neapolitan minister of police; and, f your devship is impertinent, I shall send im to prison, added the minister very

'To prison!' repeated the day, falling ack upon his divan.

'To prison,' replied the minister. 'Very well,' said Hussein. 'I leave Vaples to-night.'

Your highness is as free as air to go and to come. Nevertheless, I must make one condition. Before your departure, you will swear by the Prophet, that no harm shall be done to Osmin and Zaida. Osmin and Zaida belong to me, and I

shall do what I please with them.' Then your highness will be pleased to deliver them over to me, to be punished according to the laws of the country; and until you do so, you will not be alowed to leave Naples.'

·Who will prevent me?'

The pacha laid his hand on his dagger The minister stepped to the window and made a sign. The next moment the tramp of heavy boots and jingle of spurs "One morning Hussein Pacha's cook were heard upon the stairs; the door pened, and a gigantic corporal of gen

'Gennaro,' said the minister of police, long, sharp as a razor, and pliant as a tleman, would you see any difficulty in

'None, your excellency.' 'You are aware that this gentleman's name is Hussein Pacha.'

'I was not, your excellency.' 'And that, he is Dey of Algiers. 'May it please your excellency, I don't

know what that is.' 'You see,' said the minister, turning to

'Shall I?' said Gennaro, taking a pair time, and returned the knife, asking for of handcuffs from his pocket, and advana bigger one still. The cook's curiosity cing a pace towards the dey, who, on his part, took a step backwards.

'No replied the minister, 'it will not "The African told him very coolly be necessary. His highness will do as that the Dey, having left his dominions in he is bid. Go and search the hotel for a hurry, had forgotten to bring an execu- a man named Osmin, and a woman named Raida Zaida, and take them both to the prefecture.'

> 'What!' cried the dey; is this man to enter my harem? 'He is not a man,' replied the minister,

his highness's seraglio, that some pre- he is a corporal of gendarmes. But i sumptuous Giaour had made a hole in the you do not wish him to go, send for Osmin

Will you promise to have them punished? inquired the dev. "Certainly; according to the utmost rigor of the law.'

'Hussein Pacha clapped his hands. A door concealed behind the tapestry was easy without it.' opened, and a slave entered the room.' Bring down Osmin and Zaida, said the

"The slave crossed his hands on his breast, bowed his head and disappeared without uttering a word. The next instant he came back with the two cul-

"The eunuch was a little round fat fellow, with beardless face, and small hands "He found his highness reclining upon and feet. Zaida was a beautiful Circassian, her eyelids painted with kool, her teeth blackened with betel, her nails redicoglan scratched the soles of his feet and dened with henna. On perceiving Hustwo slaves fanned him. The minister sein Pacha, the eunuch fell upon his knees; made his three salaams; the Dey nodded Zaida raised her head. The dey's eyes flashed and he clutched the hilt of his his door step. "Coz he sends me to do 'Your highness,' said his excellency, kangiar. Osmin grew pale; Zaida smil- it," answered the urchin. ed. The minister of police made a sign to the gendarme, who stepped up to the Then your highness probably conject two captives, handcuffed them, and led fault is but on one side. - Rochefoucault's them out of the room. As the door clos- Maxims.

'No. But you are welcome all the ed behind them, the dey uttered a sound between a sigh and a roar.

"The magistrate looked out of the window, till he saw the prisoners and their Just received at the General Depot, for the escort disappear at the corner of the ley, taking the pipe from his mouth, and Strada Chiatamone. Then turning to the

'Your highness is now at liberty to 'I wonder your highness should ask the leave Naples, if he wishes so to do, said question,' replied the minister. Is it not the imperturbable functionary with a low

> 'This very instant!' cried Hussein. 'I a barbarous country as yours.'

'A pleasant journey to your highness,' said the minister. Before an hour had elapsed, the dey

had chartered a small vessel, on board of which he embarked the same evening with his suite, his wives and at midnight he set sail, cursing the tyranny that prevented a man from drowning his wife and cutting off the heads of his slaves. The next day the minister of police had the culprits brought before him and examined. Osmin was found guilty of having slept when he ought to have watched, & Zaida of having watched when she ought to have 'Less than a pipe,' said the Dey grave- slept. But, by some strange omission, the Neapolitan code allots no punishment to such offences; and consequently, Osmin and Zaida, to their infinite astonishment. were immediately set at liberty. Osmin took to selling pastilles for a livelihood, and the lady got employment as dame de compiler in a coffee-house. As to the dey, he had left Naples with the intention of going to England, in which country, as he had been informed, a man is at liberty to sell his wife, if he may not drown. He was taken ill, however, on the road, and obliged to stop at Leghorn, where he

THE ELEPHANT.

Perhaps the reader would like to have diary of an elephant when not on active service. At what time the animals get up who never lie down without being ordered, tt is not easy to say. The elepants are stalled at the foot of some large ree, which shelters them during the day rom the extreme heat of the sun; they are chained by the hind legs. Early in the morning the keeper makes his appearance from the bovel, and throws the respective keys down to the elephants, who immediately unlock the padlocks of the chains, cast themselves loose, and in the politest manner return the keys to the keeper; they will then march with him to the nearest forest, and on their arrival commence breaking down the branches of trees, selecting those which are most agreeable to their palates, and arranging them in two enormous aggots. When they have collected as nuch as they require, they make withes and bind up their two faggots, and then twist another to connect them so as to hang them over their back down on each side, and having thus made their provision, they return home; the keeper may or may not be present during this performance. All depends upon whether the elephants are well trained, and have been long in servitude. Upon their return, the elephants pass the chains again round their legs, lock the padlocks, and present the key as before; they then amuse themselves with their repast, eating all the leaves and tender shoots, and rejecting the others. Now, when an elephant has had enough to eat, he generally selects a long bough, and pulling off all the lateral branches, leaves a bush at the end, forming a whisk to keep off the flies and musquitoes; for although the hide of an elephant is very thick, still it is broken into crannies and cracks, into which the insects insert themselves. Sometimes they have the following curious method of defending themselves against those tormentors; they put the end of their trunk down in the dust, draw up as large a quantity as they can, and turning their trunk over their heads, put it over their skin, powdering and filling up the interstices, after which they take the long branch I have before mentioned, and amuse themselves by flapping it right and left, in all directions about their bodies, wherever

'Wife! why in the name of goodnes didn't you make the washerwoman put starch in my shirt collar?' Why, my dear, I thought it a useless waste of the article, for I can get your choler up so

the insects may settle. - Diary of a Blase.

THE ICE TRADE. - The shipping Lis says, the Ice shipped from Boston last year, was 55,000 tons. It is delivered on ship board at \$2,25 per ton. It is regularly shipped to Bombay, Canton, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, and all other ports of consequence in warm climates. So much saw-dust is required in packing the Ice for shipment, that it sells for \$3 a cord; and one vessel is constantly employed in freighting it from the saw mills, on the Pennobscot to Boston.

"Why don't your father take a news paper? said a man to a little boy whom he caught pilfering his newspaper from

Quarrels do not last long when the

ATTENTION LOTHIERS

Stuffs, &c. &c., No. 139. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, the following large, well assorted, and carefully selected stock, viz: 100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,

5 Tons "is Stick, Cut, is Stick, 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut, 50 bbls. Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 "Lima Wood, 30 "Rad Wood, "is Stick, Cut, Stick, Stick,

Ground Camwood, 10 " Quercitron Bark, 5 10 lbs. Nutgalls,

10 Cases Extract of Logwood,
300 lbs. Lac Dye,
2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo,
300 lbs. Samac Sicily,
3 Casks Madder,
3 Casks Blue Variol,

5 Casks Alum, 2 Barrels Red Tortar. 2 Barrels Cream Tartar,

500 lbs. Virdigris, 5) S Block Tin, Teasels, Twine, Copper K er Kettles, all sizes, Parson's Shearing Machines,

Muriatic Acid,

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

Clothiers' Brushes, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c. The above, with a variety of other articles benging to the trade, have been purchased this nd First Hands in the New York, I biladelphia and Boston Markets, and every thing having eived his personal inspection, he can with best and most complete stock in the country; and as it is his fixed determination (by the low rates a: which he will sell) to prevent the necessity of Clothiers and Manufacturers leaving 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 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

TO CLOTHIERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.

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

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

Fustic Logwood, Redwoods, Alum,

6 hhds Copperas, 4 do Blue Vitriol, 4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime, 500 lbs. Extract Legwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo,

300 do Biue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,)
250 do Powdered Curcuma,
200 do Verdigris,
10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, do Aqua Fortis, do Spirits Sea Salts, do Nitric Acid,

300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, 500 do Quereciron Bark.

Together with a complete assortment of all the inor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent Hooks, Dve Kettles, Pickers, Burling Irons, Nippers, Prussing of Potash, Sal Amoninc, Sal Soda, Sugar of Lead, Steel

MACHINE CARDS

This entire stock has been purchased within the st two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for he last eleven years, and they have no hesitation n saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the addition of transportation only,

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

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

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

New Establishment.

THRESHING MACHINES. NAPP, HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have established themselves in Lower Town, Ann Art bor, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing

Machines.
Having been for many years engaged in thi ousiness in Ohio, they leef that they can with confidence recommend their work. They are making 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-hey are determined not to be outdone by any milar establishment either in price, style o

"Competition is the life of trade" and all they nsk of the Farming community is to patroniz them so far as to give them an opportunit of supplying a part of the Machines that ma wanted. They are prepared to repair old

Their shop is in the basement story of H. & R. Patridge & Co's Machine shop, where they may be found to answer all calls.

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO.

W. W. KNAPP, T. A. HAVILAND,

Ann Arbor, April 29, 1844.

Notice to Merchants. THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-I age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the rst day of May next, open the store now occu-ned by Geo. Grenville, fronting on Huron street, and connecting with their present store in the rear, exclusively for a

Whole sales room. there they will keep at all times a full asso

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

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

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

AT THE RAIL-ROAD DEPOT, GRASS LAKE, MICH. G. CHAPMAN. 43-3m CHARLES H. STEWART, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

DEAN'S CELEBRATED

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

A ant remedy for those who are afflicted with chronic and inflammatory complaints, by its eas-ing pain, counteracting inflammation, and giving edy relief by its active, strengthening, an ry Rheumatism, Ague in the Breast, Scald Burns, Bruises, Scrofula, Ulcers, Old Sores calmost every description. Cankered and Swelle Thront arising from Scarlet Fever, Felons, Whit Swellings, Chilblains, &c. Persons suffering from Liver Complaints, Pulmonary diseases, Inflammation of the Lungs, with pain in the side back or limbs, will find relief by the use of this Plaster. In all cases it may be used with perfec safety.

E. DEAN'S CHEMICAL PLASTER

put up in boxes at fifty cents and one dolla Vanufactured and sold wholesale by H. HAR RIS & CO. Ashtabula, Ohio, sole proprietors to whom all orders should be addressed. Sol ulso by their Agents throughout the country.

IPA liberal discount made to dealers and phy-

For testimonials and certificates from person I 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. Skanahan, Edwardsburgh. Wm. O. Austin, White Pigeon. 100 and Isaac Benham, Jr., Conatentine, Danl. L. Kimberly, Schoolcraft, H. B. Huston, & F. March, jr P M Kalamazo-James W. Cothren, P. M. Galesburgh. T. L. Bolkcom, P. M. Battle Creek. James M. Parsons, P. M. Marshall. Paul Raymond, Druggist, Jackson, Win, Jackson, P. M. Leoni, Hale and Smith, Grass Lake. John C. Winans, Sylvan, J Millerd & Son, Dexter. Thomas P. May, Jr. Plymouth. Perin & Hall, Northville, Mead & McCarthy, Farmington, Peter Van Every, Franklin, Julius Denn, Pontinc, Mack & Sprague, Rochester, James Stephens, Utica, E. C. Gallup, Mt. Clemens, G. & J. G. Hill, Detroit

John Owen & Co. Detroit. Thos. M. Sweeny, Dearbornville, Samson, Ypsilanti. J. H. LUND.
W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.
CHRISTIAN EBERBACH,

A Farm for Sale, SITUATED in the town of Ingham, Ingham County, Michigan. Said Farm contains one hundred and fifty agrees handsomely situated in the midst of a thriving settlement.— The land is what is usually called timbered Land, in Michigan, the tumber being sugar

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 romainder in ten years, if necessary, with annual interest. For particulars enquire of the subal interest For Julius RANNEY.
seriber in Dexter village.
JULIUS RANNEY.
48-16.

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 od, has become so well known as to need no ablication of the numerous certificates now in 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 respectfully request them to call on us and satisfy iess of the article, which they should be careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious, Be careful to observe that "Bristol's Extract ' 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.

A STATE 1844. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. M. FAREN, BOOKSELLER AN STATIONER.

SMART'S BLOCK,
137 JEFFERS ON AVENUE, DETROIT.
Keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment f Miscellaneous, School and Chissical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Sealing Wax,
Curlery, Wrapping Paper, Printing Paper, of ail sizes; and
Book, News and Canister Ink, of va-

BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c.
To Merchams, Teachers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made SABBATH SGHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

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

when asked in I to mer ladare A Fr D.

Attachment Notice.

Matthew Rider, PFFORE S. Abel. Jusvs. Daniel Scully. Tor raid county.
Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachy the said Justice, and that the said cause stands djourned until the 27th day of July next, at ten clock of that day at the office of said Justice in the Township of Ann Arbor, in said county.

MATTHEW RIDER, Plaintell

Dated at Ann Arbor, April 27, 3844. 3.5w

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, the first of September last, an OX, apparently about eight years old, spotted red and white, with a bell on his neck. The owner is reuested to prove property pay charge and take

Ann Arbor, May 10th.

BOOK BINDERY. THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ANN ARBON-E. inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity that BOOK BINDING,

RETAIL DALERS IN

ABBOTT & BEECHER.

DETROIT WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

TUST received a larger Stock than ever of Heavy Brown Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Bleached Goods, Calicoes, Apron Cheeks, Baggings, Barlaps, Diapers, Crath, Muslin, Fustians, Mole Skins, Sattinets, Sheep's Gray Cloth, Backskin Cloth, Fancy Cassimeres, Wolverine

Coatings, Alapaca Lustre, Changeable Stripe Do. Fancy Alapines, Crape Delaines, India Cloth. Mouslin De Laines, Parisinus, (-)

Chusans, Shawls, Rob Shawls, Black, Blue Black, Brown, and Blue Broad Cloths, Felt and Pilot Over Contings, Blankers, Flannels, and Superio BEAVER CLOTHS,

Leather, Cotton Yarn, Tea, Sugar,

Coffee, Rice and Tobacco. All of which Gonds will be sold at the LOW-CST PRICES that they can be bought for West of New York City, and we wish our Friends to ve us a Call before Buying, WANTED,

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

Detroit, Nov. 13, 1843.

PETERS' PILLS.

TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. DETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ten history of the most popular medicines which have preceded them or have followed in their track. sult of years of earnest study and experiment, directed by long previous experience in the properties of medical substances, the pathology of disease, the nature and modus operandi of the various fluids which munister to the support and sustenance of the human body, and organization by which those fluids are prepared; modified and distributed. The triumph of skill, and patient experiment has been complete. Throughout the length and breadth of our land, in British Ameron and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They may be called the medicine par exceptions, 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 nanufactured certificates.

Peters' Vegetable Pills may be termed a uni-versa medicine, for there is scarcely any de-rangement or obstruction of the organs an unctions of the human machine which they will early stages of congestion of the stomach or box els, they speedily relax those organs, reduce strendant fever, and restore the sufferer to healt Cand, in Michigan, the timber being sugar-maple, whitewood, beach, ash, oak. &c. all their exhibition is never followed by that pro producing local inflammation, so frequent caused by the purgent compositions vended by

le Pilis will be found of beneficial effect, bu they should always be resorted to when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conque of the complaint will then be easy and immed nte. In billious di orders, remittant or interm innt fever, dispensia, dysentery, chalera, choice diarhœa, dropsy, sour or fæted eructations, en largement of the spleen, sick headache, all comlaints growing out of imperfect or 100 rapid di-estion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, abitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper. Peters' peed, certainty and gentleness of their opera

It is asked upon what principle these extraordinary effects are produced? We reply that Peters Vegetable Pill acts as a purifier of the dood, by parifying the chyle and other fluids of which blood is composed. Chyle is milky fluid deposited by the digestive matter of the coats of the intestines; and which when combined with the billiary secretion, is convey ed into the veins an becomes the principle life. This medicine acts directly upon the chyl from which it expels all acrid particles, and a numors detrimental to a healthy circulation leanses the juices and fluids before the chem range takes place which fits them fo the imm diate purposes of vitality. This is beginning

he beginning. To embue the streams of life health, it is necessary to purify them a Such is the radical mode in which this medicine performs its cures. Testunonials which would fill volumes (many of them from high scientific authority) are its vouchers, and it is sed in the practice of the first Physicians here For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. & J. W Maynard, J. H. Lund, Harris, Partridges & Co S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenville, D. D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams.

D. Waterman, C. J. Garland, E. T. Williams Ann Arbor; George Warner & Co., D: C Whitwood, J. Millerd & Son, N. H. Wing Dexter; M. Jackson, Leoni; Paul Raymond Jackson; Brotherson & Kief, Manchester; I 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, Brookly Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15 1844. 27-by

E. DEAN'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL PLASTER.

THE following is one from among the nu merous testimonials from persons of the ighest respectability, which the proprietors hav LETTER FROM JOHN S. CARTER. Druggist and Apathecary Eric, Pa. dated July 2nd, 1840.

Messes. H. Harris & Co.—Gentlemen: In

eply to your lavor of the 1st instant, it affor e pleasure to state, that I have during the last tree years sold many dozens of E. Dean' Chemical Plaster, and it has almost universall given satisfaction to the purchasers. It has dor old genlleman who had been ufflicted with it fo years remarked to me that he had expended mor Daniel Scully. Iter raid county.

Notice is hereby given, that a writ of attachment has been issued in the above entitled cause. Her than from all his physicians. The plaste has also given good satisfaction in Fever Sore and Inflammation of the Eyes. I could say more, but the bearer of this is waiting. Respectfully yours,

JOHN'S. CARTER. IF For the diseases in which this Plaster is ap licable, see advertisement in another column E. Dean's Chemical Plaster is for sale in Am

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

JAMES G. BIRNEY, TTORNEY 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 BOOK BINDING, at the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be neatly rebound on short notice.

All kinds of RULING done to order.—

All kinds of RULING 52-tf. ing immigrants to it.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS."

LTHOUGH many preparations in the torm of "POPULAR MEDICINES." have been before the public, claiming to give relie and even cure the most invetorate diseases, ver none have so well answered the purpose as Di SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES

"COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few oure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a lew hours. They have cured a large number of per-sons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced 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. Sherman'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 thic form is great beyond conception. They have

form is great beyond conception. They have never been known to fail. Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES." relieve Hendlache, Nervous Sick 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 he 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 precure the above and all other medicines of o procure the above and all other medicines of

Maynard's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge.

W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, February 5, 1844. 6 41

THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE With the cures like a charm and BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, must always be sought genuine from Comstock and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any spurious articles, which may always be avoided by knowing the one you buy comes from Comstock & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Conael's, which is warranted to do all it ever would when called by any other mame, or the price shall be refunded in any case if it does not please. To place it within reach of all,

en reduced more than four fold, and is now sold for 25 cents, the former price being too ex-orbitant. The 50 cent size now contains form 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 CONNET'S Pain Extractor Oiltment always at hand, to save life, all scars, and reduce Il agony, from any burn in five minutes, pravi-ed they have seen it used, or will believe those

who have used it.

21, Courdand Street.

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

WM. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, Agent for Ann Arb

To draw ent at COMSTOCK & CO.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! THE subscriber having just received several Cheap for Cash. Also, a general assortment of

JEWELRY, sting 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,
Pocker Books, Violin
Strings, Needles,
Pins, Hooks, and Eyes.
Speciacles, Fine

Combs, Dressing Combs,
Side Combs, Back Combs,
Pocket Combs, Water Paints.

Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and Tweasers, Snuff & Tohacco Boxes, Elastics, &c.
All of which will be sold as chear as at any other establishment this side of New York.

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

Shop at his old stand directly opposite the Court House. Ann Arhor, Nov. 6, 1843, son a 28-1y. THE following indispensable family remedies may be found at MAYNARD'S Druggist Store, in Anu Albor, where none will be sold inless known to be of the best kind and no ounterfeit article ever offered, patent medicine variably procured of the original inventor or BE No family should be a rock without these

remedies. FD BALDNESS. Balm of Co'umbia, for the Hair, which will top it it filling out, or restore it on bald places; and on children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. Al L V & R MIN that infest the heads of chil-AIL VERMIN that infest the nearest dren in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the pame of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Remember this always. or never try it. Remember &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hars Las-twest, from Comstock & Co. All SORES, and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a chaim. Use RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS positively cured, all shrivelled muscles and limbs are estored, in the old or young, by the Indian Veg-

table Elirir and Nerre and Bone Liniment-but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will emdinte all WORMS in children or adults with a TOOTH DROPS. KLINES-cures effectually.

Ann Arber Feb 5, 1844 as seen ad 500.000 Feet PINE LUMBER. THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hundred Thousand Feet SEASONED

PINE LUMBER, which has been put up in the best possible manner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per ons wishing to purchase Lumber that is fit or immediate use, will do well to give us a call,

HAZELTON & PATERSON. Flint, January 22, 1844. DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon constitutions impaired and injured by provious tracks of hillions (area of the control attacks of billions fever, or fever and ague; by a long residence in those climates which pro uce them. There are many constitutions which ecome gradually undermined by a miasmal influence, without even a day's actual confinement. In such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the sallow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with other unpleasant symptoms which render life a burden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully used according to the discourage of the accompany. used according to the directions of the accompanying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and may be taken with perfect safety un-

For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity FIRST rate Tea, Sugar and Coffee, at the lowest market prices, at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

der all circumstances of the system.