(VOL. 4, NO. 7. WHOLE NO. 163.

TTEMS OF HISTORY IN 1844.

The following items are illustrative of

The Government courting and negotia-

A man nominated for the highest office

in the gift of a free people, and likely to

be elected, who trafficks in the souls and

A man sentenced to death in South Car-

A minister of the gospel imprisoned in

Illinois for the crime of harboring fugitives

from oppression, of clothing the naked, and

Parties organized in some of the prin-

cipal cities of the Union for the avowed

purpose of proscribing persons of foreign

birth, and taking from them their civil and

This party triumphant in the commer

A riot in Philadelphia, the effect of these

prospective movements, and resulting in

a most extensive destruction of property

The Voice of Freedom contains

a letter from Mr. Work, one of the three

Abolitionists who are confined in the Mis

souri Penitentiary for helping a slave to

escape from that State. They have ten

and awful loss of human life!" ...

cial metropolis of the Union!

political rights. wwo tinds he s

of feeding the hungry.

THE SIGNAL OF LIBERTY

G. BECKLEY,

Will be published every Monday morning, in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan, by BECKLEY & FOSTER FOR THE MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SUNVERY SO-

Two dollars and fifty cents will be required, i not paid till the expiration of six months.

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paid. For one square, one insertion, 50 cents. " each subrequent insertion, 20 cents. Legal Advertising by the tolio. Just woll Terms of Advertising by the year or quarter

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SIGNAL OF LIBERTY.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1844 2

THE LIBERTY TICKET. For President.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

For Vice President, done THOMAS MORRIS, tell sends A ady to OF OHIO. gran) ad

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.

Been MAMES WILKINSON, ... JOHN THOMAS. SEBRING VOORHEIS.

MACOMB COUNTY. PLINY CORBIN, CHAUNCY CHURCH.

The population of this State in 1340 was 572,558, of whom 20,970 were free colored people, and 658 were slaves. The whole vote of New Jersey in 1840 was 64,405, of whom 33.347 were given for Harrison, \$1,034 for Van Buren, and 69 for Birney. The political prospects of parties remain hearly the same, the popular vote being about equally divi-

New Jersey was a Slave State until 1804, and was reckoned among them by the Southern Slave States. In that year, an act was passed, making all persons free who should be born after July 4: except that white male children, born of slaves, after that time, might be held as servants by the owners of their mothers until 25 years of age, and females until 21 years of age. Under this provision slavery has been gradually duminishing, and will soon be extinguished. The number of slaves in 1850 was 2,254: Ien years after, it was only 658.

A Convention to revise the Constitution of New Jersey is now in session, and it is probable that it may be made in some respects more favorable to the rights of the colored popula-

There is wi-dom enough in the Convention to form a rightoous Constitution, if it were only directed by a sense of justice. The Convention consists of 58 members, of whom 20 are lawyers. There are three Ex Govern ors, one Chief Justice and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and several Exmembers of Congress. But the extension of the elective franchise to the colored people can scarcely be hoped for, in a community where so little anti-slavery light has found its

Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Whig nominee for Vice President, was formerly from this State, although he now resides in New York. He is a great colonizationist, and is therefore, one of the deadliest foes to their best interests: because the fundamental principle of Colonization is, that the colored man never can attain respectability in this country. This sentiment cherishes the unjust prejudices of the whites, discourages the colored people, and reconciles the whole community to sla-

PENNSYLVANIA.

The population of this State in 1840, was 1,724,035, being next to New York. The number of votes given for President in that ed 144,021, Van Buren 145,672, and Birney 345. The popular vote still preserves the equilibrium between the two parties, the mem-

The legal voters of this State may be divided into Whigs, Democrats, Antimasons, Liberty men, and Non-resistants, who do not interior counties hear Pittsburgh. We be- sent of the United States to this arrangelieve there are several Anti-masonic papers in ment afterwards.

this quarter, and County and Congressional masons are fast going over to the Whigs and Liberty party, and the organization will soon become extinct.

The number of Liberty men in the State, as tested by their votes, in 1840 was 843, in 1841, in 6 counties, 813, in 1842, oin the same, 1,114, in 1843, 2,417. The Liberty bath, and how he has wiolated it? Sensi- wed; good good and her has wiolated it? Office, for one year, for FIFTEEN DOL- vote in 1840 was one in a thousand of the ble people require something more than whole; in 1843, it was one in 115. This, tionism in the State: for many of the more scrupulous Quakers do not vote, and a large ortion of the Abolitionists have been hi her o unwilling to embark in a permanent Liberty organization, believing that temporary nomtions would compel the other parties to put up anti-slavery. But experience will teach them the futility of this plan. Hence there have not been that cordiality of feeling, or manimity of views, which are requisite for inited political action.

There are four Anti-Slavery papers publish ed in the State.

1. The Pennsylvania Freeman, new series ust commenced. We believe it is not a Liberty party paper, and yet it sustains anti-slaery nominations. It is published seminouthly, and takes the place of a paper of the same name, which was incorporated into the National A. S. Standard, at New York, about

wo years since.

2. The Spicit of Liberty, published at Pittsburgh, by Rev. E. Smith, It is a vigor ous and energetic paper, of the aggressive order. This goes the Liberty party fully. 3. The Clarion of Freedom, a small paper,

published at Indiana.

4. The Mercer Luminary, the late organ of he Whig party of Mercer County, now advocates Liberty principles.

The Liberty men of the Eastern part of the State need an efficient, permanent, and thorough Liberty paper, and as soon as that shall be established, the vote will very largely inrease. The materials of great anti-slavery strength already exist there; but they heed o-be fashioned, arrayed, and disciplined, be fore they can be brought to bear effectually upon the pro-slavery laws of our country .-The indications are that the Liberty vote of last year, and probably more. One Congressional District, at a late special election, gave 650 cotes We notice that full nomination Dr. F. Julius Lemoyne is the Liberty can-REVIEW OF THE LIBERTY PAR+ earliest abolitionists, and sustains a high rep-TY .- CONTINUED. de rand ution. In 1848, Pennsylvania will give a NEW JERSEY. good account of her anti-slavery princi-

ples: on all .smite a sa isa are native Germans, or descended directly from them, and speak their language, and we believe they sustain several German pa-

By an act of the Legislature, all persons born after 1780 were declared free, and all persons claiming slaves were required to reg ster them. Under this act, slavery has gradnally disappeared, only 403 slaves being enumerated in the census of 1830; and 43 in that of 1840. But the number of free colored cople in the State is 50.571, being just as many as in New York. Many of these are wealthy and intelligent, transact considerable ousiness, and receive that respect and conideration in society which knowledge and virtue will ever secure, in spite of the fool sh prejudices of mon. The colored people hurches, and temperance, literary and benevent societies of various kinds.

Some six or seven years suce, the Aboli ionists built in Philadelphia a large and elegant Hall for the convenience of their meetngs, at an expense of about \$100,000. It had been occupied but one or two evenings after its completion, when it was deliberately burned down by the mob, without essential prosition from the city authorities, and with the secret connivance of "igentlemen of propstrages on persons and property have been le in Philadelphia, until the confidence of pusiness men is impaired, and on this accoun capitalists have refused to make investments n the city. Anarchy and violence, when once let loose, are no respecters of persons; and unless a great moral revolution shall soon take place in the city, the only security of the nhabitants will be in the nightly vigils of an rmed soldiery. The damage done by the late riot is estimated from a quarter to half a mill on of dollars.

Pennsylvania has 26 Representatives i Congress; but with few exceptions, they have been remarkably devoted to the Slave Power; they have sustained gags and other odious nd oppressive measures, and been destitute of those enlarged and liberal views which free legislators ought to exhibit. The Democratc party of this State have ever been remarkble for servility to the slaveholders; and Senator Buchanan informs us that "Opposi vear was 288,036, of whom Harrison receiv- tion to Abolitionism," is one of the principles of the party in that State.

(F At a meeting in New Orleans bers of Congress being about equally divi- May 9, it was resolved, that in case the senate refuses to ratify the Treaty of Anexation with Texas, it will become Louisiana to form such a compact with Texvote. The old Anti masonic party, or rath- as as will extend the borders of Louisiana er the remnant of it, still exists in some of the to the further side of Texas, and get con-

"HIGH-HANDED REBELLION." The State Journal calls the holding of

meetings on the first day of the week by Gerrit Smith an "exhibition of high-handed rebellion against the laws of God." mere assertion and declaration.

And now we are upon this subject, we vill recommend to the attention of the Journal the following instance of "high anded rebellion" which we cut from the New Lisbon Aurora, Ohio. We would but we cannot now lay our hand upon too-I paid for them thousands of dollars

"The N. York Evangelist, a leading doings of Congress somewhere about 1830. states that "On Saturday evening, Mr. Poindexter moved that when the senate adjourned, it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock morrow, (SUNDAY.") The account arther says that "Mr. Frelinghuvsen poke against it with great earnestness;' and when the motion was put to vote parties stood for violating the Sabbath 12, among whom were CLAY, Tyler, Wag. gaman, &c., and against it Benton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Webster, and others. o the number of 22. Clay argued strong y that legislation like mathematics, was good enough to be done on Sunday. Do orthodox" professors think so?

But in 1833 he carried into practic his doctrine, as the following extract from a speech of his on Feb. 25 will saw the tall spires of the city of my chi'd-

"It was in this very chamber, senator Holmes of Maine, presiding in a commitof twenty-four of the house of representtives, on a SABBATH DAY, that the erms were adjusted by which the Missou-i compromise was effected."

Now, neighbor, what do you answer? Will you deny the authority of the Evanelist? Or will you excuse Mr. Clay beause it is a "Virginia custom" to legisunday, and the avowed advocacy of it by Mr. Clay-was it, or was it not, a "high idate for Governor. He was one of the If you say no, how then can you declaim of "a high handed Rebel against the laws of God" for the Presidency! What do

METHODISM AND SLAVERY.

The committee of the Methodist Geneal Conference, to whom was referred the arduous duty of devising a plan by which Abolitionists and Slaveholders could harnoniously co-operate together, reported, hrough Bishop Soule, that they could not agree, John A. Collins, of Baltimore offered an inquiry into the truth of the

subsequently read, detailing his relation muster. to slavery, which was briefly this:

I. A slave girl had been bequeathed f Philadelphia have some twelve or fifteen to him to be sent to Liberia, with her consent, and if she refused she was to be you made as free as the laws of Georgia would permit. These laws do not permit emanipation, and as she refused freedom in Liberia, he holds her legally as a slave, lthough he derives no profit from her, nor does he prohibit her departure to the

2. A slave boy had been left to his former wife, and his wife dying without a rry and standing." From that time to the a will, the boy became his. The laws present, mobs, riots, fights, conflagrations, and do not permit his liberation in Georgia, but the Bishop says he may leave the State whenever he shall be satisfied that he can take care of himself, or that he will be well provided for by others.

3. His present wife owned slaves when he married her. Shortly after his mariage, being unwilling to become their owner, he secured them to her by a deed of trust, and thereby all his legal responibility ceased.

Mr. Collins gave notice of a meeting of the Northern Delegates to conside this matter, and Dr. Capers notified a Southern meeting for the same purpose The next day Mr. Griffith, of the Baltimore Conference moved the follow-

"Resolved, That the Rev. James O. Andrew be and he is hereby affectionately requested to resign his office as one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 22 A warm discussion ensued in which the

southerners threatened a dissolution of the Church, if this resolution should be

Mr. Finley, of Ohio, proposed a substitute that he shall not serve as Bishop until the impediment be removed.

from prison. They came and took him out. author is a demagogue.

AN EXILE.

ANN ARBOR, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1844.

The following touching remarks were part f a speech which Dr. Brisbane intended to Will the Journal please state what law of President. After speaking of the hostility be attempting this hazardous feat; and as we was adopted by a strong vote—year 50, Freeman, and are put on record for pos-God Mr. Smith has violated by instruct- experienced in South Carolina on account of happen to know him to be a man of considing a protested against by terity. ing the people from the Bible on the Sab- the manumission of his slaves, he contin- erable talents and good sense, who has Thomas Earle, D. L. Child, and other

there was more of freedom of opinion, and I as they may be more disposed to listen to dissolve the Union. So far as we can learned after patient investigation that slavery when they learn that he is a young man, ascertain, the intention of the seceders is ting for the annexation of Texas—the God-I had sold the most of my slaves, those that remained I freed, and determined to buy uote the account from the Evangelist, the others back, that I might liberate them more than I had sold them for, and yet I could not get them for years from that land Presbyterian paper, in referring to the of bondage. Although I had the bill of sale for them, they were not sent to me. Finally, I had to take my journey to the South, and trusting to the arm of Jehovah, I went in the midst of those who had written me threats, to bring my former bendmen away from oppression and wrong. I shall never forget the sobs of my wife, and the tears and entreaties of my nother, as they bid me adieu, fearing we should never meet again. But God was my shield and buckler. I went, conscious of my danger, but I had a duty to nerform, and life or death, I would try to accomplish it. But O, how I felt as I stood upon the steamer's deck approaching the city of Charleston! Below me I was looking with a heavy heart upon about one hundred slaves, gathered up in Virginia, by slave dealers, and then on their way to a Southern market. Poor men! poor romen! poor children! thought I, how sad your lot! We turned into the harbor and I hood. But no sweet emotions stirred within my breast at once more seeing the mementoes Do you suppose it will give me a greater of my earlier days; for it rushed into my mend, alas! by the laws of my native land I would be subject to a felon's death, could those laws be enforced for acts done in Ohio. I had there fed the weary fugitive from oppression's grasp, and given him my blessing on his way to the free hills of Victoria's ealms: I had thus exercised hospitality to a Christian and a Baptist. Yet for such an act as this, in my native State. I would be liable to a felou's fate. Ab! my brethren, I could not but weep; and I thought how sad is it that is to fight duels? This Legislation on the church itself, where I formerly sometimes stood to preach the gospel of Jesus, would now regard me as a mere fanatic, if not some-

thing worse. so violently against Mr. Smith? If you succeeded in getting my people out of the of one who is always ready to run and of my four infants. I wished to stop to shed not be found. Off-times I have entered proaching and I must hasten on, soon to re sume the condition of an exile from my native

The leading clergy of the Baptis Church at the South, are quite as violent in support of slavery as the Presbyterians. In the recent discussion at the Triennial Convention, Dr. Brisbane quoted a letter from Dr. Johnson to him, arguing that Roman and American Slavery were identified in principle, and that in the New Testament there is not eport that Bishop Andrew is a slavehol- a solitary word addressed to the Christian converts representing slavery as wrong, or A statement from Bishop Andrew was requiring manufaction of the slave by the the Baltimore Convention. Its authority

But Rev. Richard Fuller, in a letter to Ga-Inchia menue wood strong

"God has authorized the domestic relations here existing.' 'Jesus Christ, whose heart say is a fountain of love, and who was terribly severe against every infraction of the Divine law, came into the world and saw slavery existing, yet he condemned it not.' 'The Holy Ghost, after his ascent, expressly authorized slavery?"

Must not this be a holy, a sanctified institution, which is "authorized by God," "not condemned" by Jesus Christ, and "expressly outhorized" by the Holy Ghost? Yet these men are received into every-no-almost every Baptist pulpit in the land, as authorized expounders of Christianity!

UNENVIABLE DISTINCTION. An exchange paper says that Mr. Clay s the only instance in our country's his tory of a member of Congress publishing a general challenge to fight.

He is the only instance of a candidate for the Presidency being under bonds to keep the peace. No Cabinet officer, except Mr. Clay,

responsible station. We have not looked up the documents o ascertain the correctness of these positions, but if they be true, it is certainly not much to the credit of Mr. Clay .-It will be seen also that they all relate to actual or contemplated personal vio- ringlets over your neck and shoulders,

garded in that section as designed merely ple flirt you meet with.2 to get the nomination for President by

To point at the follies of the female sex, and cry, Shame! is rather a risky make before the Baptist Triennial Convenundertaking for most men. Yet we find al Meeting in New York. Strange to Democratic Republican America this pres-Southern members, and the decision of the a correspondent of the Michigan Farmer tell, after a full discussion, the measure ent year. They are from the American travelled extensively in the State, we leading members of the Society. We six. 'Finally, however, I became what they ex- cannot resist the temptation of extracting have examined the proceedings with some Three millions of human beings legalnected I wou'd become, thoroughly opposed a part of his good matured lecture for the care, to learn how the Union is to be dis- ly held, and used, and disposed of as chattel to slavery. I had left my state for one where benefit of our female readers, especially solved. We supposed it took the People property. and one whose business may possibly in- to refuse to vote, hold office, perform mil- avowed object, through its official agents, duce him to call at their dwellings. In itary duty, or in any way actively recog. being to strengthen and perpetuate the ineference to the fear the young ladies nize the authority of Government. As stitution of slavery, and to counteract the have lest they should be caught at work, to paying taxes, the seceders will peaceal efforts of Great Britian, whose expressed

he says: bes goneid a opposed at line "With sorrow I confess, and am forced to acknowledge, that you have gone far astray from your original usefulnessthat you have almost entirely departed from your former worth-and now are grovelling beneath your once ascribed dignity. I visit your homes and find you part of the people hold slaves? Would indeed true? In what respect? For several months I have been unable to catch a young lady over the wash tub. Is it their account? because washing has been dispensed with? Certainly not; but it is because farmers' daughters have got above their business This, my dear girls, you cannot deny; for how often I have had a glimpse of your departing figure, as you was flying into the cellar, bed-room, or stairs. How beautiful!-palpably absurd! How perfectly ridiculous!-How unbecoming American ladies! Do you think me desti- table: tute of ordinary sense that you do this?estimate of your value? It cannot be. Contrast yours with the practice of your sex in the days of our ancestors-"the times that tried men's souls," and for many years after the Revolution. Mrs. WASHINGTON, the wife of the Father of go the Dissolution of the Union? our Country, at the time her husband was occupying the Presidential Chair, and in the enjoyment of the greatest honor that America could bestow, was in the daily habit of doing all kinds of domestic work -washing, buking, knitting, and, in short, discharging all her household duties. In the house of such a woman there are real By care and prudence and expedition, I and substantial comforts-but in the house out, well satisfied that the moment before some similar business-when, in a few

> sensible man's equanimity." WHIG PRINCIPLES.

moments, out she comes with a genteel

dress, and a busting bustle; the sight of

which would, to say the least, disturb any

The following resolution comprises the creed of the Whig party, as defined at is of course indisputable.

Resolved, That these principles may be summed, as comprising-a well regulated National Currency-a Tariff for Revenue to defray the expenses of the Government, and discriminating with special reference to the protection of the power which is exerted in the application Domestic Labor of the country—the distribution of the proceeds from the public lands-a single term for the Presidency affairs of the Country, as shall impart to every branch of the public service the greatest possible efficiency, controlled by a well regulated and wise economy."

Several of these principles, it will be seen, are so indefinite, that they may mean any thing. "A well regulated National Currency" we suppose must mean a National Bank of some kind. The Tariff definition tallies precisely with that of un inch and a half thick and six inches he Democrats, so far as we can see.

The Liberty, and the civil, political, and religious Rights of one sixth part of our whole population are of more importance than these Whig principles. What has ever fought a duel while holding that candid man doubts it?

> A cotemporary, who seems to understand the "fixins" of fashionable life gives the following prescription for winning a simple woman's heart:

'Let your hair hang in superfluon never suffer a razor to touch your face: squeeze yourself into a coat of mulburry cloth; put on a vest striped with green dexation, short as it is, seems to have yellow, and red; pants checked with blue sunk the writer one hundred per cent in crimson and purple: shove your feet into the estimation of the eastern people.—

a pair of bools with the heels at least three inches high; dangle a little black cane The newspapers from that quarter abound tipped with brass; a huge brass ring on in the most disparaging and contemptuous your little finger; and you will be the lion notices of his letter. It seems to be re- of the day, and win the heart of any sim-

17 In 1825, Mr. Clay said that "all ough riding this Southern hobby, and thus sup- to unite in the unqualified proscription" planting Van Buren, and therefore as be- Duelling. That is right. Abolitionists are for him for President.

This subject came up before the American Anti-slavery Society at their Annu- the "Liberty and Equality" existing in bly pay the taxes that may be demanded of desire to see slavery abolished throughout them, just as they would to an individual the civilized world, is viewed with the robber. It is evident that in this way it "greatest solicitude!" will require the whole People to effect a dissolution of the Union.

After all, is it worth while to talk of such a Revolution because one seventieth bodies of his fellow-men. despisers of your domestic duties. Is this, it not look more manly and rational to olina for aiding in the escape of a female stop the atrocities of this small minority, slave. rather than break up our government on

Dissolution will henceforth be the lead ing object of the Society. Garrison. who is a strong advocate of it, is Presiden of the Society.

A resolution of "unequivocal condem nation" of the Liberty party was adopted,

The following was proposed by the Editor of the A. S. Standard, and laid on the Resolved, That we regard with satis

faction the letter of Henry Clay, in rela tion to the annexation of Texas. Among the Vice Presidents for next year, we notice our old anti-slavery coadjutor, Z. Platt Esq., late Whig Attor

ney General of Michigan. Does he too A MANUFACTURING CITY The correspondent of the Western Cit

of steam to the purposes of manufacture,

here I saw a punch operating, which

stroke after stroke, took out of a plate of

iron seven eighths of an inch in thick-

ness, a piece three-fourths of an inch in

diameter, as smoothly as a shoemaker

would punch a hole in his leather; also a

pair of shears which cut off a bar of iron

from nature, and wield in the arts of

OF Dr. Beecher's sermon on Duelling

has been re-published in Boston, and i

circulating by thousands. In a recent

conversation with the Doctor, a gentleman

suggested to him that it was now used as

a powerful antagonist to Mr. Clay's pros-

pects. He replied, "I meant it for every

David Lee Child has resigned his

situation as Editor of the National Anti-

slavery Standard, and is to be succeeded

by Sidney Howard Gay, of Boston. We

suppose he will advocate the dissolution

to which the Society is pledged.

practice, he said,

long years yet to labor before they will be released. By their fidelity and good izen thus describes the appearance of behavior, they have secured the confi-Manchester, England, which supplies the dence of the keepers, and they are allowworld with an immense amount of cuted to room together, and to have Bibles and other books, and write to their friends. "Here all is bustle and activity in the Their cell is large and well lighted .commercial and manufacturing world-They have been permitted to hold prayimmense piles of buildings, devoted to er meetings, and some fifteen or twenty, manufactures crowded with busy opera- through their agency, have been convertso violently against ar. Similification of their agency, have been convertsay yes, you arow yours if an advocate state, being accompanied by a friend who retives, preparing fabrics and machinery ed from the error of their ways, and will sides in Savannah. I passed near the graves proach of a stranger, real happiness canfor the markets of the world—streets fillgo forth from prison, one after another, ed with busy inhabitants, and carls laden with cotton bales and packages of goods Such is the good that a Christian can do, -wealthy merchants and manufacturers even when confined in a felon's cell! I entered, the daughter was engaged in whose premises are measured by acres, Mrs. Work has circulated a petition to mopping, scrubbing, washing, or doing and their workmen counted by hundreds, the Governor for the release of her husand whose business requires a princely band. She was successful in getting sigcapital, meet you in every part of the natures, but she could get no encouragecity. The most extensive establishment ment from the Governor, unless the Abowhich I have visited is the "Atlas Works;" litionists would stop-an event not at all belonging to the family of Sharpes. It probable. is a manufactory of machinery, covering As there has been much question about three acres of ground, and giving n all parts of the country, whether the employment to about eight hundred men. I will not attempt a description of the different kinds, or of the vast quantites of machinery from the immense locomotives which were on the stocks, to the most delicate article used in the manufacture of

Whig party were or were not in favor of a National Bank, we subjoin the following extract from Mr. Clay's speech at Charleston, a few weeks since. It seems ta-be conclusive, so far as Mr. Clay's opinions can influence those of the party. the richest fabrics. The perfection to Wonder whether Daniel will still regard which machinery is brought, and the vast it as an "obsolete idea"? "I contend that it is necessary to char-

ter a National Bank to regulate and con-I must confess, surprised me. It may be trol the monetary system, and keep it -a reform of Executive usurpation-and that from inattention to such things at from explosion and mischief-that a Nagenerally such an administration of the home, I have not there noticed what is fa- tional Bank is necessary to secure a namiliar to others-vet when I state that lional currency, which is as necessary to a nation as national laws."

"One great and kindling thought from an obscure man, may live when thronesare fallen, and the memory of those who effed them, is obliterated; and like an indving fire, it may illuminate and quicken all future generations."-Dr. Chan-

Here is "a great and kindling thought," wide, as easily as a tailor would clip his beautifully expressed, though not from an cloth, I doubt not that there are many obscure man.

among your readers who will join me in This is the age of novelties .admiring the immense power which the ingenuity of man enables him to derive The latest is the proposal of a party of gentlemen in New York to take a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, &c, and home again .-The voyage, however, is to be one of trade as well as pleasure. In the next century, there will be pleasure parties from New York to China.

OF We were mistaken in saving that the resolution offered by D. L. Child at wretch who is willing to redden his hands the meeting of the American A. S. Sociwith his brother's blood." As to his own ety, that it "regards with satisfaction the letter of Henry Clay on the annexation "I am not the man to nullify my own of Texas," was laid on the table. It was instructions. I shall maintain them by my voted down almost unanimously—only two persons voting for it!

The boiler of the steam engine facbry in Providence, R. I. recently exploded with a tremendous report, tearing the building to pieces, and scattering every thing in ruin and confusion. No one was killed. Thirty Rev. John Cross has been liberated ing in itself conclusive evidence that the complying with his advice, in refusing to vote of the Union, as that is the new doctrine or forty workmen had just left the building for supper.

LIBERTY ASSOCIATION. A meeting of the Liberty Association will be held this Monday Evening at the lamentable, to trace out all the absurdi-Mechanics Hall in Mundy's Block.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVEN-

TION. This body made choice of James K. Polk of Tennessee, for President, and Silas Wright, of New York, for Vice Presi

The opponents of Mr. Van Buren proposes that the rule of 1832 and 1836 should be adop ted, by which the successful candidate must receive two thirds of the votes of the whole convention, this was resisted by the Van Buren members; but was finally agreed to by small majority. There were 260 delegates present, and 176 were necessary to a choice The ballotings then commenced. At the first, Van Buren received 147, which would have given him the nomination, had not the twothirds rule been adopted - Cass 83, Johnson 24_Buchanan 4-Woodbury 2-Calhoun 6-Stewart 1. Seven more ballots were had, in ed. At the eighth. Van Baren received 99-Cass 123-Buchanan 27. The Convention then adjourned over till the next day.

The next morning, the first vote stood for Cass 114; Van Buren, 104; Polk, 44; Calhoun, 2; Buchanan Z. At the next ballot, Mr. Polk was unanimously declared the nom-

It is worthy of note, that of 99 votes received by Mr. Van Buren at the seventh ballot, only 10 were from the Slave States, viz: 7 from Missouri, 1 from Alabama, and 2 from North Carolina. The principal ground of ob jection probably was his opposition to immediate Annexation. The Michigan delegation voted for Cass

Mr. Polk we suppose to be personally Slaveho'der. He has been Spoaker of the House of Representatives, but he has hitherto figured but little as a politician on the national arena. He is a thorough Annexation of Texas man, and this probably secured him the nomination, as it was absolutely necessary to find a candidate to suit the advocates of Annexation, or they would be bent on having a nominee of their own.

Silas Wright is the Senator from New York, and is acknowledged to be a man of writers from Washington intimate that he is somewhat addicted to intemperance.

P. S. Since the preceding was in type, we learn that the nomination of Silas Wright was immediately announced to him in Washington by the Magnetic Telegraph, and his immediate response by Telegraph was that he would not accept the nomination. The next day a communication was read in Convention absolutely refusing to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Whereupon another ballot was taken, in which Gov. Fairfield, of Maine, received 87 votes, Gov. Woodbury of N. H. 56, Gen. Cass, S9, Col. Johnson, 26, Com. Stewart, of Pa. 28. Geo. M. Dallas, of Pa. 13, Gov. Marcy 5. On the second ballot Geo. M. Dallas received 228, Gov. Fairfield 39, Le vi Woodbury 8. Mr. Dallas was then declared candidate by acclamation.

THE NORTH A CONQUERED PROV-INCE

We have only room this week to call the nomination of THREE SLAVEHOLDERS for the Presidency by the great parties of our nation. It is an insult to the people of the Free States, deserving of just and indignant rebuke. In the first place, it is an imposition on a freeman to ask him to vote for a slaveholder at all! What class of men can be named more unsuitable for administering free institutions? Lawrence 80, Pike 87. Are tyrants the proper guardians of Liber-

Next, it is an insult because this little minority of one fifty-sixth part of the whole people have monopolized the Presidency for forty four out of fifty-six years, and now they are laying both hands on it for another

Again, the freemen of the free States are just twice as numerous as those of the Slave States, and should hold the reins of government a proportionate share of the time.

Lastly, the shuffling and chicanery manifest ed at the Baltimore Conventions-the utter subserviency of both parties to the slaveholding portion of them-is humiliating to the view of a freeman. The Whigs gave the nomination of President to a Slaveholder, and then threw away their chosen candidates for the Vice Presidency, Fillmore and Davis, who might possibly have retained a little of the spirit of freedom, and selected just such person as suited the Slaveholders. The South held a caucus to agree upon a candidate, and what had the North to do but to ratify it?

But the degradation of the Democratic party was greater. Their prominent candidates. -Van Buren, Cass, and Buchanan, were all from the North. No others were seriously thought of. Yet in the face of universal expectation, the Convention had to look away down into Tennessee before they could find suitable candidate, and he-a slaveholder!

What an issue the country has presented for its determination! Clay, Polk, and Tyler, all avowed Slaveholders-and Birney, the solitary advocate of liberty! How much ing in the same cities and villages, and more exalted is his position than either of the the voice of indignation against slaveholothers! Posterity will do him justice.

There are several brothers in the free States, of the name of Clarke, who have escaped from slavery, and have become antislavery lecturers. They are almost white. -At the town meeting in Hamilton, N. Y., one of these, Cyrus by name, presented his ballot to the board, amid the general astonishment, The Judge to whom he handed it, told him he was a slave, and could not vote. Cyrus demanded the law for his assertion, upon which a colored man, not worth \$250. Cyrus insisted that he was whiter than the man who challenged him. A warm discussion arose among the Board, who finally received his vote, on the ground that to be a colored man, achave at least one half African blood.

SHAM DEMOCRACY

It would be ludicrous, were it not ties and false statements that are made by the advocates of the Democratic party of the present day, in their adoration of Democracy. The most amusing specimen we have seen lately, is found in the Jacksonian, a Pontiac paper. The writer goes into his statements with as much gravity as though he believed every word of what he has written.

His first position is that "the leading dea of the Democratic party is Liberty' -that "it is opposed to every species of tyranny over the mind of man." How idiculous these assertions look when conrasted with the fact that every sixth person in our nation is a slave, and the Democratic party are far more forward, vigilant, devoted, and shameless than the Whigs in opposing every scheme of emancipation, whether gradual or immediate. which Van Buren steadily lost, and Cass gain- This they cannot truly deny. And then to hear them telling that Liberty is the leading idea of their party! How contemptible are such pretences!

Again this writer says:

"Genuine Democrats always make Liberty an ascendant object, property a sequent and minor consideration

Does not a property representation of \$12,000,000 of dollars exist in one half this Union? Every one knows it. Are the Democratic party trying to abolish it wherever they have the power? They are its most strenuous defenders. but a few weeks since Mr. J. B. Hunt, Representative to Congress from Pontiac, as well as Mr. McClelland, voted that enery proposition-now mark this, and do not try to get off by saving no feasible plan has been offered, &c-that EVERY proposition for a constitutional alteration of this property representation ought to be "promptly and decisively condemned"! Yet this writer says that the Genuine Democrats make property a minor consideration, while they vote against the talents, and a ready debater. The letter slightest alteration of this property mo-

> It is by a continual declamation in behalf of Liberty that the leaders deceive the honest portion of that party, and by a continual servility in action to the Slave Power, they earn for their party the appropriate designation of the "Natural Allies of the South"! The free Democratic voters of the North in intimate alliance with the Slave-Tyrants of the South, and shouting that Liberty is the leading idea of their party!

> > KENTUCKY.

The whole number of slaves in this State in 1843 was 176,107. The average assessed value of these was \$360,24 their whole valuation amounting to \$45,837,175. This amount of property sends two Representatives to Congress! The number of slaves in 1840 was

182,253, showing a decrease of 6,151 .increase since 1840, is to be accounted for by sales down the river, emigration to the West, escapes to the free States, and

Some Counties in Kentucky have very few slaves. Letcher has 36, Harlan 67,

The proportion of vegetable food to each inhabitant, raised in the United States is thus estimated:

Wheat, 54 bush. 261 Corn. 11 4 Potatoes, 51 bsh Buckwheat, # " Barley, 1 "

What need of starvation or hunger in land where such plenty abounds? In reference to the article of Sugar,

the dividend of which it will be seen is very small, the Cincinnati Herald ob-

"When it is recollected that the consumption of sugar to each individual in the Inited States per annum must be reckoned at something near 30 lbs., it will be een at once how absurd it is to expect ever to raise enough of the article at home for home consumption. The tariff on sugar is one of the most absurd and opressive taxes ever imposed, and no people would bear it, whose eyes were not blinded by the witchery of slavery."

(F Many of our readers can recollect the indignation meetings, held in 1835 and '36, to express abhorrence of abolitionism. Every city, and almost every village held one or more, solemnly denouncing the whole scheme as the harbinger of destruction to our glorious Union. How changed the scene! Daily and weekly Abolition papers are springding tyranny begins to be heard above the din of politics, speaking in tones which reach the ears of the remotest slaveholder in the Union.

(F Politicians are quite willing to conform to the prejudices of religious men in making nominations of their candidates. provided they can get the same persons to vote for them without inquiring into their moral or religious fitness. The nathe Judge challenged his vote because he was tional Conventions which nominated Messrs. Clay, Tyler, and Polk, were opened by reading the Scriptures and pray Dem. Freeman. er by clergymen! Can a religious man conscientiously say that he believes, either cording to the New York Statute, he must of them, if elected, will be "just, ruling in the fear of God"?

FOURTH OF JULY.

We recommend to Liberty men to observe this annual jubilee, by holding meetings or the Fourth for the reviving and enforcing of those principles of equal liberty and justice which were proclaimed on that day in 1776. Nothing can be more appropriate for the casion. Where extensive celebrations can not be had, with discourses prepared for the occasion, let Liberty men meet together, and appoint some one of their number to read some valuable Liberty documents, and take some oncerted action for furthering the great cause of human freedom. But if there be no Lib erty celebration near you, suppose you arm ourself with a bundle of tracts, and spend the day in supplying your neighbors with these alnuble publications. Should every Liberty man do so, the effects would be considerable and permanent. Liberty men, we believe, have but little taste for pro-slavery celebra tions, however unexceptionable in itself be the manner of conducting them. It is too much like a mockery to them. The roar of tury. cannon, the pealing of bells, the culogies of the orator on our free institutions, and the solemn thanks addressed to Almighty God by the officiating elergyman, that we are a nation of freemen, &c. have but little power to charm him, when he reflects that his own country holds more slaves than any other Christian nation, and is become a hissing and a byword among the nations of the earth. Hence the propriety of consecrating the day to the cause af Liberty, by laboring for the salvation of 'our countrymen in chains."

WASHTENAW COUNTY.

A correspondent of the Countryman, a N. Y Liberty paper, is travelling through this State, and publishing his ideas for the benefit of the New Yorkers. He praises the country and people, quite as much as they deserve, perhaps more. Some of his sketches are quite amusing. He thus describes an incident in

"As I seated myself in the cars, a son burnt oung man seated himself at my right. In or summer use, and in it two cloth bound olumes, and some rolls of paper. 'See your book, sir,' said I. I took it, and

on the back in large capitals, read the "Life and speeches of Henry Clay." What, sir! do you vote for a duelist and aveholder, when that noble man, JAMES G.

Birney, lives so near you?' I am, says he, as much an abolitionist as any body-think slavery a great evil; but, don't carry it into politics. 'You pray against it?'

'Are you ashamed to pray and vote

He looked confusion and coon skins, and east his eves upon his big brim hat, and was Soon, a shrewd looking stranger rou-ed him up, by asking him for some better measures;' but could get none; but the flint was struck, and light flashed upon Clay, Van Buren and slavery, in every part of the

Ypsilanti gets noticed thus:

"The place shows some noble signs of signed for a tavern, will probably be convert-ed into a College. Another on the opposite side, near the depot, 100 feet in front, 80 broad, or nearly, surrounded by a piazza. It was great in its conception, great in its ruins, doors and windows all gaping-the winds of heaven blow through it, the wild cats mew there, I guess, and somebody would complete the picture by poking their bare heads out of its countless windows. Both these were designed for taverns, but the 'pressure' squerzed the spirit out of all the men that built em: the money out the pockets of the workmen, and would have made. So the 'pressure' has done some good.

The place contains eight doctors, not an abolitionist among them; four clergymen, one or two 'as good abolitionists as any body'twelve lawyers, whigs and democrats, of

Of the people of Ann Arbor he says:

"It has some three thousand inhabitants It has eight clergymen, three are voting abo-litionists; two of them are Universalists.— They preach, to their honor, universal liberty, as well as salvation; the others belong to the class of 'anybodies,' the most miserable of all cringing mortal beings. Slavery is sin-'but'-but'-your heart is rotten, or some bump is lacking, that's all. Seven physicians give us three liberty votes, and twenty three lawvers in and about town, give us, emperance men, one; liberty men, none; ium uckers, a dozen or so, I was told. Glorious

The correspondent of the Albany Argus writes from Washington, that Gov. Shannon, instead of going to Mexico as minister, has gone home. Mr. Gilbert Thompson has gone to Mexico, in an official capacity, the bearer, it is said, of a peremptory demand on that Government. for the speedy settlement of claims of our citizens for several millions of dollars, not provided for by the late Conven-

tion. The alternative of this proposition is the surrender of all claims on Texas. The truth seems to be, that Mr. Tyler is determined on an immediate war with Mexico, if she persists in her demand of allegiance on Texas.

WHAT MORE REVOLTING?

esday evening, remarked that "slavery destroyed the brotherhood of man," and in evidence of it, stated, that after having given freedom to his slaves, although he and baptized 60 converts" in a church at the south, yet that church would not hear him preach to them, nor allow him to renain in the community!

And more horrible, savage, and heathen than all the rest, "he could not visit the graves of his children!" And when he went to effect the emancipation of those to whom he gave liberty, he was under the necessity of letting his beard slavery principles. grow to an unusual length in order to disguise himself, lest his brothers in the church and others should destroy him!-

Senator Barrow, of Louisiana,

WHIG SONGS.

The Whigs say that their opponents find fault with them for singing songs,-This may be true of some, but it cannot be the case with sensible men. We have epeatedly adverted to these Whig productions, but we have never said aught against their writing, printing, or singing political songs. A good song, in its place is appropriate, and will often do much

the nature of those songs which the Whigs so much admire, and which are counter nanced by the intelligent men of the party. As a specimen of what we mean. we extract the following, which was prepared expressly for the National Whig Convention, and sung there with great acceptance. We also wish to put it or record as a curiosity for the next half cen-Tune_"Old Dan Tucker."

The skies are bright, our hearts are light? In Baltimore the Whigs unite; We'll set out songs to good old tunes, There's music in these same old Coons. Hurra, hurra! for the Coons are rising Hurra, hurra! for the Coons are rising Hurrs, hurra! for the Coons are rising

FOR HENRY CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN! The Locos' hearts are very sore-Though very scarce in Baltimore-For they begin to think with reason, That this will be a great coon season!

Now Let the Locos raise their dander-E'en Amos Kendall dare not slander-For when they get into the fight, Lord! how the Jersey coons will bite! Hurra, &c.

The Coon now looks abroad with pride-For who is there dare touch his hide? So give three cheers and as many more, For the noble Whigs of Baltimore!

Says the Bangor Gazette, these apeals to the lowest vulgarity of human nature—this belittling of men and principles by comparing them to the low cunning and thieving propensities of the Rac oon-or his complacency when over looking a field of green-corn, is small busness. The name of Frelinghuysen is associated in the minds of those who know him with sentiments of elevated phi lanthropy and patriotism; yet the President of the American Board of Commiss ioners for Foreign Missions is suddenly exalted to be the hero of a coon fight and his highest praise is that he will look around with pride, bite hard, and preserve his skin entire!

CINCINNATI.

A correspondent of the Liberty Press thus describes the Queen City of the West, as it appears from the top of Mt. Adams, where the Observatory is to be erected:

"Before you the city spreads itself out numerable steam-boats-its schools, col- tailed in the Free Press; as the spirit of good, or evil may impel them. There is the delightful Ohio bearing on its bosom all the riches of commerce, stretching away east and west, far as the eye can reach, and on its opposite banks stands the quiet villages of Covington and Newport-in the rear and around them are the woody, green hills of Kentucky, and yet undisfigured by the lusty blows of the rude axe-man.

Some of the wealty citizens have purhill sides There is scarcely no extravagance in private dwellings in Cincinnati. In that particular there is a remarkable appearance of equality. I think length of the marks, or by the frequency it may fairly be questioned, whether there or paucity of the dots made. a population equally numerous and lose in the wide world, better housed. clothed, fed and provided for in all resects, than that of this city. Nothing ike destitution, or pauperism is to be seen in any of its lanes and corners. Its chools are liberally endowed and conducted, at least as well as those of our

Our Democratic neighbor of the Argus has kept flying at his mast head, for several months the declaration of Mr. Clay, that he would suffer the tortures of the Inquisition before he would sign a bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the Dr. Brisbane, in his lecture on Wed- District of Columbia, or in any way give countenance to the project. In his last paper, upon raising the flag of James K. Polk for President-A SLAVEHOLD-ER-he finds it very convenient to omit this standing motto! While General Cass was his favorite, it might answer a good purpose: but now he must advocate the laims of a personal slaveholder, and it might not be altogether safe for this motto to stand in close proximity to his name! Abolitionists can readily see from such contrivances how much sympathy the Sentimental Democracy" have for anti-

NATIONAL TYLER CONVENTION

This Convention met at Baltimore on the 37th ult. and nominated John Tyler for President, by acclamation. We have not learned that any Vice President was put in nomination. The Convention was numerous. The Madisonian says that one thousand delegates were present .-Flags were displayed, inscribed, "Re-an nexation of Texas-Postponement is Reection"-Tyler and Texas." Most of the delegates wore a gilt button having on it a single star-some of them a rib bon, with a likeness of Tyler, Gen. Stock ton and Mr. McReynolds were present from Michigan.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE IN FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent and chilanthropic gentleman visiting in Par-

tself under two aspects-a pleasing and a painful one. It is pleasing to find that among all men here, with the exception of the colo nial party and its hired organs and advocates, the great principle of emancipation i onceded. Slavery is denounced as an evil, absolutely indefensible in itself, end emanciention is propounced to be a duty, and to be safe. But the wise men, the philosophers and statesmen of this country, whilst they admit this, are contriving how they may render one act of justice towards the slave, compatible with the interests of the slaveowner, with public order, and with the colonial system. And this brings one to the painful view of the case, inasmuch as their discussions and schemes involve delay and the overthrow o those high principles of moral equity, which the great Legislator of the world designed should govern the actions of his creatures .-Compensation to the planters, to be paid, i whole or in part, by the slaves to be emancipated-years of coerced labor-troops of solliers and police-priests in the pay and unde the surveillance of the State-prisons, hospi tals, saving banks, &c. &c .- these are the agencies to be employed in the transition from lavery to freedom, unless a party of aboli ionists should rise, strong enough in princi ple and in numbers, to compel the government to act in the spirit of rightcousness."-Boston

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The invention by which communica ions are made, without reference to space by means of Magnetism, is deserving o place among the wonders of the world It is estimated that the electric fluid trav els at the rate of 180,000 miles in a sec ond. The telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Washington, a distance of forty miles, or more, is now completed. The nominations of the Democratic and Tyler Conventions were announced in Washington before they were generally know in Baltimore. Information was sent back of the proceedings of

"The wire, (perfectly secured agains ple rushing hither and thither-all in hot the weather by a covering of rope-yarr pursuit of realities, or delusive shadows, and tar,) is conducted on the top of posts pronged fork which electricity causes to make an impression. The manner of writing is this: The chirographer takes hold of the loose end of the magnetic wire He dips this end in a little deposit of mercurv or quicksilver, which communicate the electric spark, and this spark passes along the wire with the speed of thought possessing a sufficient force to press the steel points down upon a strip of paper made to pass beneath them. It is evident that a mere pressure of the points upon chased out and built beautiful places at the paper would produce only dots. But convenient distances from town on the when it is wished to make a communication, a slip of paper is made to pass along from a roller, under these points. The letters, the words, or the phrases desired

Our readers have often read of Mc Adamized Roads: but many of the younge portion of them may not have any distinct idea of the mode of constructing them. We find the following account in the Boston Chronicle:

"First excavate the road bed to the depth of two feet or more; then grade and smooth the bed to the proper shape for the road; then lay curbstone along each side of the track t sustain the pressure outwards, of the arch of stone that is to be built; then fill in with broken stone, (not round or smooth pebbles but rough, broken fragments,) say four t eight inches in diameter-these to be consoli idated and conformed to the shape of the road by the hammer and roller; then another bed of broken stone not exceeding three inches in diameter, consolidated in like marner; and over this the finishing coat of metal, as it is called, of stones broken to the size of an egg or under. This last coat will become perfectly solid and smooth, and will last until the tone is actually worn off by the wheels. There is one circumstance which is not atnded to among us, and which will seconn for the ill success of all our attempts at ma-

king road tracks of stone. Not a particle of earth or of friable stone should be allowed upon the track. This is absolutely essential

Suggestions have been made in ref-

erence to holding a Liberty Mass Meetng at Ann Arbor, or some other central place on the Railroad, on the Fourth of July. A correspondence has taken place on this subject, and inasmuch as in most F Cincinnati has 132 lawyers .- places Temperance and Sabbath School Suppose the income of each to be one thou- celebrations have already been pre-consand dollars, the cost of maintaining them certed, it has been deemed advisable to will be \$132,000. A pretty handsome postpone a meeting till about the first of sum to be earned and paid over annually September, to be held at such time and Whig, is out against the annexation of by the producing classes of that vicini- place as the Central Committee shall desLETTER FROM A SLAVE.

Last week we received a letter incloyear. It was from a slave-or rather "I wish to inform you that we have

had the pleasure of the company of some southern visiters. They say that they came after some of their slaves here, and I am one of them; but the signs of the times are altered-they can't come it! My master's brother-in-law was one of them. He inquired for me, but I was out and I did not get the opportunity to see him, but have understood that they would be back again in six weeks with a stronger force, to take us away home .-So we still look for them, and keep our selves prepared to meet them withou dread or fear. - was out her last summer after us, and we told him that we had no desires to go back again.'

We trust the writer will show by his zen. defence of his liberty, should occasion require it, that he is worthy of it-that he "knows his rights, and knowing, dare New York, as made to the Secretary of State

maintain them." It may be well for those interested in slave catching to bear in mind, that the Act of Congress of 1793, does not require or authorize the issuing of any warrant or precept whatever, by a Justice of the Peace, for bringing the alledged slave before the tribunal. The law says, the claimant, his agent or attorney "is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge" &c .- that is, if he can. Any person aiding in such arrest, whether of icially or otherwise, under the authority of a Justice of the Peace, acts without any authority of law whatever. The laws of Michigan know nothing of slavery.

After the person claimed is arrested and is handed over to the claimant by the judicial authority, the claimant must keep him as best he may. Our jailors have no authority for imprisoning persons as slaves. When Latimer was imprisoned in jail in Boston, the Sheriff was threatened with a prosecution. He procured the best counsel in the city, and was informed he was holding a man in durance without any law, and he would have re- will come of slavery itself, this outrage on leased him, had not his freedom been pur- civil liberty, this infringement of the rights of chased at a definite price.

We do not advise a resort to bloodshed by the slave. We are rather inclined to the non-resistant school of Christians .-But the greater portion of Christians believe it right to defend liberty, by any amount of bloodshed that may be necessary for that purpose. They go further. They praise, eulogize, and extol the heroic virtue of those who die rather than ith its broad and thronged streets-with Congress, the persons speaking, amend- be slaves. Should such hear of the life ts work-shops, its granaries and ware- ments proposed, &c. The manner of of a master taken by a slave, let them not mends that \$1,400,000 should be appropriated houses-with its canals, rail-roads and in- making these communications is thus de- regard the act as a crime. On the soil for this absurd purpose the present year. of Michigan, the master and slave stand ing of slavery; and if the master commence a war upon his former servant, he slaves of Cuba for poisoning the whites exabout 20 feet high, and about 200 yards must wage the battle as best he may .apart. The pen used is a kind of a three He, certainly, should receive neither aid or sympathy from free men.

The Virginia Legislature, in their wisdom, have prohibited Yankee pedlars from selling clocks, unless they pay a large sum for licenses, to be renewed ev- could not retain one hundred prisoners; and ery twelve months. So Jonathan has that consequently, in the present state of the quit selling altogether, and now leases his world, no form of government could be susclocks for a hundred years or less, and tained on the principle that it is wrong to take drives a thriving bussiness.

The Old Organization Abolitionists sustain their organ, the A. S. Standard, at a heavy loss. The receipts for the paper last year were \$3,105,23 .-The cost of printing the Standard was \$3,983.72, and the salary of Editor, agent, and the office expenses, amounted to \$4,-994,76 more. The deficiency was made blow? Had he not repelled his assailant, ip by donations.

'Spirit of Feeedom" .- We have re ceived the first number of this paper, published weekly at Chagrin Falls, Cuvahoga County, Ohio, by M. R. Doolittle. Price 50 cents in advance. It advocates the Liberty principles, and Mr. Birney for President. We wish it permanence, enlargement, and a good support.

The Senate have indefinitely postoned the Army Retrenchment Bill by a vote of 25 to 18. It would have saved the nation nearly half a million of dollars annually. Where is "Whig retrench- tive American party of Philadelphia has

Several attempts have been made o take up the Oregon Bill in Congress but without effect. It will probably have the go-by for the session, after furnishing for a standing theme of declamation about British ambition.

(FAn Association on the plan of Fourier's has been formed in Maine, called the "Penob-

The population of Rochester in 1811 was 15; in 1840, it was 20,198.— It has 29 churches.

F It is said that that good natured old gentleman, Col. R. M Johnson, has kindy consented to have his name used as a tion with the nomination of Mr. Tyler, sing every kind. A good example,

John A Collins, of Baltimore, stated before the General Conference, that sing two dollars to pay for the Signal one he did not know a single member of the M. E. Church in Baltimore, who was a from one who was once a slave, but has slaveholder, and public sentiment was now achieved his freedom. He writes, strong in favor of freedom. Slaves were often set free, and were not molested.

> F Isaac W. Van Leer, of West Chester Co. Penn. was appointed by the Whig State Convention a candidate for Presidential elector. He immediately sent to the State Committee his prompt declination, on the ground that, although a good Whig, he could not support for President a known and avowed slaveholder. Consistency is a jewel, and it is sometimes found.

Mr. Codding, formerly of Connec. ticut, now a Liberty lecturer in Illinois. is going over the State systematically. Appointments for thirteen County Con. ventions are announced in the last Citi-

The Albany Argus contains the official returns of the causes of pauperism in by the supesintendents of the County poor. Of 13,636 paupers, 6,436, or 47 per cent of the whole, became such by Intemperance. By debauchery, 658-by idleness, 583-by idiocy, 596-by lunacy, 794-by blindness, 136 -by sickness, 5,541-by decrepitude, 615by oldage, 618.

Sir E. Bulwer, the celebrated nov. elist, is expected to visit this country shortly. He will be worshipped, of course. A "Bulwer Committee" has been constitution tuted in Boston, to determine how the ceremonies of adoration shall be performed

The Correspondent of the Albany Patnot writes from Baltimore:

"I tell you as a fact, not a guess, that the letters of Clay and Van Buren are the result of a definite agreement between the leaders of both parties to take the same position, so that neither should get any advantage over the other in the matter of northern votes. This agreement was made late in February, in coucus, in Washington."

A FACT WORTH CONSIDERING .- A slaveholder, with 500 slaves, can, and does, neutralize the votes of 300 freemen, in all the political concerns of the nation! Let what the free States-so repugnant to every principle of justice and equity, will not rest easily on the minds of the freemen of the north and w est .- Liberty Herald.

The cost of the forefications on the Atlantic coast is estimated at \$20,000,000. In a recent speech in Congress, Mr. Giddings prophesied that in less than twenty years they would be a subject of ridicule. He considered them stready useless, the improvements in the art of war having rendered them entirely unavailable. Yet the Government recom-

The New York Herald contains do. tails of discoveries of preparations by the tensively with arsenic. The plot was prematurely discovered.

President Mahan, of Oberlin College, in a late discussion in that school, on the question 'Are all wars sinful?" stated that an army of five thousand men, acting avowedly on the principle of the inviolability of human life, the life of man in any case.

The ladies of Kentucky have a very contemptible opinion of Christianty. At least, it would appear so, from the remarks of the Kentucky Commonwealth, in reference to the recent fight of Ex. Senator White in Congress: That paper savs:

"What could the meekest man on earth do, when struck in the face, but to return the while, as a Christian, we should have applauded his meek forbearance, there is not a woman in the land who would not have whipped him with her garters.

FRailroads transmit news with great rapidity: but the magnetic telegraph ten thousand times quicker. The expense of such a telegraph is only about \$150 a mile, and it is thought they will be generally constructed on the most travelled routs. The same posts would answer for many lines of communication, but each wire must be insulated.

The newspapers state that the Naput forth the following declaration of principles:

"We do further hold it to be an axiom which cannot be contradicted, that none but those born within the limits of a coun--ry are entitled to the protection of its aws and rights of citizenship in that coun-

We the think this must be a mistake. Is not America "the home of the oppressed of all nations"?

The public are in a fair way to be surfeited with letters on Texas. Every mail brings some new ones. The last is that of Andrew Stevenson in the Richmond Enquirer, in favor of Annexation.

The Liberty men of Monroe County, N. Y. have ordered \$100 worth of candidate for the Presidency, in conjunc. Tracts-equal to 12,000 pages, compriThe receipts on the Central Railroad for to that matter. If these views are correct. May were as follows:

Receipts for freight \$13,459 87 from passengers 8,682 94 822,142 18 Received in the corresponding month, 1845,

There passed over the road in May, 1844, 5590 passengers for \$8,682 94 Alsoifor the corresponding month' 1848, 2613} passengers for \$5,409 20

Hon. Henry Wise, who whilome of. fered in Congress to lead our victorious troops to the walls of Mexico, and plunder the save much effort and prevent perplexity. churches of that country, of their treasures and "Gold Jesuses"-has departed on his mission to Brazil. He was a very dangerous if the Constitution enact the liberty of all, person to the Clay Whigs. Hence the great that, as an objection, goes by the board. readiness of the Whig Senate to confirm the nomination of such an unprincipled wretch.

A meeting has been held in New York city to devise means to revive the prosperity of the stage. A difficult task

Mr. De Bonneville, the lecturer on Mesmerism, is enlightening the people of New Orleans on this subject.

populace as a bear-fight or horserace. In a recent duel at Vicksburgh, many bets were offered and taken on the result. In a late duel at Natchez, with rifles, at fifteen paces, some seven or eight hundred persons were on the ground.

A friend has deposited at our office a speci- cy! men of Texas and Tyler buttons. We will take pleasure in showing them to all who may call upon us. Orders leis with us will be handed to the agent of the manufacturers .-Madisonian.

Tracts for sale in any quantities at this office. Ten pages for a cent.

ANN ARBOR, June 7, 1844. Wheat has declined a little, buyers offering 624 cents to-day.

The weather has been cool of late, and great quantities of rain have fallen, which have much delayed the growth of spring

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Signal of Liberty. IS THE CONSTITUTION ANTI SLA-VERVI

MESSES. EUTORS:-I observed in the Signal of the 18th inst. an article over the signature of S. W. Foster, with the following caption: "The national government must abolish slavery," and containing the following words, "The liberty party cannot accomplish by their political power, the entire abolition of slavery in the United States, without an amendment to the Constitution that shall prohibit the existence of slavery in any of the States. It is not pretended by any, (or at most but by very few.) that under the present Constitution the Liberty party, with the entire control of the General Government, original States; while it is admitted by all that the Constitution requires the Government of the United States to suppress insurrections in any of the States."

I am glad that Mr. Foster has presented this subject to the, consideration of the many readers of your excellent paper. I like his caption. The discussion of this topic will probably elicit light, and aid in forming correct conclusions in relation to the meaning of some portions of the Constitution, and of the duty of Liberty men under it. I am one of the "few" alluded to in the parenthesis. If the "few" are in error, discussion may set them right, or, possibly, the many may be set right. The "few" are increasing their number with considerable rapidicy in this region. Let political heresy, with whomsoev-Constitution be proslavery, it merits the detestation of mankind: if anti-slavery, there is along Common street. error in its general construction, and Liberty men ought to be disabused of that error.

The Constitution cannot be amended but by the consent of three fourths of the States .-Suppose, then, that three fourths of the as to consent to the suggested amendment. what should it be? Why in Mr. F's. own words, it must "prohibit the existence of slavery in any of the States." I will venture to suggest, in form, an amendatory article to that effect, viz: No person within the United for the commission of crime. This, it is conceived, would be a prohibition equally binding upon all of the States: would take from the Slave States, at once, their power over the subject of slavery, and invest the General Government with power to extinguish Slavery in the United States. If this be so, Mr. F. would be pleased with it. It would be the very thing he asks for-a constitutional abolition of Slavery-that the constitutional duty of Liberty men to abolish slavery, by simply enforcing the constitution, might be

pended to the Constitution? The "few" answer no: Why? Because such an amendment, added to-morrow, would be of no more force than if added fifty-five years ago, about which time the twelve articles of amendments were added, the fifth of which declares that "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," and far as any amendment can do it? Is there a legal sleve in the country? To enact the same over again in the same, or a different form of words, -and none, it is apprenended, can be through Independance, Mo., during the week reproach of our country. The climate, as more explicit and unequivocal than the words ending the 4th of May. Among them five the account states "is bland and inviting, and of this article-would neither make the Con | slaves, who voluntarily accompany their mas | the fields of labor far preferable to the rough, stitution stronger, nor the power and duty of ters. Quere, will they be slaves in Ore- unhealthy, and uncultivated forests of the the General Government clearer in reference gon?

their immediate adoption by the Liberty party is important for several reasons.

1. Political reformers should understand the system to be reformed; for if the Constitution On a turnpike, road hard and dry \$14,172 08 be right, they should direct their efforts against its misconstruction and consequent mal-administration, and not against the Con Ordinary bye road stitution.

> 2. If the Constitution be right, liberty men should be its friends, not its enemies.

> 3. A unison of oninion new may conduce to harmony in the Liberty party hereafter, and I have said nothing of putting down ser-

Pontine, May 17, 1844.

For the Signal of Liberty. THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:-How long shall the feelings of the religious part of community be outraged by the running of cars on the Central Rail-Road on the Sabbath? When the appointment of the present Commissioner was announced, the people In some of the Southern cities, duelling anticipated that his religious Professseems to afford as much amusement to the IONS would so far govern him as to stop the cars on that day, and we hope he will do so. The State, by Legislative enactments make it penal for the citizens to labor on that day, and they employ laborers without number to violate laws they themselves make. Oh, sweet consisten-

MANY CITIZENS.

General Intelligence.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION-TERRIBLE LOSS OF PROPERTY-TEN SQUARES LAID IN ASHES-BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUN-DRED HOUSES BURNED.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 19. We are called upon to record the particuars of one of the most extensive and disastrious fires which has ever occured in our ternoon, the flames borst forth in the carpenter's shop of Mr. Gott, near the North- caues." western corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, which before they could be got under, spread to the adjoining tenements with frightful rapidity. Every building was of wood, and as dry as tinder itself from the long drought, so that nothing could check the onward progress of the devouring ele-

The firemen assembled immedia-ely; but as no water could be obtained other than from the gutters, their attempt at first were render ed utterly unavailable. The wind fortunately ble w in the direction towards the swamp; and it been otherwise, the flames would have swept towards the river, in which case there would have been no bounds to the destruction. As it was, they were carried with lightning rapidity down Jackson St. communicating to the houses on either side, and soon presenting a broad sheet of fire some hundred vards in width. To attempt to arrest then was soon found entirely out of the power of man; no water could be procured, and the engines were thus rendered useless.

To save their furniture was all that the un fortunate residents of this section could hope to achieve, and even in this many of them were disappointed. No sooner did they move their effects to some house, which they hoped was out of reach of the devouring element, then the flames were upon them, and they could only save themselves by flight. In this way the fire raged for three hours, during which time it kept down Jackson street. burning out to Canal on the right and Common on the left, and crossing Treme, Maries, Villere and Robertson, to Claiborne streets, in all ten squares. Of all the buildings which occupied this space yesterday morning none er found, be exposed and rejected. If the are now standing save the Maison de Sante, or Dr. Stone's Hospital, and a few houses

The Maison de Sante was saved, but not until its inmates had been removed. At this point, which is near the corner of Canal and Chiborne streets, the firemen directed their strongest energies, and fortunately were sucof the States should become so abolitionized cessful. The only water they could obtain from the first was drawn from the gutters, the plugs at the different hydrants being per- United States. The highest is that of Can-

heard it stated that the number of houses des- support 188 missionaries, or it the amount States shall be deprived of Liberty, except troyed will not fall short of two hundred and eighty, and many think that three hundred would give more than 2000 families 25 bushwill not cover the entire number. Hundreds els of corn each, at one dollar per bushel .of families are thus left ho neless and ehelter- Christian Reflector. less, and many of them are absolutely de pendent for bread upon a community that will not, we feel confident, turn a deaf ear to any appeal that may be made.

> Some caution is requsite in passing onr opinion upon strangers-a caution, however of the Court of St. James, a gentleman said the same service for twelve aged women, the to Lord Chesterfield, pray my Lord, who is that tall, awkward woman yonder? 'That lady,' sir, replied Lord Chesterfield is my sister.? The gentlemen reddened with confusion, and stammered out, 'No no my Lord, I ask your pardon-I meant that woman who stands next to the Queen.' That lady sir,' answered Lord Chesterfield, 'that lady is my

The Legislature of New York have and the value of their property is soon doubthat process always proceeds in reference to passed an act providing for the erection led. life and liberty, on the allegation of crime. - of a new prison in the northern part of Has not this amendment abolished Slavery so the state, and for the employment of the slave states, employ none but freemen in

Roads .- Riders and drivers will see, from the following table,, the importance of good oads. The force required to draw a loaded cart, weighing one thousand pounds, is-

20 lbs. u dirty 89 4 Hard compact loam 58 4 106 " Turnpike road, newly gravelled 148 " Loose sandy road 204 4

These facts should induce the public to see that survayors, mend their ways.

The property belonging to Trinity Church N. York, is estimated at \$25,000,000. Its annual income, however is only \$45,000, in vile insurrections in "any of the States," for consequence of the long leases on which it was let out. These leases are now falling in, and in a few years it is said its annual income will amount to half a million of dol-

> How to have a sharp Razor .- Take a strip of thick harness leather, the size you want for a strap, and fasten it at each want for a strap, and fasten it at each 19th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M, at end upon a piece of wood, then rub upon the house of J. W. Gilbert on the Grand Riva piece of tin (any tin dish will do) until er Road. it is smooth. Strop your razor upon this, put in nomination a suitable person to report you will find it worth all the patent resent them in the State Legislature: to nominate the state Legislature: strops that were ever invented.

Miss Quentin, "lady horserider to the queen," what that is Heaven knows-is amongst the dismissals from the royal house - paign. hold, but she retires with a pension of £500

One half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of seventeen. Among 3,125 who die, it appears by the registers that there is only one person of one hundred years of age.

Hard boiled eggs are said to be a cure for ove: they lie so heavy on the stomach as to make the sufferer forget the weight upon his

The annexed list of articles were turnished he members of the Pennsylvania legislature at the public expense:

"Candles, scaling wax, wafers, steel pens, snuff, cigars, camomile flowers, razors, washing soup, ruzor strops, penknives, ivory foldcity. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday af- ers, tooth brushes, hat brushes, nail do, medicine, articles of jewelry, perfumery and

> Hot Berth .- The Baltimore Sun has this dvertisement; Wanted three strong men to carry the Sun!

> Speaking of the whig press, Mr. Webster said in his late speech at Faneuil Hall-I may say that I wish to see even more argument, more reason, more rational persuasions

In the city of New Orleans there are in operation every night, as nearly as can be as ertained, one hundred roulette tables, each one of which clears its owner at least \$50 per

Millerism .- The 'Midnight Cry' of the 23d

We confess that our published time is past, 9800 days will extend to the END: and that chronology, may have varied from God's

Sandwich Islands .- What a text for a which we clip from the advertising departnent of the Honolulu Friend:

'Mr. J. H. Pesenger, maker and repairer of piano fortes, desires to inform the public that he is ready to execute work in the most satisfactory manner. He is to be seen at Mr. John Munu's, Honodulu !

India Rubber Pavement at the Admiralty.-That portion of the India rubber pavement which has been laid down in the forecourt of the admirality at Whitehall, has been tested in a very effectual manner. Three heavily loaded coal wegons, each, carrying seven tons, were driven over it, when the pavement became considerably depressed, from the elasticity of its nature, but immediately resumed its former appearance as soon as the wheels had passed .- English Paper.

In England therere are six Bishops whose salaries exceed that of the President of the mitted to run from the breaking out of the terbury, \$75,500. We pay our missionaries in Burmal obout 400. At that rate the P. S. Since writing the above, we have salary of a single English Bishop would were divided among the poor of England, it

> The Emperor of Russia has established an absentee tax by ukase of 200 roubles a year. No Russian is to have a passport to travel till he be 25 years of age.

The Emperor of Austria washed the feet of twelve aged men, the oldest 110, the youngwhich few of us adopt. At a public levee est 83 years of age, the Empress performing oldest 106, the youngest 84.

> Emigration to Virginia !- It appears from ate statements that 150 to 200 families have recently removed from Dutchess and Ulster counties, N. York, and purchased farms in Fairfax county, Virginia, exterminating slavery, and employing none but free labor .-Their lands are bought at 5, 10, 15, or 20 dollars the acre, are near excellent markets,

Let northern freemen settle down in the Five hundred emigrants for Oregon passed will do much to eradicate that scourge and Jackson. West."-Ex. paper.

FOURTH OF JULY!

The Sabbath Schools in Ann Arbor will unite celebrate the anniversary of American Indeindence on Thursday the 4th of July next .abbath Schools in the neighboring towns are nvited to join in the exercises of the day. Furher notice of the proceedings will be given .-Liberty is our dearest right. It can only be main tained at the price of intelligence and virtue.-Let us not forget the day that gave it birth, nor eglect the means of perpetuating its existence. By order of Committee.

JOHN CHANDLER, Chain. J. D. Collins, Sec'y.

TMaynards have just received a large stock ories, together with a consignment of Comstick's Medicines, Sherman's Lozenges and Orgood's Cholugogue. They can new snpply Physicians. Merciants and families with any quantity of all articles in their line as low as at any other Drug-giets in Michigan, and perhaps a li t'e cheaper.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of Liberty for Shiawassee and Clinton counties on the

The objects of the Convention will be to nate county officers to be elected in November next; to effect a more thorough organization of the party in the two counties, and to pre-pare to give successful battle to the ene mies of Equal Rights during the fall cam-

Inasmuch as there is no organization of the party in these two counties we affectionately invite every liberty man to be present as a delegate-end assist by their presence in giving a right tone to the deliberations of a convention called for the purpose of organization party whose fundamental principles are-Equal Justice to all.

Apollos Dewey, Martin Post, Geo. N. Stoddard, John B. Barnes, Wm. Hammond, James Nichols, J. N. Grahans Alanson Griffes Rufus Collier.

J. O. Bloss, Stephen Post, Samuel Kellogg, John W. Gilbert, L. V. R. Smith, E. Barnes, I. M. Chipman, Geo. Parkill. Reuben Place.

DIED.

On the 23d of May, in the town of Bridgvater, in this County, Miss ANN ELIZA daughter of Col. D. and Maria H. Hixson aged 18 years, 10 months, and 20 days. Her parents were among the first emigrants to this part of the State, having come here some 18 rears ago, bringing with them Ann Eliza, their then only child. Blessed with a naturally smiable disposition, she could but have a large place in the parent's affections. Five years since, during an interesting season of religious revival, in the Presbyteman Church at Clinton, of which the mother was a member, the father and daughter sweetly vielded to the claims of Jehovah. Diffident and unassuming, A. E. did not make a public profession of religion until about one year ago, although from the period of her hopeful conversion to Christ, she gave her christian friends the most satisfactory evidence that she was one of the lambs of Christ's fold. Since her union with the church, she has adorned her profession by a 'sober, righteous, and Godand, that, as honest men, we cannot point to ly life.' During her last, which was a paindefinite days in the future. We believe that ful and protracted illness, not a murmur or complaint escaped her hos. the end can only be delayed so long as our the first entire resignation to the will of Provpublished time, reckoning by uninspired idence. Although unable to converse for some hours previous to her death, it is thought she possessed the use of her reason to the

In her death her parents have lost a lovely n ssionary sermon is the following paragraph, daughter, the surviving child en a loving and beloved sister, the Congregational Church of Clinton one of its most consistent members, and the world a benefactor. In view of this Providence, how true of the Almighty, Clouds and darkness are round about him. Still we seem to hear his voice saving, 'What I do thou knowest not note, but thou shalt know hereafter.' May the virtues of the departed be imitated by her many surviving asociates, and God grant that this deeply afflicted Providence may be sanctified to the spiritual and eternal welfare of this community. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers." H. S. H.

> Young Ladies' Seminary. MISS E. PAGE, AND MISS L. MOORE, Associate Teachers.
> MISS. G. WEST. Teacher in Music,
> MRS. HUGHS, Teacher in Drawing and Point

MR. F. MARSH, Teac'er in Mathematics and

TERMS -Tuition in the English branches from \$2.5) to \$5,00 per quarter of twelve weeks.— Lessons on the Piano, with the use of the instru nent, \$10.00-Fancy work, \$3.00-Drawing and Painting \$5,00-Latin, \$3,00-French, \$3,00-Board, 1,50-Washing and ironing 371 cents per dozen. No pupil will be received for less than one quarter, and no deduction for ab-sence will be made, except in cases of sickness. Miss P. has applied for aid to Miss Lyon, of th

That this seminary may possess every advanage for obtaining a thorough, practical and re-ined education, and that teachers may here be fully prepared for the fulfilment of their duties, distinguished Seminary in South Hadly, Mass. and she is happy to announce to the public, the Principal, educated under their influences, will n future be associated with Miss Page, in an at mpt to rear an institution in this Peninsula, on footing with the best at the east. Miss Moore brings with her the experience of four years teach ing in a Southern Seminary, which she has ele-vated nearly in a New England school. It is expected that a Library and Philosophical apparatus will belong to this institution.

All who are interested in the education of outh, are requested to visit the school and from ersonn! observation, become acquainted with its ill be read on Thursdays.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. omstock, the Professors of the University and

intee to the School, to whom reference is made lso to Mr. J. Welles, Capt. J. Perkins, Col C. Moseley, Mr. W. S. Maynard, Mr. J. Sinclair, Hon. E. Mundy, Hon. R. S. Wilson and E. Lawrence, Esq., of Ann Arbor: F. P. Hast-ings, Esq., Hon. J. M. Howard, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Detroit; Rev. H. Hammond, Homer, their operations, and thus demonstrate to key. L. S. Hobart, Union City; Hon. E P. Champlin, Jonesville; Rev. Wm. Page, Monroe; C. T Gorham, Marshall, Rev. A. M. Fitch,

Whigs! Whigs!!

EFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanacs Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by Sorgeant. For sale at Perry's Book Store. May 23 1844.

ATTENTION CLOTHERS

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

100 bbls. St. Domingo Logwood, Cut,

5 Tons

5 Tons ... 150 bbls. Cuba Fustic, Cut,

5 Tons " " " 50 bbls Nic. Wood, Chipped, 50 " Lima Wood, " 30 " Red Wood, " 12.) " Ground Camwood, Ground Camwood, Quercitron Bark,

500 lbs. Nutgalls, 10 Cases Extract of Logwood, 300 lbs. Lac Dye, 2 Ceroons Spanish Indigo, 300 lbs. Sumae Sicily, 3 Casks Madder, 3 Casks Blue Vitriol,

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

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

Curtis' Screws and Press Plates, Cranks. Press Paper, Steel Reeds, Worsted Harness, Tenter Hooks, Emery, all No's., Olive Oil, Clothiers' Jacks, Sattinett Warp, Clothiers' Brushea, Shuttles, Pickers, Card Cleaners, &c. &c.

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

He is also prepared to contract for CARDING MACHINES made in this State or East.

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

[17-16.] DRY GOODS DRY GROCERIES Feathers, Paper Hangings,

BASKETS, &c. MAY be found at the lowest each prices, a RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 143 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

AWONG WHICH ARE French Lawns, Gingham Muslins. Muslin de Laines,

alzarines, Balzarine Musling Striped Swiss Muslins, Rich Calicoes, of all qualities, colors and pa Pantaloon and Cour stuffe, such as

Gambroons, Swedes Cassimeres, Fancy Drillings, Linen Checks, Plaid Swedes. Fancy English Cassimeres,

-ALSOdo Linens Fustians, Tickings, Checks, Linseys, Burlape,

Canvass, Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Bleached Cottons, Swiss, Jackonet. Book & Barred Muslins, Wide Laces and Lace Edgings, of every de-

cription, Bonners. Linen Cambric, and sold to flut

Persons trading in the city are invired, as rices are not as low as elsewhere, patronage i ot expected. W. A. RAYMOND.

148 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. MRS. C. BUFFINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Ann Arbor and vicinity, that she has ust received the latest fashionable PATTERNS, for HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, CAPES

for Dresses and the French Mantilla. These Patterns were selected by Mrs. Hill of ashionable Shops in the city of New York.

She also informs the Ladtes of Ann Arbor and neinity, that she will furnish them with Patterns at with the utmost care.

She will likewise keep a good assortment of

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, on hand. Ladies will do well to call and examin or themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Ann Arbor, May 12, 1844.

BROCHA, Sifk, Muslin de Laine and other mer Shawls, may be found at RAYMOND'S CASH STORE, 148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit. INEN SHEETING, two yards and a quar

Feathers & Paper Hangings THE subscriber will keep a supply of Geese Feathers constantly on hand. ort of Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire-board P.
ers, &c. W. A. RAYMOND,
148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit.

RAYMOND'S CASH STORE,

148 Jeff, Avenue, Detroit.

Military Tactics, TUST received the Citizen Soldiers Assistar at Perry's Book Store. May 23, 1844.

Clothing | Clothing | Clothing HALLOCK & 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 Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds and every other article suitable for gentlemen's manufacture in the best and most fashionable manufacture, and at the shortest notice. Having denanner, and at the shortest notice. termined to sell at the lowest cash prices. onfidently urge all in want of Ready Made Clothing, or garments manufactured to order to call and examine their stock, at the Fashion able Clothing Emporium, corner of Jefferson Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND. FASHIONABLE CLOTHING EMPORIUM, Desnoyers' Block, 127 Jefferson Avenue.

In Chancery, 1st Circuit.

By virtue of a decretal Daniel Oakley, David Page and Chancery, made in the a-Caleb N. Ormsby. bove cause, I shall expose to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, on the 25th day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. of that day, the following described premises, to wir: "All that 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 num-ber eight, and being all that part of the said lot on which at and a the three north east corner buildings of the Huron Block, together with said buildings and the appurtenances thereto telonging," 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 complainant for the principal and interest due in said cause. GEO. DANFORTH,

Jor & Porter, Sols. for Compis. May 10, 1844.

OF Among the many striking proofs of the ex-citement of Bristol's Sarsaparilla, not the least is turnished in the fact that such a multitude of spurious and counterfeit preparations have been put forth, and some of them by men that profess 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 no imitations. People never counterfeit that which is valueless. Whoever heard of a single counterfeit of the wild-cat currency of the West!—Sierling coin and safety-fund bills are counterfeited expensely. feited constantly. The fact that a thing is ex-tensively counterfeited, is proof of its value.— The success of Bristol's Sarsaparilla has caused it to be counterfeited in almost all the cities and towns in the Union. Spurious money is uni-towns in the Union. Spurious money is uni-versally 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 arcle. Attention to this is of the first importance.

CAUTION.—Ask for Bristol's Sarssparilla, and see that the written signature of C. C. Bristol is over the cork of the bottle, none other is genuine. For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD.

WOOL! WOOL!



CLOTH! CLOTH!! 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, the price will be 37½ cents per yard, or half the cloth the wool will make. From the 1st of January to the 15th of May, 1845, the price will oe 3) cents per yard, or nine twentieths of the cloth the wool will make, that is, 45 yards out of 160 manufactured. The wood will be manufactured in turn as it may come into the factory, as ienr as may be with reference to the different qualities. Any person who will furnish one or more parcels of wool from 80 to 100 pounds of one quality can have it manufactured by itself. Wool will be received at Scio. Wool sen by Railroad will be attended to in the same man ner as if the owner were to come with it-it should be carefully marked. We have manufactured cloth during the past year for a very large number of customers, to whom we believe we have given very general satisfaction. With these facts and the advantages offered by the low

price at which we offer to manufacture cloth, we hope for a large share of paironage.

SAMUEL W. FOSTER & CO. Washtenaw Co., April 25, 1844. 3-t

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

be conducted us a MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL for Colorod People, and all others wishing t avail themselves of its advantages. About twen ty-five scholars can now be accommodated at the Institution. Our intention is to enlarge the Col-Shops of different kinds established in the Colony so that young men may learn mechanical art and sciences while pursuing their studies.

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

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New Establishment.

THRESHING MACHINES. KNAPP. HAVILAND & CO. would respectfully inform the farmers of Washtenaw and the surrounding counties that they have es-tablished themselves in Lower Town. Ann Ar-

oor, for the purpose of manufacturing Threshing Machines.

Having been for many years engaged in this business in Ohio, they feel 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 which they intend to sell at such prices and on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction— they are determined not to be outdone by any similar establishment either in price, style or quality of work.

quality of work.

"Competition is the life of trade" and all they ask of the Farming community is to patronize them so far as to give them an opportunity of supplying a part of the Machines that may be wanted. They are prepared to repair old Machines.

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

KNAPP, HAVILAND & CO.

W. W. ENAPP.

T. A. HAVILAND,

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

TO CLOTHIERS.

MANUFACTURERS AND MER-CHANTS. THE subscribers are now receiving, at their stores, 188 Jefferson Avenue, and corner of

Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit, a large and general stock of DYE-WOODS AND DIE-STUFFS. 35 tons Logwood, Pustic, Limewood, Nicar-

ragua, Hypernic Wood, in the stick, 130 bbls. ground Camwood, Logwood, a grillism to

Redwoods, Alum, 6 hhds Copperas,
4 do Blue Vitriol,
4 pipes Ombre and Crop Madders, prime,

500 ibs. Extract Logwood, 600 do Bengal, Madras and Caraccas Indigo, 300 do Blue Nutgalls, (Alleppo,)

250 do Powdered Curcuma, 200 do Verdigris, 10 Carboys Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis. do Spirits Sea Salts, do Nitric Acid,

2 cases Lac Dye, 300 lbs. Banquo Tin, 250 do Cream Tartar, Together with a complete assortment of all the ninor articles in the trade, to wit: Press Papers, Teazles, Brushes, Jacks, Tent

Hooks, Dve Kettles, Pickers, Burling
Irons, Nippers, Prussiate of Potash, Sal Amoniac, Sal Soda,
Sugar of Lead, Steel
Reeds, Card Cleaners,

MACHINE CARDS, Satinett Warps, Shears, &c.
This entire stock has been purchased within the ast two weeks, and selected personally by one of the concern, who has been in the business for he last eleven years, and they have no hesitati

in saying that the quality of these goods is un-exceptionable. They will positivly be sold at the lowest New York jobbing prices, with the 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.

HORSES, WAGONS, BUGGIES AND HARNESS FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale five good hor-ses, one two horse wagon, two buggies, 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.

Ann Arbor, Lower Town, April 11, 1844. 514 BASKET WARE.

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

be

23

Jefferson

Av

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from

and New York and

Spring Boston arkets of consisting Goods, III part of the

following: de Kid

of Dry Bates Groceries 3 T. and street, daily

E. 4 d

0

Corner

The rich know not how hard It is to be of needful food And needful rest debarred. Their paths are paths of plenteuveness, They sleep on silks and down;

And never think how wearily The weary head lies down. They know not of the scanty men! With small, pale faces round; No fire upon the cold, damp hearth,

They never by the window lean, And see the gay pass by; Then take their weary task again. But with a sadder eve.

When snow is on the ground.

MISCELLANY.

From the Rochester Democrat. THE GIRL WITH A TIN PAIL. Some seventeen years ago, I was "a 'prentice boy" in the then famous "City of Mud," now the goodly city of Rochester. The business of which I was obtaining a knowledge, was conducted upon Exchange street, though I boarded in one of the streets in the western part of the

In going to my tea I was in the habit of meeting, almost every evening, for many weeks in succession, a small welldressed and good-looking girl, with a little tin pail in her hand. At length my curiosity became excited, and I resolved to ascertain if possible, the daily errand of the girl. Having met her the following evening, I accordingly turned upon my heel, and following her at a distance that length saw her enter a small shoeshop on South St. Paul street. I subsequently learned that the shop was owned by an excellent mechanic, and that the girl's-Husband. He had been married a few months, and possessed no other capital than a good trade, a good name and a robust constitution, had resolved to economize in the article of rent, by hiring a house in the suburbs of the city. His breakfast was always ready for him by day break, and taking his dinner with him. he saved the hour each day which most persons spend in going to and from that meal. Many economists would have been satisfied with the saving of as much time of the sun; but not so with the young shoeusually devoted to tea, and therefore had that meal daily taken to him by his pretty little wife. This arrangement enabled him to spend the whole day, and so much of the evening as he chose, in the shop. The industrious habits of the shoe-maker were soon discoverd, and met with

his sign-it was no where to be seen .-I was at length informed by a friend that

"Do you know anything of his circumstances?" I inquired.

Ohio about five thousand dollars in cash, from three thousand of which, invested in real estate, near Cincinnati, he has realized three times that amount. The other two thousand he put into a pork establishment, and that sum also yielded him a large profit. But even had he not resorted to speculation" added my friend, after this fashion: "he could not but have succeeded in life, so thorough were his business habits, and especially as those habits were seconded by such an industrious little wife,"

I have recently returned from a visit to Ohio, and have again seen the shoemaker and his wife. He is but now in the prime of life, and possesses an ample fortune and an unsullied reputation for probity. Never having had any personal acquaintance with him I inquired him out, and introduced myself to him as a Rochesteronian. This was late in the afternoon, and I very cheerfully accepted an invitation to take tea with him.

Improving a moment of silence at the table, I remarked,

"I fear Mr. H., that you are not so great an economist of time as you used to

"Why not?" he inquired.

Mrs. H., you could not afford time to go to tea, and she used to carry it to

"In a little tin pail," said she bursting into a laugh.

#e long?"

mer apprentice of Mr. R., and was immediately recognized by Mrs. H. as one of her earliest street acquaintance in Roch-

"But that pail-what do you think has become of that?" asked Mr. H. "That I suppose was long since num bered among the things that were", I an

"By no means," said he with a smile at the same time tipping a wink at his

She arose from the table and left the room and soon returned with the identical pail, as they both assured me. I need hardly say, that it bore palpable evidences of the ravages of time,

But what is your object, Mr. H., is preserving that pail?" "Its associations. We look upon it as one of the earliest instruments which contributed to our success in life, and as such

we shall ever cherish it." I soon afterward took my leave of Mr. and Mrs. H. and their interesting and happy family; and not a day since then, has my mind been without its remembrances of THE GIRL AND HER TIN

> From the Christian Citizen. THE ELEMENTS OF GENIUS.

GENIUS-MAKING.

An individual with a laudable spirit of emulation, sees men standing upon an eminence which he is determined to reach. He appreiates the nature and necessity of the exerion, and sets himself at work with an earnest assidulty that never tires nor faints. At dig through the granite dungeon wall with a would not excite suspicion in any one, at the public eye, lest his friends and neighbors

> umstance to his service: he lave seige gainst the next obstruction. A steep overhanging rock blocks up his path and threatens gals; and the way we make the wool and him with destruction. He must scale this or

Years roll on and find him cutting his windng way up the precipitous bulwark: steadily he keeps his eye to the top until the last mich er?' is finished; and when he proudly plants his foot upon the vanquished rock, he finds him upward gradation. He reaches the top, and maker. He also wished to save the hour as he wipes his brow and casts his eye down his winding path, he sees that all the obstacles he encountered were like friendly, though frowning giants that lifted him from one step

to another till be reached the goal. Did Fortune, Chance, or Native Genius help im up the eminence? No: fortune was his first foe; and he fought with her at every inch, and dragged her with him to the top, a there, and they flourish so all firedly, that their due reward. Customers flocked in docile prisoner. What did chance do for him these 'ere stopt growing just out of spite, upon him, and he was obliged not only in the outset? It was a screeching phantom, 'cause they knowed they could'nt begin to that struck its black wings in his face, and ditional number of workmen. But the rolled rocks in his path at every step. He braced up his heart and bearded the providence increase of business did not wean him

from the plan he had early adopted for of fate, and allied himself to a more available auxiliary, the common providence of God the saving of time-his third meal still But he had native genius on his side? Yes: having been taken to him by his wife, in but it was a genius which he begat himself; meetin' hat, and it's chuck full of piety as a it was the legitimate offspring of his own dog full of flees. Ive got a better one to About this time I left the city, and did faculties; which he believed and proved were hum, but I don't never dig taters in it no not return for twelve years. I had not able to produce this attribute of the intellectuhowever forgotten the shoemaker, having al soul. He had a mind and so has every othfrom my first knowledge of him discover- er man; and that mind has just so many faced the germ of success in his manner of ulties and no more. 'True they were weak at life. I visited the shop where his old shop arst; and he knew it, and his fellows might had stood, but it had given place to a new have laughed at him for it; but he found by brick block. In vain I looked about for experiment that these faculties, like those of every other man, were endowed with a sus sceptibility of cultivation and a capacity of strength sufficient for any emergency or atabout two years previously he had remofor it would have been disrespectful to the royal blood of genius, and he would have been denounced a hereric to the established faith. "I do. In the first place he took to the But he went to work in secret, as every man is obliged to do; and he was half way up the at Salem, from the Cape of Good Hope brings that point to the apex of his career, he was of January the British war steamer Thundertives of this title are fixed with precision, and

> the operation. As soon as the candidate for immortality has ceased to climb, the biograand main. He knows his task and performs worms!! too. He strikes into the base of the eminence, and digs away every foot print of his ero's ascent; he tears away the rocks he scaled, and the shrubs he grasped. He cuts away the acclivity, and shows the man standof Gibraltar. One stroke more, and his work see it. is done; it is the crowning touch of the apotheosis; he writes upon the forehead of his unresisting victim, Nascitur, non fit, in glaring capitals, then, turning to the world, exclaims,

Ессе номо! This is the history of genius, given in the language of common life; this is the process of genius making, which has filled the world with the graven images of deified intellect, Picayune. "When I first became acquainted with which only serve to overawe the people.-'Tis gross injustice, the whole of it. This process embodies all the elements of the aucient apotheosis. It digs an immense chasm between man and man, and breaks up the high | ing nearly seven columns of the proceedings road between the incipient and terminating of the meeting, including the whole of the

I then made myself known as the for- eminence, are turned into steep, impassable barriers which circumscribe one's sphere of thought and action. E. B.

> AN ORIGINAL. Some years since an acquaintance of ours set out on horseback from the eastern part of Messachusetts for the Green mountains o Vermont. While travelling through the town of New Solem, his road led into a piece of woods, some few miles in length, and long before he got out of which he began to entertain doubts whether he should be blest with the sight of a human habitation; but as all his vision. Near the rond was a tall, rawboned, overgrown, lamern jaw boy, probably seventeen years of age, digging potatoes .-He was a curious figure to behold. What was lacking in the length of his tow breeches, was amply made up for behind; his suspenders appeared to be composed of birch bark, grape vine and sheep skin; and as for his hat, which was of a dingy white felt-poor thing, it had once evidently seen better days but now alas! it was a shadow of its glory .-Whether the tempest of time had beaten the op in, or the lad's expanding genius had ourst it out, it was missing-and through the apperture red liair in abundance stood six ways for Sunday. In short, he was one of the roughest specimens of donestic mann facture that ever mortal beheld. Our travelling friend, feeling an itching to scrape an acmaintance with the critter, drew up the feins of his horse and began:

Hallo, my friend, can you inform me how far it is to the next house?

Jonathan started up-leaned on his hoo andle-rested one foot on the gambrel of his sinister leg, and replied:

'Hallo yourself! how'd dew? Well I guess I can. Tain t near so far as it used to be first he labors like a prisoner who is trying to afore they cut the woods away-then 'twas generally reckoned four miles, but now the sun nail or a knife; he conceals every stroke from shrivels up the road, and don't make mor'n tew. The fust house you come to though, is a barn, and the next is a haystack; but old He goes on; every inch is gained by a point. Hoskin's house is on beyont. You'll be sure to meet his gals long afore you git there; tarnal rempin' critters, they plague our folks to every obstacle and carries it as mor'n a little. His sheep git into our pastur' every day, and his gals in our orchard. Dad sets the dog arter the sheep, and me arter the

> petticoats fly, is a sin to snakes." I see you are inclined to be facetious young man, pray tell me how it happens that one of your legs is shorter than the oth-

I never 'lows any body to meddle with ny grass-tanglers, mister; but seein' it's you, self the lord of a fortress which commands I ll tell ye. I was born so at my 'ticular every other post that intervenes between him request, so that when I hold a plough, I can and the summit-goal of his ambition. Every go with one foot in the furrer, and t'other on as this between the rising and going down obstacle he meets serves only to increase his land and not lop over; besides, it is very con venient when I mow round a side hill."

> 'Very good, indeed; how does your potatoes come on this year? 'They don't come at all; I digs 'em out and there's an everlastin' snart or 'em in each

But they are small, I perceive." 'Yes, I know it-you see we planted some whoppin blue noses over in that 'ere patch

'You appear to be pretty smart, and should think you could afford a better hat than the one you wear. and and be

'The looks ain't nothin'; it's all in the behavior-this 'ere hat was a Sunday-go-to-

You have been in these parts some time, I

bould guess." 'I guess so tew. I was born and got my brot'in up in that 'ere house, but my native place is down in old Pordunk. 'Then you said it was about three and

half miles to the next house? 'Yes, sir, it was a spell ago; and I don't believe it's grown much shorter since."

'Much obliged. Good bye.' Good bye to ye. That's a darn slick hors

From Southern Africa .- The brig Cyprus eminence before the world knew it. From advices to the 22d of February. On the 20th called and crowned a genius. The preroga- bolt arrived at Table Bay, having captured three slaves, with 1,223 negroes on board .the ceremonies of the coronation are the same | The South African Commercial Advertiser of now as they were under the dynasty of Mt. 27th January says, that in some of the slave-Olympus. The modern process is something ing vessels recently captured, the space be tween decks, where the living cargo was A man, called a biographer, is sent after the stowed away, was so small that young chilgenius, with all the machinery invented for dren, boys and girls from eight to twelve years of age, could not creep in on their hands and knees-they were pushed in, or, pher, or rather biotapher, sets to work might lying flat on their faces, crawled in like

The Last Plea. - A wag tells a funay stoy-albeit slightly tinged with hyperbole, of case recently brought before the recorder .-A fellow was charged with stealing a piece of ing upon the jutting edge of a perpendicular cloth from a dry good store when his lawnountain, steep and inaccessible as the side yer put in as a plea, that his client did not

> 'Not see it?' said the recorder. 'He did not see it, sir,' responded the cuning lawyer.

Why, what do you mean? queried the re-

Why. I mean, sit, that the individua charged with stealing that cloth, did not see it, sir-it's an invisible green .- N. O. Newspaper Reporting .- Towards the

close of the O'Connell banquet a great number of copies of the Sun newspaper, contain-"Exactly."

"Indeed, Mr. W., have you known us to long?"

speech of Mr. O'Connell, which was reported and printed within twenty minutes of the tion which great and good men designed as way-marks to higher altitude of intellectual out the meeting gratuitously.

speech of Mr. O'Connell, which was reported and printed within twenty minutes of the all of which will be sold on as good terms as at close of its delivery, were distributed throughout the meeting gratuitously.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1841.

Ann Arbor, March 26, 1841.

AT THE CASHSTORE OF R. & J. L. DAVIDSON Ann Arbor, Lower Village.

and the next brown house of a farmer greeted JUST received at the above establishment, a complete assortment of

Bonnets, Flowers, &c. &c., all of which will be so'd as cheap as they can be bought at any other store in Michigan. The above Goo is 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 will also receive all kinds of produce in exchange for Goods at the highest market price. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for early singes of congestion of the stomach or box

Ann Arbor, May 6, 1844.

WOOL! WOOL!!

THE undersigned, having been repeatedly a licited to make some arrangements by which the Woon Growers of Washtenaw, and the surround ng 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 a lected and valuable stock of Domestic and

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES. fresh from New York and Boston, which we purpose to exchange fo

Ca-h or Wool, on the most reasonable terms. To our old custoners, and as many more as choose to give us a call, we give the a surance 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 Fall 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 10 the coats of the intestines; and which when all who wish for rich goods, great bargains and high prices for WOOL, we would say give us a CALL before purchasing elsewhere and as assistant

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 business, and is now opening a general and splendid

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, SHELF HARDWARE interpod and to horrest of NAHES, " &C. C. C. to source at a resta doubt to a

all of which will be offerred to the public as cheap as the cheapest, for

Cash on Barter. Wool and most kinds of the bart and the art - and the

will be taken in exchange for Goods. or turns some some beard an indi-

Take no man's word, but examine for voorselves at No. 4, Huron Blocks Lower Village, because inisignose and bas some out or bustes they are ou "Afini Arbor, May 15, 1844," but sell us as good on beyelob ad yles 426m.

NEW BOOT SHOE, AND LEATHER

SAMA 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 readness 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.

la England checare are size of A L L A Process in Michigan

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

13-Let none purchase until they have called at Felch's, No. 4, Huror blows quitin English Endrop would

BOOK BINDERY THE PAPER MILL (LOWER TOWN) ASS. BOOTH would respectfully into 1. inhabitants of Ann Arbor and vicinity the he continues the business of t the old stand, in the Paper Mill. Old Books will be nearly rebound on short notice.

All kinds of RULING done to order.—
Country produce taken in payment.

April 10, 1843.

tested to prove, property pay charge and take S, JENNINGS.

Notice to Merchants.

Ann Arbor, May 10th.

THE Subscribers encouraged by the patron-age they have hitherto received in the wholesale department of their business, will the first day of May next, open the store now occutreet, and connecting with their present store a the reer, exclusively for a

Whole Sales Rock. where they will keep at all times a full assor Dry Goods. Boots, & Shoes Carpet-

ing Hats, Caps, Paper Hangings, Bonnets, Crockery by the Crate,

WOOL AND WOOLEN CLOTHS I will exchange woolen cloths of every width and quality for wool, to be delivered in Mar or June, or after shearing time. My stock of cloth is complete, quality good, prices low. &c. P. DENISON. Ann Arbor, February 1st, 4843, 201 41. N. B. It is important that wool be done up it tood order, and any information will be given when asked

Attachment Notice. ate of Michigan most lagged page to supply the

Metthew Rider,

VS.

Daniel Scully,

Notice is hereby given, that a writ of stochment has been issued in the above entitled cause by the said Justice, and that the said cause stands

djourned until the 27th day of July next, at ten o'clock of that day at the office of said dustice in the Township of Ann Arbor, in said coun'y, MATTHEW RIDER, Plaintell. Dated at Ann Arbor, April 27, 1844; 3 5w

PARNHAM'S Travels in Oregon,
do do do California,
History of Texas and a great variety of Cheap Publications just received and for sale at Perry' Book Store, Choop for Cash. The public ar-respectfully requested to call and examine his

TAKEN UP are blad as

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

DANIEL DWIGHT.

Scio, April 3, 1844.

DERRY May 23, 1844. PERRY has just received a first rate lot of BOOKS, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

PETERS' PILLS. TRUTH HAS PREVAILED. DETERS' Vegetable Pills have now been ter he happy combination of vegetable ingredients ected by long previous experience in the proplength and breadth of our land, in littush America and the West Indies, and on the continent of Europe, the carative virtues of Peter's Vegetable Pills, are gratefully acknowledged. They

ran symedicane, for there is scarcely any deels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health Containing no irritating or diastic substances their exhibition is never followed by that pros-tration of the bodily powers which characterize the operation of most other extraction, and they

itual costiveness, and all other diseases, ich a purgative medicine is proper, Peter

For sale by F. J. B. Crane, W. S. A. J. W. Mayoard, J. H. Land, Harris, Partrièges & Col. S. P. & J. C. Jewett, Davidson & Becker, H. Becker, Christian Eberbach, G. Grenylle, D

Ann Arbor; George Watter & Co., D. C. Whitwood, J. Millard & Son, N. H. Wing, Dexter? M. Jackson, Lawri; Paul Raymond. Keys, Clinton: D.S. Haywood, Saline: Stone, Babcock & Co., Vprilanti; Scattergood & Co. Plymonti; Pierre Teller and T. H. Eaton & Co. Detroit; also in Adrian, Tecumseh, Brooklun, Pontiac, Chicago, and almost every where else. Ann Arbor, Jan. 15 1844. 27-1y

A Farm for Sale,

CITUATED in the town of Ingham, Inghan ted hir the midst of a thriving southment. anle, whitewood, beaen, ash, ook, &c. all kinds of timber peculiar to the timbered land in Michigan. There is on this tarm about forty cores of good improvement: a good part of this LOG HOUSE AND NEW BARN. framed, 34 by 42 feet, well-finished. There are also on the place tarming utensils, such a Chains, Ploughs, Drag Cart, Fanning Mill

&c. which will be said with the place,
TERMS OF SALE.
One quarter of purchase money down; the emainder in ten years; if necessary, with annund interest. For particulars enquire of the sub-scriber in Dexter village. JUEIUS RANNEY. . March 20, 1814 in least of suc48ethy

Bristol's Sarsaparilla. THIS valuable medicine so justly celebrate Evil, or any disease mising from impurity of the urpossession of the extraording vocaces lately performed by it, but fearing there may be some persons affected who have been gulled by using the initations got up by others, we would repectfully request them to call on us and satisfy bemselves of its many cares in similar cases. By purchasing of usthey can rely upon the ge inoness of the article, which they should careful to do, as we are told there is a spurious article of the same name for sale in this vicinity Be careful to observe that "Brisiol's Extract of ersaparilla, Buffido, ' is staniped apon the botes, and "C. C. Bristol" written in his own and over the Cork. WS. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbor, Dec. 25, 1843.

and around to 1844 of bands of from WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. MOTO FOR ILE IN. BOOKSELLER AN STATIONER, 137 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

Keeps constantly for safe a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap Paper, plain and ruled, Quills, Ink, Senling Wax, Curley, Wrapping Paper, Print-ing Paper, of all sizes; and save all Book, News and Can- to ast

bise smeathed ster Ink. of vas to proof and BLANK BOOKS. Full and mail bound, of every wintery or to MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. To Merchants, Tenchers, and others, buying in quantities, a large discount made.

500,000 Feet PINE LUMBER.

SABBATH SCHOOL & BIBLE SOCIETY DEPOSITOR

THE subscribers offer for sale, Five hun-dred Thousand Fee SEASONED CONTROL LUMBER, on the which has been put up in the best possible man-ner, and is of every quality and thickness. Per-sons wishing to purchase Lumber what is fi

for immediate use, will do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. HAZELTON & PATERSON. Flint, January 22, 1844, and 49-6m. Annexation of Texas or not.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS"

A of "POPULAR MEDICINES, and the theory the public, claiming to give relief and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet and even cure the most inveterate diseases, yet SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES Dr. Sherman's at hear ad-

COUGH LOZENGES" cure the most obstinate cases of Cough in a few hours. They have cured a large number of per-sons who have been given up by their physicians and friends, and many who have been reduced gard cheek, and now live to speak fouth the raises of this invaluable medicine. Dr. Sher.

ave been proved in more than 400,000 cases to e infallible, in thet, the only certain Worm de STECAMPHON LOZENGES clieve Headache, Nervous Sick-headache, Pal itation of the Heart, and sickness in a very ew minutes. Dr. Sherman's

"POOR MAN'S PLASTER" s neknowledged by all who have ever used it be the best strengthening. Plaster in the world, and a sovereign temrily for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, nts, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. Be carefu to procure the above and all other medicines of Mayanrd's, and you will be sure there will be no mistake in quantity or charge. W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD. Ann Arbon, February 5, 1844.

sob add o'THE TRUE PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE W HICH cores like a charm all BURNS by fire or water, and every external SORE, PAIN, INFLAMMATION, ACHE or ITCH-ING ever yet found upon the human family, to which it has been applied, most always be sought genuine from Coinstock and Co., of New York, genuine from Considers and Co., of New York, or their authorized agents. All are cautioned against any sparious articles, which may alwars be avoided by knowing the one you have comes from Consider & Co., who are now the only proprietors and manufacturers. Inquire for Connel's, which is warranted to do all it ever would To place it within reach of all, the price has seen reduced more than four fold, and is now old for 25 cents, the former price being too exrbitant The 50 cont size now co

times as much as the former, and the \$1 size fails to have Conner's Pain Extractor Oinment ded they have sucmit used, or will believe those

stolen, and the spurious may appear with that name on it. Knew, therefore, that it comes di-rectly from Comstock & Co., or shun it. LE TY AVMOSTA IN W. MAYNARD,

Agent for Ann Arbor CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! just received several of various descriptions, is prepared to self them Champion for Cash. Also, a general association of cases of Brass

and Wood CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

ing in part of Gold Finger Rings, and in Pins. Hearis and Crosses, Silver and Common Thimbles, Watch Chains and Keys, Pencil Cases, also, Spoons, Sugar Bowis, Butter Knives, Tooth and Hair Prushes, est die giParker Book a Michigarite and the

off to ational est and Eyes evels defined bluos the vel harriss bactucles, Kineconsta lanight Combs, Dressing Combs,

Pocket Combs, Water Faints.

Marking Cotton, Steel Pens, and
weasers. Snuff & Tohacco Boxes, Elstics, &c.
Lof which will be sold as chean as at any othestablishment this side of New York. N. B. The subscriber thankful for so large ES of every descriptions equired and warranted.

Also, JEWELRY repaired on short notice.—

Sliop at his old sund directly opposite the Court

THE following indispensable family remedies I may be found at MAXXARD'S Druggist store, in Ann Arbor, where none will be sold nless known to be of the best kind and no ounterfeis article exer offered, spatent medicine variably produced of the original inventor or UT No fum to should be a week without these

BALDNESS.

Balm of Coumbia, for the Hair, which will stop it at thing out, or restore from hald places. nd on child on make it grow tapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

ALL VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once. Find the name of COMSTOCK on it or never try it. Femember this alreads.

PILES, &c.
are wholly prevented, or governed if the allack has come on, if you use the only true HAYS' LIN-

IMENT, hom Constack & Co All SORES, nd every thing relieved by it that admits af an atward application. It acts like a chaim. Use RHEUMATISM AND LAMENESS posi-

ively cured; all shrivelled muscles and limbs are estored, in the old or young, by the Indian Veg-tible Elicia and Norre and Bone Limment—but ever without the name of Comstock & Co. on KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE will cradi-

te all WORMS in children or adults with i Prining quite assomshing.
POOTH DROPS. KLINES—cures effectually.
Ann Arbor. Feb. 5, 1844. DR. OSGOOD'S

INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. A MONG the most valuable qualities of this medicine, is its restoring influence upon mistitutions impaired and injured by previous attacks of billions fever, or fever and ague; or by a long residence in those climates which pro-duce them. There are many constitutions which fluence, without even a day's actual confinement, in such cases, the Cholagogue acts like a charm—the saflow complexion, loss of appetite, languor, weariness and depression of spirits, with ther unpleasant symptoms which render life a purden, all yield to this remedy when faithfully sed according to the directions of the accompaying pamphlet. It is entirely a vegetable prep

aration, and may be taken with perfect stlety un-der all circumstances of the system. For sale by W. S. & J. W. MAYNARD, sole Agent, for Ann Arbor and vicinity. MRST rate Ten, Sugar and Coffee, at the RAYMOND'S CASH STORE,

148 Jeff. Avenue, Detroit,

Whigs! Whigs!! EFENCE of the Whigs, Whig Almanace, Whig Songs, and Life of Henry Clay by Sargeant. For sale at Perry's Book Store. May 23 1844.